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MOCKETT'S JOURNAL.

A COLLECTION OF INTERESTING MATTERS,

RELATING TO

REMARKABLE PERSONAGES, ANCIENT BUILDINGS,

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS, &c.,

BEGINNING FROM THE YEAR 50.

ALSO,

PARTICULARS OF VARIOUS CHURCHES;

ORIGIN OF THE RECVLVERS;

Parochial Matters relative to St. Peter's,

WITH

OBSERVATIONS ON AGRICULTURE

(THE RESULT OF FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE);

AND THE

PRICES OF CORN, CATTLE, AND LABOUR,

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COLLECTED FROM MANUSCRIPTS OF THE AUTHOR'S ANCESTORS, TOGETHER WITH
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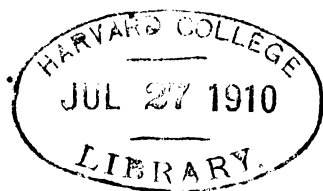
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P R E F A C E.

IN submitting the following pages to the judgment of my friends and the public, I am desirous of stating, that their contents were never intended for the use which has now been made of them. Consisting, partly, of documentary and other matter, left by my ancestors, and partly, of things collected by myself, dating back to a period of fifty years, they were considered by me only as gatherings for the amusement, or information, of my family. But, at the request of many valued friends and re-

spected neighbours, (among some of whom I have spent sixty years, while residing at Hopeville Farm, the place of my birth,) I issued proposals for publishing these collections, by subscription ; and, encouraged by the kind and liberal patronage which those proposals received, I now present them to my patrons.

Whether they will afford to others, the same amusement they have yielded to me, I cannot pretend to determine : but I hope they will. I aimed at nothing beyond furnishing entertainment and instruction, and must claim every indulgence for my authorship ; my whole life having been passed in occupations, ill adapted to those pursuits which are necessary to qualify any one to aspire to literary excellence.

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MOCKETT'S JOURNAL.

1786.

ISLE OF THANET.

ST. PETER'S.

THANET has long been called the garden of England ; and St. Peter's being my birth place, claims my attachment ; not only as regards myself, but because it gave birth to many of my ancestors, who resided on the farm near the church, from 1657. It has long been remarked as a beautiful rural village, the inhabitants respectable and very hospitable.

This parish contains a population of about 1,740 inhabitants, and 2,584 acres of land ; it is two miles from Ramsgate, and the same distance from Margate.—The church is very neat, and was built in 1184. The duty performed by the Rev. John Pigott, Vicar. There are a great many respectable yeomen residing on, and farming, their own estates ; the labourers are well provided for, by their wages being paid chiefly in *kind*, instead of cash. They have their wheat for grist, their corn for a pig, at reduced prices ; the house rent on low terms, so that in harvest they outset the same ; and, when Michaelmas arrives, they are secured for another year, provided their conduct entitles them to remain in the same service. The single men are generally of good character, and if otherwise they would not be taken into the farmer's service ; for it is to be observed, that men, as wagoners, (second, or third men,) are engaged by farmers, according to

A

the size of the farm for one year, at wages in proportion to their situation, to look after four horses called a team; each wagoner has a mate, a lad, nearly a man grown; the second and third, less in proportion, to work with them, and to look after their respective teams, each keeping his place with *exactness*. They are all boarded at the farmer's house, and by good conduct they ensure service from year to year, and many, after marriage, become good labourers.

BROADSTAIRS

Is a small fishing place in this parish, and has a very ancient chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The inhabitants are few, they have vessels trading to Iceland, to the cod fishery, and to enable them to perform their voyage many farmers, and their sons, are induced to advance a sum, which they call *ventures*, ten, fifteen, or twenty pounds, in shares, towards freight of those vessels, and partake of the profits, if any, on their return.

The harbour has a wooden pier, which affords protection to small ships in the winter gales; here are sailors of the best description; many ships and their crews have been saved by the exertions of these men, who have ventured their lives to save others. Mr. Thomas White, ship-builder, employs a large number of hands, and has sent from his stocks, some of the best East and West India Vessels.

The North Foreland Light-house is a conspicuous building, with a fire on the top made of coals, which are stirred up to give a blaze, to warn the mariners to be careful of the rocks around this coast, to Kingsgate and Margate.

KINGSGATE, the seat of Lord Holland, is beautifully situated near the gateway to the Sea.

In the year 853, a battle was fought by the Kentish men, and the Danes, under Earle Alchere and Duke Wada. Hengist took upon himself the title of King of Kent, in 455; another King, called Vortigern, being on a visit to him, and having a beautiful daughter, *Rowena*, it was contrived that she

should pass through the hall during the feast; Vortigern, the King, was just going to drink, when, being struck by her beauty, he arose and presented the cup to Rowena, who very humbly received it; knelt down, and drank "*Health to King Vortigern.*" This circumstance was the origin of drinking healths in England.

Thanet gives the title of Earl to the family of Tufton, long resident at Hothfield, in Kent; Earl of Thanet, baron Tufton, &c. Many men of note and learning, were natives of Thanet, such as Nicholas de Thorn, in 1283; William de Thorn, 1330; Stephen de Birchington, 1380, and Marcellus Daun de Lyon, 1426. King Alfred established the distinction of men of Kent, and Kentish men, at Rochester.

In 855, King Alfred invented lanthorns; and in 872 he wore a crown of honour, which was the first ever used in England. He was illustrious as a King, and a famous author.

MEN OF KENT.

The distinction between the men of Kent, and Kentish men, arose in consequence of a battle between the Saxons and the Danes, with King Alfred, when they laid siege to Rochester, and were obliged to abandon their design. Alfred recovered East Kent and Thanet, and secured the coast. Thus Rochester and West Kent became entitled to be called men of Kent; and East Kent, including Thanet, are Kentish men.

The distinction between them, has been kept up by a law called Gavelkind, which has been handed down to posterity, and is as follows :—

Distinction between lands in Gavelkind and at Common Law.

GAVELKIND.

DESCENT—to all the sons or heirs equally.

ALIENATION—by an infant heir or tenant in Gavelkind, at the age of 15.

DOWER—the widow is endowed of a moiety during widowhood.

CURTESY—the surviving husband has one moiety for life, which ceases on his again marrying.

WILL—Gavelkind lands have always been devisable by will.

COMMON LAW.

DESCENT—to the eldest son or heir male by primogeniture

ALIENATION at 21.

DOWER—the widow is endowed of one-third for life.

CURTESY the husband takes the whole for life, if there has been issue of the marriage.

WILLS—at common law, lands not generally devisable till the statute of 32 Henry 8, and 34 and 35 Henry 8, whereby two-thirds of lands in chivalry, and the whole of the socage lands became devisable; and by statute 12, Car. 2, military tenures were converted into socage, so that the whole became devisable by will.

This custom is considered to be founded in nature, in reason, and in justice, as being one of the ancient liberties, franchises, and privileges, used and established through the county of Kent, as their proudest birth-right and inheritance. The maintenance of their primitive customs, has greatly contributed to that race of sturdy yeomanry, which have so long been the pride of Kent, and England's glory. They used to lead the front in armies, and have never forfeited this precedence which occasioned the following lines,

“In war, and every virtuous way,

“A man of Kent still bears the day.”

Another proverb is,

“The father to the bough,

And the son to the plough.”

The Isle of Thanet contains 41 square miles ; or about

3000 acres of Arable Land

3500 acres of Marsh Land

6500

KENT, (EAST AND WEST.)

This county has been estimated at 1,200,000 acres ; and, in circumference, to measure 174 miles ; from East to West, 66 miles ; its breadth about 26 miles.

There are two great rivers—the Thames, and the Medway ; altitude above the level of the sea, Dover Castle, 469 feet ; Alington Knole, 329 ; Goudhurst, 491 ; Greenwich, 214 ; Hollingbourn Hill, 616 ; Paddlesworth, 642 ; Shooter's Hill, 44 ; Swingfield Steeple, 442 feet.

In 1616, September 20, the decrees of Broadstairs harbour were confirmed by the Honorable Edward Lord Zouch, which give power to the Pier wardens to meet in the vestry room, of St. Peter's Church, to choose Pier wardens, annually, to look after the said Pier and Harbour.

In 1656, John Hall, and John Russell, churchwardens of St. Peter's, with a jury from Minster Court, set out the boundaries of the parish lands, (see Church Register book, under date 1621.)

In 1564, Broadstairs Pier, and the road to it was the fee estate of the Culmer family. The number of inhabitants in that year was 186.

SHIP WRECK.

The Halsewell East Indiaman, Capt. Peirce, was wrecked ; and melancholy to relate, himself, two daughters, several ladies, and 168 others, perished ; there were only 82 persons saved, at a sea mark called St. Adhelm's Head.

MURDER.

John Ansell, of the parish of St. Peter's, residing at a cottage called Sackett's Hill, near Margate, was murdered on his road from that place, where he had been drinking with Charles Twyman and others, on the 2nd April, to a late hour,

and was found by some persons who carried him home. A great hue and cry was made after Charles Twyman, but he was never taken, consequently has escaped justice (1836). His house was searched the next morning, and it has been conjectured that he was in a closet at the time, but his distressed wife leaning against the door, they did not remove her : if therefore, he was there, it led to his escape. Ansell was buried at St. Peter's, on the 9th April.

SHIPWRECK AT RECVLVER.

When England was shaken by the feuds of the houses of York and Lancaster, Geoffry de Saint Clair, who resided near the banks of the Medway, married Lady Margaret de Boys, of high birth, who had Frances and Isabella, twin-daughters. Lady Margaret died; and the grief of Saint Clair almost overpowered his reason, and he died in about a year after. The daughters were frequently visited by their uncle, John de Saint Clair, who was Abbot of St. Augustine, in Canterbury, a man of much learning. Frances was soon after appointed the Lady Abbess of a Convent near Faversham. The same roof having ever covered them, Isabella declared the grave alone should divide them; but by the repeated solicitations of Frances and her uncle, Isabella was prevailed upon to relinquish her intentions of entering on a monastic life, and she took up her residence at her venerable father's mansion, accompanied by her aunt. Here they passed 14 years in peaceful retirement, when the Abbess was seized with a fever. Frances, during her sister's illness, made a vow to the blessed Virgin Mary, that if she recovered, she would send some costly offering to a chapel which was consecrated to her at a little port called "BRADSTOW, in Thanet." On her recovery, Isabella intended to accompany her sister in this devout purpose; and the roads being little frequented in those days, and a horse almost the only conveyance, they resolved to go in a passage sloop that went, at stated times, from Faversham to Bradstow, and other parts along the coast. On the 1st of

May, 1500, they took two attendants, and sailed in the evening, and had not been out above two hours before a violent storm arose. To save themselves, they run the vessel on the shore at a place called *Reculver*, a small village on the borders of the Isle of Thanet. The night advanced, and a thick fog prevented them from discerning exactly where they were. Every endeavour to reach the shore was frustrated; the long boat was hoisted, when immediately, every one was eager to rush into it. The only thoughts of Frances and Isabella were their mutual preservation. The captain, almost by force, dragged the Lady Abbess and her sister from the cabin, under the certainty that the vessel must bulge in a short time; and scarcely had he helped the first down the side of the ship when the boat pushed off, under the impression that all must perish, if any more were put in. Consequently, those who remained in the vessel were resigned to their fate. It was four hours after the arrival of the boat before any one durst venture out again. Isabella had remained in the cabin, although one side was washed away, and the room in part filled with water. They led her from this wretched place trembling, and scarcely sensible of what they were doing; but hearing that her sister was preserved, life seemed to flush anew in her countenance. Frances, transported at the sight of her sister, when she reached the shore, ran to meet her, who, the moment she approached, sunk down, overpowered with fright and fatigue, and was carried to bed, where she died the evening following. This loss plunged the Lady Abbess into that deep distress which minds, formed like hers, must inevitably feel. She caused the body of her unfortunate sister to be deposited with every mark of respect in a vault on one side of the shrine of Saint Benedict; and Frances failed not to transmit, by the hands of her confessor, her intended offering to the Virgin of Bradstow. Soon after, to perpetuate the memory of her sister, as well as to direct mariners in their course, she caused a very ancient church, just above the village of Reculver, which had fallen to decay, to be restored and enlarged, and

erected two towers with lofty spires, which she directed should be called **THE SISTERS**, and endowed them very liberally from her own fortune. She lived to see her will executed, and bestowed many other charitable donations. She died in 1512, most sincerely and deservedly lamented. Her remains, pursuant to her own desire, were deposited by the side of her sister, and a monument was erected near the place, with figures kneeling, hand in hand, before a cross, to record their unshaken friendship.

EMINENT MEN IN KENT.

1510 Sir Nicholas Bacon born near Tonbridge.

1606 William Somner born, at Canterbury, and died 1669.

He was one of the greatest antiquarians of his time.

1676 Benjamin Hoadley born. He was bishop of Winchester 23 years, and died in 1761.

1663 George Bing, Lord Viscount Torrington, born in Kent; died in 1709.

1650 Sir George Rook born, and died in 1709.

1491 William Caxton born; who introduced the art of printing.

1117 Thomas a Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, murdered, aged 54 years.

SEA WEED.

A matter of importance to farmers, residing near the coast, was tried in the 35th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Lord Conyngham, Lord of the manor, to prevent persons taking sea weed, from the sea shore, which his lordship failed to prevent.

N. B. The custom has hitherto been retained, and persons collect flints, chalk, or sand to this time, (1836.)

J. M.

ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

-
- 50 London is supposed to have been built by the Romans.
54 Dover Castle, (54 years before Christ,) by Julius Cæsar.
65 The City of Rome was burnt by "Nero."
172 The Church in Dover, (Roman fortification.)
610 Saint Paul's Church, London, rebuilt on the foundation of an old Temple of Diana (built in the year 50.)
630 The first Nunnery in England was built at Folkestone.
670 Mynster Abbey, in Thanet, founded by Donoeva.
826 Saint Martin's Church, in Canterbury, built.
857 Leeds Castle, in Kent, (rebuilt in 1306, and again in 1826) Lyme Castle prior to 791.
1010 Richborough Castle ruined by the Danes.
1070 Hastings Castle built.
1050 Margate Church as a Chapel to Mynster.
1062 St. Lawrence, ditto.
1075 Canterbury Castle built.
1147 Faversham Abbey built.
1184 Canterbury Cathedral finished (began in 1174.)
1184 St. Peter's Church, Isle of Thanet, built as a chapel to Mynster.
1230 Hengrove Castle built by Sir Henry de Sandwich (near Margate.)
1282 Aldington Castle built.
1385 Stonar built by the French (near Sandwich).
1387 Westgate, at Canterbury, built.
1506 Reculvers built by Frances De Saint Clair of Faversham.
1530 Deal Castle and Walmer built, and Sandown.
1540 Sandgate Castle built, and Saltwood.
1580 Saltwood Castle destroyed by an earthquake.
1662 Drury-lane Theatre built.
1094 The Bank of England established in London.
-

Near Margate is a building called Drapers ; which contains ten dwellings, and a place of worship, founded by Michael Yoakley, of Margate, a Quaker, in 1707. On a white marble tablet is the following inscription :—

In much meekness the God of might did bless,
 With increase of store,
 Not to maintain pride nor idleness
 But to relieve the poor :
 Such industrious poor as truly fear the Lord,

Of { ^{Meek,}
 humble and } According to his Word
 quiet spirit, }

GLORY TO GOD ALONE.

THE YORK EAST INDIAMAN.

On the 1st of January, during a violent storm at North East, the York East Indiaman, homeward bound, was driven from her anchors, over Margate sand, and close to the back of the Pier, on which the whole of the passengers and crew were landed.

To commemorate the providential escape of the officers and crew, to remind the seamen in no danger to despair,

FRANCIS COBB, Esq., Deputy,
 directed this inscription to be engraven.

BARBERS AND SURGEONS.

In the reign of Edward the 4th, 1461, the barbers of London were incorporated as barbers and surgeons.

In 1745, they were separated, by an Act of Parliament, of George II. and made two distinct corporations.

PRICES OF WHEAT.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1196 King John	0	13	4	1587 Excessive exportation	3	4	0
(at per qr. of 8 bushels.)							
1202 Ditto	0	12	0	1594	2	16	0
1205 Ditto	0	12	0	1595	2	13	4
1222 Henry III.	2	0	0	1596 Much rain	4	0	0
1237 Ditto	0	3	4	1597 Ditto	5	4	0
1246 Ditto	0	16	0	1657 Cromwell	2	18	0
1247 Ditto	0	13	4	1659*	2	4	0
1258 Ditto	0	16	0	1660 Charles II.	2	16	6
1270 Edward I.	4	16	0	1661 Ditto	3	10	0
1286 Ditto	0	2	8	1662 Ditto	3	14	0
1287 Ditto	0	3	4	1663 Ditto	2	17	0
1288 Ditto	0	1	6	1664 Ditto	2	0	6
1289 Ditto	0	6	0	1665 Ditto	2	9	4
1299 Ditto	0	6	8	1666 Ditto	1	6	0
1302 Edward II.	0	4	0	1667 Ditto	1	16	0
1315 Ditto	1	0	0	1668 Ditto	2	0	0
1316 Ditto	1	10	0	1669 Ditto	2	4	4
1317 Ditto	0	6	8	1670 Ditto	2	1	8
1331 Edward III.	0	7	6	1671 Ditto	2	2	0
1336 Ditto	0	2	0	1672 Ditto	2	1	0
1338 Ditto	0	3	4	1673 Ditto	2	6	8
1351 Ditto	0	6	8	1674 Ditto	3	8	8
1360 Ditto	1	6	8	1675 Ditto	3	4	8
1361 Ditto	1	6	8	1676 Ditto	1	18	0
1363 Ditto	0	15	0	1677 Ditto	2	2	0
1369 Ditto	1	0	0	1678 Ditto	2	19	0
1379 Richard II.	0	4	0	1679 Ditto	3	0	0
N.B. Red wine 4d.				1680 Ditto	2	5	0
and white do. 6d.				1681 Ditto	2	6	8
per gallon				1682 Ditto	2	4	0
1387 Henry IV.	0	2	0	1683 Ditto	2	0	0
1416 Henry V.	0	16	0	1684 Ditto	2	4	0
1423 Henry VI.	0	4	4	1685 James II.	2	6	8
1445 Ditto	0	4	6	1686 Ditto	1	14	0
1447 Ditto	0	9	3	1687 Ditto	1	5	2
1463 Edward IV.	0	2	0	1688 William III.	2	6	0
1464 Ditto	0	6	8	1689 Ditto	1	10	0
1559 Elizabeth	0	8	0	1690 Ditto	1	14	8
1560 Ditto	0	8	0	1691 Ditto	1	14	8
1574 A dearth	2	16	0	1692 Ditto	2	6	8

* By Richard Mockett's account, (Deputy of Dover.)

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1693 William III.	3	7	8	1738	1	11	6
1694 Ditto	3	4	0	1739	1	13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1695 Ditto	2	13	0	1740 (average)	2	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1696 Ditto	3	11	0	1741 Ditto	2	1	9
1697 Ditto	3	0	0	1742 Ditto	1	8	6
1698 Ditto	3	8	4	1743 Ditto	1	2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
1699 Ditto	3	4	0	1744 Ditto	1	4	1
1700 Ditto	2	0	0	1745 Ditto	1	14	8
1701 Ditto	1	17	8	1746 Ditto	1	11	0
1702 Ditto	1	19	6	1747 Ditto	1	12	0
1703 Ditto	1	16	6	1748 Ditto	1	12	10
1704 Ditto	2	16	6	1749 Ditto	1	12	0
1705 Ditto	1	10	0	1750 Ditto	1	8	10
1706*	1	5	2	1751 Ditto	1	14	2
1707 Queen Anne	1	16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1752 Ditto	2	0	8
1708 Ditto average	3	9	4	1753 Ditto	1	19	8
1509 Ditto	3	9	7	1754 Ditto	1	10	9
1710 Ditto	2	8	0	1755 Ditto	1	9	11
1711 Ditto	2	1	2	1756 Ditto	2	0	2
1712 Ditto	2	5	4	1757 Ditto	2	13	5
1713 Ditto	2	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1758 Ditto	2	4	6
1714 George I.	1	18	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1759 Ditto	1	15	3
1715 Ditto	2	2	8	1760 George III.	1	12	6
1716 Ditto	2	0	5	1761 Ditto	1	6	10
1717 Ditto	1	14	8	1762 Ditto	1	14	8
1718 Ditto	1	11	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1763 Ditto	1	16	2
1719 Ditto	1	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1764 Ditto	2	7	6
1720 Ditto	1	13	4	1765 Ditto	2	3	2
1721 Ditto	1	12	0	1766 Ditto	2	17	4
1722 Ditto	1	10	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1767 Ditto	2	13	10
1723 Ditto	1	12	10	1768 Ditto	2	5	6
1724 Ditto	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1769 Ditto	2	3	7
1725 Ditto	2	0	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1770 Ditto	2	10	8
1726 Ditto	1	17	4	1771 Ditto	2	18	8
1727 George II.	2	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1772 Ditto	2	19	1
1728 Ditto	2	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1773 Ditto	2	15	1
1729 Ditto	1	12	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1774 Ditto	2	16	0
1730 Ditto	1	9	4	1775 Ditto	2	19	2
1731 Ditto	1	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1776 Ditto	2	2	8
1732 Ditto	1	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1777 Ditto	2	8	10
1733 Ditto	1	13	5	1778 Ditto	2	4	0
1734 Ditto	1	18	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1779 Ditto	1	16	2
1735 Ditto	1	15	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1780 Ditto	2	3	1
1736 No return				1781 Ditto	2	12	6
1737	1	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1782 Ditto	2	13	10

* Price taken at Lady Day, at Michaelmas, and the average taken yearly.

MISCELLANEOUS

OCCURRENCES AND DISCOVERIES.

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- 130 The form of Godfathers and Godmothers first appointed.
 Christmas day was first observed as a festival in 98.
- 142 Lent was first instituted, but not in Kent until 640.
- 274 Candle light introduced in churches.
- 400 Bells invented by Paulinus, Bishop of Nola.
 The first tunable set in England were hung in Croyland Abbey, in Lincolnshire, in 960, and used to be baptized in churches in 1020.
- 435 The Romans finally departed from this Island 488 years after their first entrance into it.
- 481 The shoeing of horses first introduced (saddles in 304.)
- 551 The Silk manufacture introduced into Europe by silk worms from Serinda to Constantinople.
- 600 Pens first made of quills.
- 716 A cotton paper manufactory established at Mecca.
- 725 A ferry boat at Sarr, in Thanet, which Egbert gave to St. Augustine, Canterbury.
- 742 Burial places first permitted in England.
- 846 King Ethelwolf ordained tythes to be collected and exempted the clergy from legal tribute.
- 853 Tithes.—The first charter by which the tithes were granted in England may be considered as a curious historical document. The following is given as a literal translation of it :—“ I, Ethelwolf, by the grace of God, King of the West Saxons, &c. with the advice of the Bishops, Earls, and all persons of distinction in my dominions, have, for the health of my soul, the good of my people, and the prosperity of my kingdom, taken the honourable resolution of granting the tenth part of the lands throughout my whole kingdom to the church and ministers of religion, to

be enjoyed by them with all the privilege of a free tenure, and discharged from all the incumbrances incident to lay fees. This grant has been made by us in honour of Jesus Christ, the blessed Virgin, and all Saints, and out of regard to the Pascal Solemnity; and that Almighty God might vouchsafe his blessings on us and our posterity.—Dated at Wilton, A. D. 853, at the feast of Easter."

- 872 Crowns of honour first used.
- 1067 The Cinque Ports began their privileges.
- 1087 The greater part of the city of London was burnt, and most of the chief towns in England.
- 1092 Great part of London, was burnt down, in the reign of Rufus.
- 1095 In the reign of King William Rufus, there were six hundred houses blown down, in London, and near Bow Church; the beams were blown into the air 27 feet in length; and, with their fall, were driven twenty three feet deep into the ground.
- 1123 In the reign of King Henry I., Lincoln was nearly all burnt on the 9th May.
- 1127 Churchwardens and Overseers appointed.
- 1135 Rents first made payable in England (in money.)
- 1136 In King Stephen's reign, the first bridge (being of timber) in London burnt.
- 1180 Windows of glass first used for houses.
- 1192 Lord Mayor was first elected as chief officer in London.
- 1290 Wind Mills invented.
- 1340 Blankets first used in England, and made by a man named Blanket.
- 1342 Printing first used on paper; the first book published in 1493.
- 1355 Pressing of sailors commenced.
- 1366 Simon Islip, the first person who had an epitaph upon his tomb in Canterbury.
- 1470 Almanacks first published by Marten Ilkus at Breda.

- 1371 June 3rd, the cathedral at Rochester burnt down, and the next day, the whole city of York, with the Cathedral, and 39 churches; on the 27th, the city of Bath was also burnt.
- 1483 There were only four printing offices, in England.
- 1492 Beer first introduced into England.
- 1509 Gardening introduced in ditto, from the Netherlands.
- 1520 Hops Ditto from Artois.
- 1543 A steam engine was exhibited by a sea officer, called "*Blaso de Gavay*," before the Emperor Charles the fifth, in the Harbour of Barcelona, on the 17th of June, with plaudits from the multitude, on board of a vessel, called the *Trinidad*, having wheat on board, and moved forward.
- 1564 Coaches were introduced by W. Boorman, a Dutchman, who became coachman to Queen Elizabeth.
- 1572 Women's masks, busks, fans, bodkins, and periwigs, were introduced from France to London.
- 1573 Poor's rates began in England.
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Amount collected in 1580 was | 188,811 |
| in 1680 | 665,562 |
| 1780 | 155,6804 |
| 1784 | 2,185,889 |
| 1826 | 6,000,000 |
- 1579 Morgan Hubblethorne, a dyer, was sent into Persia, at the expence of the city of London, to learn the arts of dying and making carpets.
- Pocket watches were invented by a German.
- 1589 Coaches first used in England; and in 1661, an act passed to prevent men riding as being too effeminate.
- 1605 November 5, Gunpowder Treason plot discovered.
- 1607 Hudson's Bay discovered, by Captain Hudson.
- 1607 January 27th, about 9 in the morning, the Severn banks were laid under water, and many hundreds of men, women, and children, perished in the floods; cattle and sheep swept away together, houses, barns, ricks of corn and hay were all involved in the common ruin—

the dead carcasses of men, women, cattle, wild beasts, foxes, hares, rats, &c. At a place in Merionethshire, there was a maid milking, who was so suddenly surrounded with the waters, that she could not escape ; several ways were devised to bring her off, for two days, but in vain, till two young men contrived a raft, and with great labour and hazard, fetched her away half dead ; she was in the midst of beasts of all sorts, that had got there for safety, such as foxes, hares, dogs, cats, and rats, with others of like sort ; but they never once offered to annoy each other, freely enjoying themselves.

- 1642 Van Dieman's Land discovered by Tasman, a Dutchman.
- 1662 The train bands in every parish, (on the same system as the late volunteers) formed into companies as soldiers. Those at St. Peter's, were under the command of Messrs. Underdown, Mockett, and Witherden.
- 1658 Sept. 3rd, as violent a storm of wind, as ever was known (the time Oliver Cromwell died) ; the effects were terrible, and also in France ; wrecks along each coast.
- 1666 The great and terrible fire of London, commenced on the 2nd of September, 1666, which broke out at Mr. Farryner's, a baker's shop in Pudding-lane, by Fish-street, near Thames-street, in the dead of Sunday night, and ended at the east end of Tower-street. King Charles II., and the Duke of York, with their guards, made the round of the fire, usually twice a day, and for many hours together, and distributed, to the workmen, money out of a hundred pound bag, which they carried with them for that purpose. His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the nobility, lord mayor, and others, assisted the miserable sufferers ; proclamations, and orders to justices of the peace, to send provisions into Moorfields, and other places, for the distressed. The damages sustained

by the fire is almost inconceivable, and it is evident that it was done by the papists. The gross estimate at the time was accounted very moderate, at £10,730, 500, there were 13,200 houses burnt down—eighty-seven parish churches—six parish chapels—fifty-two halls—four stone bridges—three city gates. The Royal Exchange, Sessions House, jail of Newgate, Guildhall and offices, St. Paul's (just finished, rebuilt,) printed books, stationary, wine, tobacco, &c. &c. This dreadful and destructive fire continued until the 6th of September; overrun three hundred and seventy-three acres within the walls; there was nothing but naked streets and naked fields, and it was very justly said—"Wo unto us! our sins have pulled down our houses."

1667 A monument was erected of the Doric order, fluted, and is 202 feet high, which cost £14,500. designed by Sir Christopher Wren, to commemorate this sad event. The City rose out of its ashes, after the dreadful fire, by building continued streets, instead of the old, narrow, and incommodious streets, dark, irregular, and of wood. Oates, in his narrative, says, "the dreadful fire was principally managed by Strange, the provincial of the Jesuits, in which the society employed eighty-six men, and spent £700 in fire-balls, and were gainers of fourteen thousand pounds by the plunder."

1686 Wye Church steeple fell down just as the congregation had quitted the church yard, and no accident occurred to any person.

S T O R M S.

1665 At Deal, on November 14, 15, 16, and 17, (both day and night) the storm continued, with much hail. At Dover, a circumstance happened, not unworthy of notice:—Sir Arthur Kingsley's *Prize* was so beaten by the waves, that three of his men were washed

overboard by one sea ; their lives were saved by another wave, which threw them back into the ship, with a dead man in their company. A volume would not contain a narrative of the sad effects, throughout the kingdom ; the loss of human life, and damage done to cathedrals, churches, steeples, houses, trees, &c. In Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, and Herefordshire, whole branches of fruit trees were blown off. The fish were blown out of the canal in St. James's Park, and lay on the bank side ; the ships in the river Thames were all blown from their moorings : the damage was incredible.

"Never was known a night of such distraction,

Noise so confused and dreadful !" (Dryden.)

"Fear chills the heart : what heart can fear dissemble,

When steeples stagger, and when mountains tremble ?"

November 26, at Fareham, in Hampshire, six barns were blown down. The damage in the parish of Hatfield, in Hertfordshire, was very great ; at Brenchley, in Kent, a stately steeple fell on the church. Great

Nov. 14, Peckham also suffered in like manner. At Chatham church, the lead was rolled up together, and blown off to twenty yards distance ; in fact, it is stated that eleven hundred and seven houses, in Kent, were blown down ; orchard, and other trees, destroyed.

17, At Hawkhurst, eleven barns were blown down ; all the windmills in town and country were blown down.

26, There were twelve ships of war lost, and 1611 men, with 524 guns.

"Prepare to hear

The worst report that ever reached your ear—

One friend may mollify another's grief,

But public loss, admits of no relief."

The *Restoration* lost 386 men and 70 guns ; the *Nor-thumberland*, 253 men ; the *Mary*, 272 men ; Mr. Thomas Powell, slop-seller of Deal, and Mayor, whose humanity, courage, and charity, deserve to

be recorded from time to time, *for ever*. It is stated that the people of Deal, were highly blamed for their barbarity, in neglecting to save the lives of the poor wretches, who hung upon the mast and rigging of the ships, on the Goodwin Sands, when the tide was out. Some boats, in quest of booty and plunder, had gone very near those sufferers, who were sure the next tide would wash them into eternity, but as nobody concerned themselves for the lives of their fellow creatures, Mr. Powell made application to the custom-house officers for assistance, but their boats and men were *rudely* refused. Provoked with this unnatural conduct, and finding some men affected with the distress of their countrymen, he offered five shillings for every man that should be saved, which soon manned the boats, and a crew of stout honest fellows took the custom-house boats, for which he knew he was liable to trouble; he hazarded the thing, and accompanied the men, by which means they brought on shore *two hundred souls*, who were nearly dead with hunger and cold; these, he furnished with meat, drink, and lodging, but several of them died the next day; he applied to the agents to help them to London; the answer was, they had no order, and would disburse nothing; consequently the mayor gave them money, and passes to Gravesend. After a *long* time, he obtained repayment of his money.

1737 The Foundling Hospital began building; founded by Captain Cromer, who died January 29, 1751, aged 55 years.

1750 Westminster bridge finished and cost £389,500.

1754 The marriage act passed which requires two or more witnesses.

1767 On the 6th January, a violent gale of wind at N. W. brought on a most furious tide at Margate, which in-

jured the pier and jetties to the amount of £1,000; the houses on the parade, and buildings between Hall's Library and the sea, were so injured, that the inhabitants removed their goods, &c. "Poor Broadstairs, in St. Peter's parish, has felt the whole force of the storm, the pier is utterly destroyed, and, probably, ruined for ever. Twelve ships belonging to the Iceland cod fishery, and one vessel on the stocks, will, with great difficulty, *if ever*, be got out. The place is undone, and many honest people turned adrift, to seek their bread where they can find it. What makes their calamity the more pitiable is, that their pier having suffered very great damages in the storm of 1763, they presented a petition for a Brief, which was rejected; their case is truly deplorable, and yet they bear these accumulated miseries with most unexampled patience." (*Copied from an Original.*) January 10th, at Newcastle, they had a great fall of snow, with lightening and thunder; two vessels sunk in the harbour, others were sunk to prevent their being damaged by running foul of each other.

- 1776 A brick bridge built over the river, at Sturry, by Mr. Gray, of St. Peter's, Thanet.

The Americans declared themselves independent.

- 1781 Muslins first manufactured in England.

- 1785 Blanchard and Jefferys, ascended in a balloon from Dover to Calais.

- 1786 Hall's Library, at Margate, built by Joseph Hall.

- 1787 The theatre at Margate built, and cost £4,000.

Convicts first transported to Botany Bay, from England.

- 1789 General Washington elected the first President of the United States of America.

- 1799 A royal review of all the Kentish troops of Yeomanry, and foot Volunteers, by his Majesty George III. in the Moat Park, Maidstone, all of whom were en-

tertaind by the Right Hon. Lord Romney, Lord Lieutenant of Kent, on the 1st day of August.

- 1809 A stone coffin, containing a complete skeleton, was found under the parish church of Leeds, which had been built 700 years.

A flight of Eagles visited the coast of Hastings.

- 1814 Gas first introduced in London, for lighting shops, lamps, &c.

- 1816 Vauxhall bridge opened.

- 1817 Waterloo ditto, 18th June.

New coinage of gold and silver issued.

By the newspapers it is stated, that 20,000 sacks of wheat are consumed weekly in London.

- 1823 The *Courier* newspaper stated that eleven of the principal brewers in London brewed, in the last twelve months, 1,538,018 barrels of porter.

- 1825 South America established her independence.

- 1827 His Royal Highness the Duke of York died, January 5th.

The Bishop of Rochester died, 22nd February.

The King of Saxony died, May 5th.

Mr. Canning, (Premier,) died, 8th August.

UMBRELLAS

First introduced into Italy from the East, and from thence into other countries: used as a shade to keep off the sun. In the year 1783, an eminent surgeon, at Edinburgh, having occasion to walk a great deal in his profession, had one; and, in 1786 and 1787, they were used by three or four persons in St. Peter's. Nor were there more than that number in other adjoining places in Thanet. In fact, they were rarely to be seen, and considered as a curiosity.

REMARKABLE PERSONS.

-
- 636 Honorius, Archbishop of Canterbury, divided England into parishes.
- 827 Egbert is named as the first King of England.
- 938 King Ethelstan caused the Bible to be translated into the Saxon language, which was then the mother tongue.
- 1052 Earl Godwin, invaded England.
- 1069 William the Conqueror ordered the curfew bell to be rung at eight o'clock at night. (Which practice, in some places, continues to the present time.)
- 1076 The revenue of William the Conqueror was four hundred thousand pounds sterling. He died September 9th, 1087, aged 61 years, having reigned twenty-one years in England.
- 1340 Bertholdus, the person who discovered gunpowder, died.
- 1625 Thomas Parr died on the 15th November, aged 152 years and 9 months. He lived in ten reigns. His son lived to the age of a 113 years. His grandson 109 years.
- 1635 Robert Hooke, the inventor of the pendulums of watches, born ; and died in 1702.
- 1637 Died, March the 20th, at Aberconway, Nicholas Hookes, gentleman, who was the forty first child of his father, William Hook, by Alice his wife.
- 1648 Died at Leigh, in Cheshire, Thomas Damme, aged 154 years.
- 1652 William Mead, M. D. died, October the 28th, 1652, aged

148 years, and 9 months; he was buried in Ware Church Yard, Herts.

1670 Died at Ellerton, upon Vale, in Worcestershire, Henry Jenkins, aged 169 years; (buried at Bolton, York.)

1679 Robinson Crusoe returned to England, after having been 28 years, 2 months, and 19 days, a resident on an uninhabited island, on the coast of America, near the river Oroonque,

1719 Died at Salisbury, George Stanley, aged 115 years

1724 Thos. Guy, bookseller, aged 79 years, he left £200,000 to maintain his hospital, called "*Guy's Hospital*."

1728 February 2nd, was buried at St. Giles, Cripplegate, Mr. John White, aged 104 years; his remains were attended by eight men as pall bearers, each person being upwards of 100 years of age.

1730 Hannah Snell, the female soldier, had a pension settled on her for life by government.

1736 Mrs. Harrison, wife of Mr. Harrison, an undertaker, residing in Vere Street, was brought to bed of her 35th child by one husband.

1743 Died at Waldershare, in Kent, James Jobson, aged 112 years; he had seven wives, nineteen sons, and nineteen daughters.

1748 Died at Sydenham, John Hussey, farmer, aged 116 years.

1751 July 15th, at Mapleton, Mrs Mary How died from a fall out of a tree, where she had been gathering apples, aged 112 years.

Mr. Owen O'Neal, aged 107 years. He had buried nine wives.

1753 January, the wife of John Delay was delivered of a son; she was 68 years old, and her husband 70.

In April, Mrs. Byrens, of the New Inn, Chancery, was safely delivered of three boys and two girls, four of which were baptized and did well, as also the mother.

- 1772 January the 23d, died at Litchfield, Mrs. Dunn, aged 138 years.
- 1795 January 3d, died, Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, the celebrated potter, from whom the ware called wedgwood, derived its name.
- 1799 General George Washington, died December 14.
- 1809 Mr. Simion Paps, (a little man, shown to the public) aged 28 years, weighing only twenty seven pounds, was twenty eight inches high, and writes an exceeding good hand, as per copy done by him for J. M.
- 1811 John Leary died at Limerick, aged 112 years.
- 1813 Mrs. Mary Meigham, (Donoughmore,) 129 years.
- 1814 Mary Innes, (Isle of Sky) 127 years.
- 1826 Mrs. Ann Holmes, at Weighton 117 years.

PRICES OF CATTLE, LABOUR, &c.

- 1299 An Act of Common Council, for the price of victuals, to be sold in London Market, by consent of the King and nobility.—The price of an ox, 6s. 8d.; a cow 5s.; heifer 2s.; a sheep 4d.
- 1302 The price of a cow 6s.; a bull 7s. 4d.; ewe sheep 8d.; a pair of shoes, 4d.
- 1314 A stall-fed ox, £1 4s.; a grass-fed ditto, 16s.; a fat sheep, 1s. 2d.
- 1317 A man's labour per day, one penny.
- 1336 A fat ox, 6s. 8d.
- 1399 An instance of rapidity, with which a crop of wheat was cleared from the ground, consisting of 300 acres, viz., 19 reapers for one day, at 4d. and boarded themselves.
- | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| 80 Ditto | for 1 ditto at 3d. and kept on board |
| 104 Ditto | for 1 ditto at 3d. ditto |
- which was concluded in two days; the usual price

- being 1s. 11d. per acre, and a pair of gloves. (Gloves continue as a gift to the present time, 1836.)
- 1351 It was arranged that workmen should take their wages in part, at 10d. per bushel, (or 6s. 8d. per quarter); mowing meadows, 5d. per day; hay makers, one penny per day; thrasing wheat, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per qr.; beans, peas, and oats, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.; master carpenter, 3d. per day; master tyler, 3d.
- 1361 Head carter, 10s. per year; cowherd, 6s. 8d.; a dairy woman, 6s.
- 1401 A new plough 10d.; and a dung cart, 1s. 2d.
- 1425 A man one penny per day to plough; sawyers 3d. and 4d.
- 1515 Mary, Queen of France, sister to King Henry the VIII. passed through Faversham in May; and in consequence of stopping there, it cost for the "*brede* and wine, &c.," 7s. 4d. In 1519, Henry the VIII. and his Queen, Catherine, was here with the Archbishop of Canterbury and Cardinal Wolsey; paid for wine, capons, brede, and other articles, £2. 10s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- 1533 It was this year enacted, that butchers should sell their beef and mutton by weight; beef one halfpenny the pound, and mutton for three farthings the pound, which was devised for the greater commodity of the realm.
- 1540 Apricots first brought into England.
- 1563 The inhabitants of St. Peter's, Thanet, 186 persons, householders.
- 1574 "Herrick," an author, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, describes the old ceremonies of harvest home, as follows:—

"On their arrival at the lord's hearth,
Glittering with fire and the feast prepared,
famed sirloin,
With upper stories, mutton, veal,
And bacon, to make full the meal,

With some dishes standing by,
As here a custard ; there a pie ;
And then all tempting frumitie."

Not only was it usual to feast men and women, but also boys and girls, with plum puddings.—N. B. The frumitie, named above, is made with new wheat boiled in milk, sugar and spices added thereto, with a little rum. This continues to be a favourite dish in harvest.

1587 In consequence of excessive exportation of wheat it sold for £3. 4s. per qr., an unusual price.

1622 Anthony Ashley introduced cabbages into England, from Holland.

1657 August 22nd, Richard Mockett sold two lambs to Thomas Squire, at 4s. 6d each.

September 8th, paid wagoner's wages for one year, £7. and the wool of four dry sheep, which he sold as per agreement. Paid the second man, for one year, £3. 10s. 0d., and the wool of two dry sheep, which he had sold.

By these, and other statements herein, the farmers' servants used to have an interest in the well-doing of the cattle and corn. In the same year, I observe by his accounts, that he gave 58s. per qr. for seed-wheat, at Sandwich market ; for grey peas 26s ; for oats 14s ; for barley, 25s ; a cow, five years old, £3. 19s. 6d. He also sold to William Gray, at Broadstairs Mill, 16 qrs. of wheat at 41s. 6d. ; and began harvest on 21st July.—N. B. The harvest at that date is earlier than I ever began, except once, during my time of forty years.

J. M.

1658 Bought a sow and 10 pigs, £2. 10. ditto 12 lambs, of Stephen Shallows, in July, at 4s. each—paid for a pair of wagon wheels 19s.

1660 Paid Poule (money) 1s. for myself ; for my wife, 6d. ;

and for my men, John Harden, George Colyer, and Matthew White, 1s. each; for Government tax.

- 1690 Richard Mockett, churchwarden of St. Peter's, received of Stephen Shallow 10s. for land and the pit; Peter Cramp, for parish land, 8s.; together with other lands named, £3. The cottages called "Shallows," took their name from this man; (see the amount of rent for the above land, 1836.)

- 1694 The vicar's living at St. Peter's, was computed to be worth £30. per year, prior to the £40. given by will, this year, from Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy's benefactions.

- 1748 A true bill of fare for the Court of Assistants of the worshipful Company of wax chandlers:—

	£.	s.	d.
Two loins of veal and two of mutton	0	1	4
One loin of beef	0	0	4
One dozen of pigeons and one dozen of rabbits	0	0	9
One pig and one capon	0	1	0
One goose and a hundred of eggs	0	1	1
One leg of mutton	0	0	2
Two gallons of sack	0	1	4
Eighteen gallons of strong ale	0	1	6
	£	0	7 6

- 1762 February 2nd., a large male whale came on shore at Broadstairs, which was 61 feet in length, and 45 in the girth; and on the 3rd, another whale was washed on shore, together with eleven others, round this coast, and the coast of Essex, &c.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS.**FROM THE CREATION TO THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.**

BEFORE CHRIST.

- 4004 The world created.
- 4002 The birth of Cain.
- 3875 Abel slain by his brother Cain.
- 3747 Enoch translated to heaven.
- 2948 Noah born.
- 2348 The deluge ; Noah and his family saved.
- 2247 The kingdom of Babylon founded by Nimrod.
- 1996 Abraham born.
- 1898 The destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah.
- 1896 The birth of Isaac.
- 1822 Abraham died.
- 1800 Esau and Jacob born.
- 1729 Joseph sold into Egypt.
- 1716 Isaac died.
- 1689 Jacob died.
- 1635 Joseph died.
- 1140 Samson slew 1000 Philistines with the jaw-bone of an
ass.
- 1095 Saul anointed by Samuel to be king over Israel.
- 1024 Death of Absalom.
- 1015 Solomon anointed king. (death of David).
- 906 Elijah put the priest of Baal to death.
- 768 Isaac began to prophecy.
- 628 Jeremiah began to prophecy.
- 606 Daniel carried captive to Babylon.
- 599 Jerusalem besieged and taken.
- 538 Daniel interpreted the miraculous hand-writing upon the
wall.
- 537 Daniel thrown into the den of lions.
- 536 Joshua, the High Priest, conducted the Jews to Palestine.
- 521 Haggai and Zechariah prophecy.

- 445 Malachi, the last prophet, foretels the Messiah, in the new temple.
312 The Hebrew scriptures translated into Greek.
170 Jerusalem pillaged, and the nation persecuted.
166 The Jews formed an alliance with the Romans.
63 Jerusalem is taken by Pompey.
40 Herod is made King of Judea, by the Romans.
18 Herod rebuilds the temple of Jerusalem.
1 John the Baptist born, and Judea taxed.
-

In the year of the world, 4004, and when, by the command of Augustus, Emperor of Rome, the temple of Janus was shut, to intimate that peace then reigned over the whole world—JESUS CHRIST, the Messiah, the Redeemer of the world, took upon himself the human form and was born of the Virgin Mary, December the 25th.

The first publication of this great event, was made to a company of shepherds, near Bethlehem, as they were watching their flocks.

After this heavenly communication, the shepherds left their flocks and ran into the city ; where, as they had been informed, they found Mary and Joseph, and the babe lying in the manger.

Our blessed Lord closed his public ministry by celebrating the feast of the passover, with his disciples ; in lieu of which, he instituted the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, to commemorate the suffering he was about to endure for the salvation of a sinful world.

Pilate, yielding to the popular tumults, delivered him to the people, who impiously led him to the place of execution, and nailed him to the cross.

The Pier of Margate, originally built of wood, being so injured in 1787, an act was obtained to rebuild it with stone, and also to pave and light the town.

VIRGIL, the prince of Latin poets, was born at Petula, near

Mantua, in Italy, on the 15th of October, 68 years before Christ, and died at the age of 51 years.

HOMER, an ancient Greek poet, was born eighty years after the destruction of Troy, and was nearly blind for many years.

CAIUS JULIUS CÆSAR, 45 years before Christ, made an expedition to Britain, and subjected them to the Roman yoke. He was assassinated in the senate house, for invading the rights of the Romans, 42 years before the birth of our Lord.

VESPASIAN succeeded to the Roman empire, and is supposed to have erected Richborough Castle, in Kent, about the year of our Lord 205.

DUEL AT KINGSGATE.

Thomas Stevens, son of Sir Philip Stevens, fought a duel with Mr. Anderson, an attorney of London, on the 20th of September, when the former was killed, aged 24 years. The difference arose in the ball room at Margate, on a question whether a window should be opened for air or not. Thus, from such a trifling circumstance, a young man lost his life.

KENT ELECTIONS.

1790	1713
Knatchbull.....4196	Knatchbull.....2848
Honywood.....2957	Hart.....2808
Marsham.....2063	Vane.....2192
	Watson.....2186

FATAL ACCIDENT.

July 12th, Mr. Thomas Huggett, of St. Peter's, innkeeper, was unfortunately thrown from his horse, which he had been with to water, at a pond of Mr. Elijah Mockett's. When he jumped across to ride back, his long frock prevented his leg

from crossing the horse, by which means he fell off, and was killed. He was universally respected; and his loss much regretted, as he was an active, obliging huntsman of the Isle of Thanet harriers, which were kept at St. Peter's.

BIRMINGHAM RIOTS.

July 14th, serious riots took place, which continued for several days. Proprietors of manufacturing and commercial establishments, recovered £2,696, for damages, from the county. The commencement was in consequence of Dr. Priestley, a divine of Unitarian sentiments, who hoped effectually to overturn the foundations of the established church. His chapel, house, furniture, books, &c., were destroyed. He escaped the vengeance of the rioters, and in 1794 set off for America, and purchased 200,000 acres of land, about 120 miles from Philadelphia, where he died in 1804, aged 71 years.

SEA BEACON.

A sea mark was erected near Monkton, Thanet, by the corporation of the Trinity House, for the safety of navigation.

1792 An Act of Parliament was obtained for repairing, or rebuilding, of Broadstairs pier.

GAD'S HILL ROBBERY.

"Gad's Hill," immortalised by Shakspeare, as the scene of the exploits of Sir John Falstaff, is 26 miles from London; and in the year 1676, a gentleman was robbed about 4 o'clock in the morning, by a man named Nicks, who, to prevent detection (as he afterwards confessed), proceeded to Gravesend, where he was detained nearly three hours, for want of a boat to convey him across to Essex, for Chelmsford; he then proceeded to Braintree, Bocking, and Wethersford; over the downs to Cambridge, keeping the cross roads to Godmanchester and Huntingdon, by Fenny and Stratford, where he

baited his horse, and slept about half an hour. He then rode full speed to York, (198 miles N. by West of London,) where he arrived in the afternoon. Here he changed his dress, and mixed with a company in the bowling green, and soon selected out the Mayor of that city, of whom he enquired the hour of the day; who pulled out his watch and told him it wanted a quarter to eight. Some time after, Mr. Nicks was prosecuted for the robbery, and the whole merit of the case turned upon this single point. The person, who had been robbed, *swore to the man*; but Nicks produced the Mayor of York, who proved his being at the bowling green on the day in question. The jury, therefore, acquitted him, on the supposition, that it was *impossible* for him to be the man, and also to be in York on the same day.

In 1719, there were buried, in St. Peter's churchyard, fifteen men and women; the oldest 88 years, and the youngest 70.

In 1722, the Duke of Marlborough died, aged 73 years. He who had been the idol of this nation for his bravery, retired, neglected and insulted, which induced him and his Duchess to go into voluntary retirement. (Thus he, like others who have spent their lives in serving their country, resembles an individual who has given 99 favours, and cannot give the 100th. All his former good actions are *soon forgotten*.)

The Vicarage House, St. Peter's, was built 1726 by Mr. Gray, architect, for the Rev. J. Dean, Vicar; and a very substantial house it is; every part of the workmanship has been well executed.

This year, 1726, Mrs. Hannah Taddy died, and by her will, gave £120. to purchase land, for the endowment of an annual sum to be given to the poor (chiefly widows) of St. Peter's, by Trustees, on the 5th Nov. in every year, for ever. Four acres were purchased, and let for £4. per year, (now, 1836, for £19.)

July 27th, the average price of wheat, in Kent, 46s. per qr.; beef 7s. per score; and mutton 5d. per lb.

NO RELIGION.

IN the riots of 1780, several persons, in order to save their houses and their properties from ruin, wrote over their doors "*no religion*." This was to avoid all "mistakes."

1794.—Nov. 1st, a fishing boat, belonging to Mr. Leonard Minter, of Folkstone, caught, in one night, 118,000 herrings, which were sold for £157.

Sir John Sinclair states, in his general ideas of the improvements to be made on lands in Kent, that there are 150,000 acres of waste land, and 132,000 open common, which, on an average, might be worth 9s. per acre (£146,262, 10s.) and that every human being, on an average, might live upon £10 per year, taking men, women, and children.

SEA COAST.

April 22nd, a general deputation of the Cinque Ports, and their members, met the Right Hon. William Pitt, Lord Warden, at Dover Castle, to confer with him on the most eligible mode for arming the inhabitants, for the better security of the sea coast of this county; when plans were unanimously agreed upon. A Signal House was erected near the North Foreland, to guard the coast, and a Lieutenant, with two midshipmen, were stationed there in 1795, which continued during the war, and communicated, by signals, to other stations all round the coast. A telegraph was also built, soon after, on St. Peter's steeple.

LOYAL YEOMANRY.

The Isle of Thanet Yeomanry, were embodied under the command of Captain Thomas Garrett, of Nethercourt, St. Lawrence; his brother John Garrett, Esq. of Ellington, and J. Rouse, esq. Lieutenants; John Cowell, Esq. of the Dane Farm, Margate, cornet. This troop amounted to sixty members,

consisting of the principal gentlemen and yeomanry of Thanet; their horses were good; and the attention they paid to their duty placed them conspicuously amongst the yeomanry of Kent.

N. B. They continued embodied until 1828, in which year it will be found they were disbanded with other troops, whose services were no longer required.

LOYAL FOOT VOLUNTEERS.

Ramsgate— John Gibson and William Guy, Esqrs. Captains.

Edward Daniel, jun. Thomas Heritage, and Richard Thompson, first Lieutenants.

Peter Burgess, John Winter, and John Hooper, 2nd Lieutenants.

St. Peter's— John Kirby, Esq. Captain; Samuel Froom, Lieutenant.

succeeded by Richard Collard, Esq. Captain; and Paulin Huggett, Lieutenant.

Ditto Bombardiers at Broadstairs—Stephen Philpot, gent. Captain; Robert Barfield, Gent. Lieutenant.

Margate—Francis Cobb, Esq., Captain; R. E. Hunter, and Abraham Mummery, Lieutenants.

“Hence ancient Kent, for sword and bow—
Extolled in martial story,
Proud Ensigns bore, that we might know,
And emulate, her glory.”

OAK TIMBER.

At Fredville, the residence of John Plumptre, Esq., there is an oak tree which measures 12 ton, 25 feet.

An oak, from Lord Egremont's estate, sold for £70, and was re-sold for £100. The produce cut from nine acres, sold for five thousand pounds.

CRICKET.

A grand match of cricket was played at Dan de lion, on the 5th of October, for five hundred guineas, between the gentlemen of East Kent, and the gentlemen of the Isle of Thanet, which was determined in favor of East Kent, with three wickets to go down.

A foot race was run on the 30th of January, 1794, on Blackheath, for two hundred guineas, between John Palmer, of Ospringle, and John Pimlet, of Lancashire; distance 300 yards; won by Palmer.

January the 25th, the sea, at Margate, along the shore to Birchington, Reculver, and Whitstable, was frozen so thick in many places, as to obstruct the flowing of the waves.

January the 28th, in consequence of a sudden thaw of the snow, which was very deep, the lands were overflowed and the country deluged. Many houses in Canterbury and other places immersed in water. The severity of the weather induced persons to subscribe liberally towards relieving the poor; £500 was obtained, and three thousand persons relieved. At Maidstone, Margate, and Ramsgate, in the like manner; where they gave bread and coals, at reduced prices. The price of wheat was £2. 15s. per qr. The snow covered the land for seventy-one days.

This year, the ladies of Dover presented a pair of colors to the Volunteers, by the hands of Mrs. Lane and Mrs. John Fector.

A white hare was killed by Mr. Denne, of Littlebourn Court.

REVIEW.

The Right Hon. William Pitt, residing at Walmer Castle, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, reviewed two companies of volunteers, in Albion Place, Ramsgate, belonging to that town.

LIGHT DRAGOONS.

On the 15th Sept. three stands of colors were presented to the Romney Light Dragoons, commanded by Colonel Dering. Sir Robert Sloper, in presenting the colors to Lieut. Brown, observed, "I commit to your care, the standard of England. You will bear it with honor, and defend it with your life."

The standard of the country, and of Romney, were then delivered, in the like manner to Cornets Crosoer and Debbling.

ARCHERY.

Three days sport, shooting at a target, took place at Margate, between Mr. Anderson and Mr. Gibson, which was won by the former.

The Canterbury Barracks were finished, and on the 1st of October, the New Romney Light Dragoons, commanded by Colonel C. Dering, marched in as the first occupiers. They were begun on the 6th May, 1794, and enclosed sixteen acres.

LABOURERS.

Nov. 23rd, the farmers in Thanet agreed to increase the wages of labourers, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per day, and to sell them wheat at 1s. per gallon, and beans for a pig, at 3s. per bushel. The average price of wheat, £5. 4s. 2d. per qr..

FOOT RACE.

A girl, aged 15 years, ran a mile, near Wrotham, in five minutes and twenty-eight seconds, for a wager of two guineas, and won.

A BATTLE.

A battle was fought for a hundred guineas a side, between the famous boxers, Ward and Mendoza, upon Bexley Heath ; when, after a severe contest of fifteen minutes, victory was declared in favor of Mendoza.

SPENCERS.

The spencer, a short coat, took its name from Lord C. Spencer, who made a bet that he would sport a fashion, the most useless, which, in a given time, should be universally adopted. The bet being made, he produced a pattern which excited much laughter. The fashion, however, became general for many years.

N. B.—They are, by some, used at the present time, (1836) and go by the name of spencers.

NORFOLK TOUR.

IN consequence of the Rev. Dr. Henry Lloyd, professor of Hebrew, &c., late of Trinity College, Cambridge, having married my sister Mary, last June, I went to spend some time with them, at King's Lynn, which is a very ancient town. The inhabitants are rich, and carry on considerable trade. The country is very flat, and the soil sandy. The produce of barley is considerable, in consequence of the soil being better adapted for it than for any other grain. The farms are large. I frequently visited Mr. Drew, Mr. Glover, and others, to see their process of feeding stock. Their sheep are large, with black legs and face, and so particular are farmers, in general, that they select only those that are so, for breeding. The cows, bullocks, and pigs, are very good; the horses are stout, short, and very active, but they have a peculiar method of docking the tails *very short*, in fact nearly close. This is done, as the farmers say, to show the shapes of the horse. Two horses in one plough, driven by a man who holds it, and guides them with reins; and it is wonderful, how straight they hold the furrows, which, in general, are very long. It is the custom for the men to ride at harrow; a good trot is their usual pace; and at roll, they ride on the frame, which is fitted up for that purpose.

I should have mentioned that the harrows have a piece of wood across the top to keep them equal, because they generally go with three horses, and they would turn over unless guarded.

The county has 1,148,000 acres of land, and 24,000 inhabitants.

The extensive culture of turnips was introduced by Charles Viscount Townsend, in 1715.

Here are more resident proprietors of £400. per year landed estates, than in any county in England; and there are a greater number of parish churches than in

any other part of the three kingdoms. It also has the honour of having raised the first battalion of militia, in the year 1759.

The land north-east of Norwich, is a loam sand, and on the north-west of ditto, are better lands, on account of three large estates called "Houghton," "Holkham," and "Rainham." The lands south-west of Norwich are considered lighter, for it is not unusual, in high winds, for the corn to be *blown* from one field to another in drifts, (like snow,) particularly in the hundred of Greenhoe.

The superabundant produce of the county	£.	s.	d.
exported annually is, for corn	901,521	9	0
Ditto for bullocks, sheep, swine, rabbits, poultry, and game	275,500	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1,177,021	9	0
	<hr/>		

HOUGHTON,

The seat of the late Earl of Orford; built by Sir Robert Walpole, in the road to Syderstone, in 1735. It is built of stone, and is 450 feet in length, including the wings.

HOLKHAM.

The celebrated house of the Hon. Thomas William Coke, built in 1764, with curious white bricks, is 345 feet in length, and 180 feet in depth. Here is an abundance of game; and I had the pleasure of joining a shooting party twice in the season, when we killed a large quantity.

This gentleman is considered to be one of the best landlords in England.

It may not be improper to introduce here the following "effects of taxation," copied from a newspaper by me, in 1834.

"Mr. Coke's estates, in Norfolk, consist of 40,000 acres of

land, rented upon an average of 16s. per acre; and is in the four course system of husbandry, pursued in that county.

“ One fourth of this estate (10,000 acres) is annually sown with barley, which produces, on an average, five qrs. per acre, or 50,000 qrs. of barley annually.

“ Now the duty paid to government, on making five qrs of barley into malt and beer, of both sorts, was £14. 3s. 4d; so that each acre pays, in direct taxes, more than *seventeen* times the annual rent; these 10,000 acres yielding to the government £141,660, while they yield to Mr. Coke only £8000.

“ The fundholder receives about *three-fifths* of all the taxes raised; whence it follows, that they derive from those 10,000 acres, £84,996. 8s.; or about *ten times* as much as the landlord. This sum, too, be it remembered, is exempt from all direct taxation; contributes *nothing* to the poor; *nothing* to the State, the Church, Army or Navy; while the landlord's share is burthened with heavy expences towards them all; and by far the greater part of it ultimately finds its way into the pockets of the same *fundholder*.”

I shall now refer back to Norfolk, as being a maritime county, bounded by the German ocean on the north and east, by Suffolk on the south, and Cambridge and Lincolnshire on the west. It contains about 1,710 square miles; 126,692 meadows and parks; marsh lands, 63,346; and sheep walks, 63,346 acres; wood lands and plantations about 10,000; the remainder sedgy and swampy ground, lakes, rivers, &c.

The freehold lands are about *three-fifths*; the church, collegiate, and corporate, estates one-fifth; and the remaining fifth, copyhold, under lay-lords.

Wheat is dibbled upon clover lay of one year, at 10s. 6d. per acre, by men, who have boys to follow them, to drop a few seeds in every place their dibbers make, for the reception of it. By this means they save more wheat per acre than will pay the expenses of the dibbers, and a much better produce is obtained, than by any other mode.

Barley is in general sown after a third ploughing ; as grass, clover, or sanfoin, is usually sown at the same time. (Sometimes they drill barley.)

Near Wisbech, a considerable quantity of hemp and flax is sown.

Near Guiltcross, and Grimshoe, are very large rabbit warrens, which pay better than anything else the land could produce, as it is not fit for cultivation.

LYNN.

Lynn derives its name from the British word Lhyn. It stands near the great Ouse, ten miles from the British Ocean ; contains 2,500 houses, and 12,000 inhabitants.

In 1204, King John visited this town, and granted a charter to make it a free borough *for ever*. He presented them with an elegant, double gilt, embossed, and enamelled cup and cover, weighing 73oz.

The harbour is about the breadth of the river Thames, and is capable of containing 200 sail.

The principal church is St. Margaret's, built in 1100 ; and has eight bells.

St Nicholas' chapel, built in 1377, is 200 feet long.

The Assembly Rooms and Card Rooms are capacious.

The Theatre is convenient and neat.

The mayor is annually chosen on the 29th of August, and sworn into office 29th of September, when the cup of King John is handed to him with wine.

Here are two fairs ; one on the 14th February, and the other on the 27th August.

The trade in coals, wine, &c., is larger than in any other town, except London, Bristol, and Newcastle.

SWAFFHAM.

This is one of the neatest market towns in the county ; it contains 3,000 inhabitants. The Market-house is spacious.

The races are held on the 25th and 26th of September, annually.

In November and March, there are grand coursing matches with grey hounds, held there for a week. The dogs are regularly entered in a book, the same as race horses are at Newmarket.

I had the pleasure of spending some very pleasant days there with my friend Mr. Drew, who resided in the neighbourhood. The hares were plentiful, the dogs well matched, and numerous persons assembled, the weather being fine. My friend, Mr. Drew, also introduced me to the farmers at the Market-house dinner, held every fortnight at Lynn. The respect they paid me, as a young Kentish farmer, will never be forgotten.

YARMOUTH.

This place is famed for herrings, and employs 200 vessels in the fishery, some of them large decked boats of 40 and 50 tons. In some years, 7,000 barrels have been exported, and 15,000 reserved for home purposes. The fishery employs 6000 men; 2,000 as fishermen, and 4,000 to freight and carry to Foreign ports. The clear gain per year, is £70,000.

In the year 1163, the Dutch fixed their herring fishery on this coast.

In 1337, the Yarmouth navy, consisted of twenty men of war.

In 1348, seven thousand and fifty people died here of the plague.

In 1528, the Haven was began; and, in 1296, cost £4,273 6s. 8d. to repair.

In 1597, two thousand persons died of the plague.

In 1644, two thousand and five hundred died here.

In 1778, the Theatre was erected, and cost the sum of £1,500.

In 1692, two hundred ships, and upwards of 2,000 people, were lost in one night, in consequence of a severe storm.

In 1790, a similar misfortune happened, by a storm.

It is worthy of observation, that St. Nicholas' church is 250 feet long, and 108 in breadth, having a spire 186 feet in height. It is a sea mark, and stands very crooked, so much so, that in every direction it is perceptible, which occasions the sailors to say, " the steeple makes a bow to them."

NORWICH.

The city of Norwich was began in the year 446, and the castle in 575.

In 1107, a man-fish was taken, with a human face and beard.

1075 William the Conqueror gave the earldom to Ralph de Walet.

1273 The king took away the liberties of Norwich, on account of the riots.

1286 The Jews' synagogue at Norwich was destroyed.

1294 The city walls were began, and finished in 1320.

1297 The cloisters began, and finished in 1348.

1448 King Henry the 6th visited Norwich.

1486 King Henry the 7th visited Norwich,

1507 A great fire, which burnt 718 houses in this city.

1540 Kett's rebellion broke out on the 7th July, in King Edward the 6th's reign

1558 Nine persons burnt for heresy.

1689 The polls for sheriff, by chance, were *equal twice*.

1701 A printing office opened by Francis Burgess.

1717 Two mayors died within ten months, (so that they had three in one year.)

1759 The Norfolk Militia marched, 4th July, to London, and passed in review before his Majesty.

1758 The Theatre opened, January 31st, with the "*Way of the World*."

1763 Hackney coaches first set up by William Huggins.

1788 A beautiful tiger broke loose in the night, and two monkies, one of which he devoured in such a hurry, as to

swallow his chain and collar, which caused the tiger's death in a few days.

1792 Seven of the ancient gates taken down to improve the town. The gentleman's walk made, and improved, for the public.

1798 The county gaol was built.

MANUFACTURE.—The amount of the Norwich manufacture of crape, bombasines, satin, damasks, &c., which are shipped to Rotterdam every six weeks, amount to £150,000; by broad-wheeled wagons to London, £312,000; by ships to Ostend, Hamburg, Italy, &c., £738,000. It is calculated there are 72,000 persons employed, from 12s. to 20s. per week.

CATHEDRAL.—The Cathedral was founded in 1096, by Bishop Herbert. It is a fine Gothic free-stone building.

The Bishop's Palace was built in 1320, by Bishop Salmon. The principal parish church is St. Peter's, of Mancroft, built in 1455.

HOSPITAL.—The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital cost £9,295 in November; 1772, the number of patients received in from July 11, 1792, to July 11, 1793, amounted to 1043.

During my stay at the Angel Inn, I became acquainted with Mr. Grand, (a young solicitor,) who very politely offered to show me the city, and, being a stranger, I accepted the offer; he conducted me to St. Andrew's Hall, Guildhall, Theatre, the Cathedral, the Duke's Palace, &c. &c., which were highly gratifying; we kept up a communication during my stay in Norwich, which led to a correspondence on my return into Kent.

N. B. If this publication should meet his eye, he will doubtless feel gratified that I have not forgotten his kind friendship, although forty years back; nor indeed shall I; and, if by chance, we should see each other again, many pleasant jokes will be passed.

Turkies, in this county, are considered to be particularly

fine. The cause is, that they are in general kept until they are a year old; consequently, they weigh more than those at other places that are killed in the autumn; they are reared in the spring.

It is said that on December the 22nd, 1793, one thousand seven hundred turkies, weighing upwards of nine tons, (valued at £680) were sent from Norwich to London, in various carriages, to the poulterers, for Christmas presents.

EMINENT MEN BORN IN NORFOLK.

1377 Sir John Falstaff, of Yarmouth.

1504 Matthew Parker, A. B., of Canterbury.

1507 Sir John Gresham,

1521 John Aylmer, Bishop of London.

1550 Sir Edward Coke, knighted by James the I.; died

1634 aged 86 years.

1562 Sir Henry Spelman, 1641.

POPULATION.

The city of Norwich 40,000 souls.

Lynn 10,000 ditto.

Yarmouth 16,000 ditto.

RENTS.—The scale of rents is a difficult question to answer; it varies from 16s. to 20s. per acre in the first class of land; in the second, from 8s to 14s; the third from 4s to 12s. Marsh Land 20s to 30s. The average of the county, say 16s. per acre. Orchards very few, and consequently no cider. Hops and beans, but seldom planted.

STOCK.—The sheep are estimated, at Smithfield, equal to any. Mr. Purdy, of Egmore, sold a three-year old wether there, last February for five guineas, weighing 38 stone.

EXPORTS.—It is stated that 30,000 sheep; 50,000 lambs, at 12s.; 20,000 bullocks, per quarter, and 10,000 rabbits per year; corn, flour, and herrings, together make a total of £1,274,521 9s. 0d.

KENT SEA BATHING INFIRMARY, MARGATE.

The Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary was built. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Patron. Dr. Anderson laid the first stone, in the presence of a very large concourse of persons of rank and fashion. In 1797, there were 25 patients, and, in 1830, there was 541. The particulars, with the liberal donations and subscriptions, will be entered in their respective dates.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

John Forrest, a boy about twelve years of age, residing in one of the parish houses, St. Peter's, with his parents, had the misfortune to fall down a well, 24 fathom deep, close by their door. It happened the lids of the well had been left open by some bricklayers, and the boy, coming in a hurry from his home, with some plum-pudding in his hand, tripped his foot against the curb of the well, and pitched head first into the water; a young woman, residing next door, saw him; she gave alarm, and he was got up safe, by a grapple, with the pudding in his hand, and *unhurt*. The girl was so ill from the fright, that she soon died. The boy, (Forrest,) grew up a fine young man, and entered, some years after, for a soldier. (This subject is well known to many at St. Peter's, some of whom are subscribers to this work.)

CUSTOMS.

Reapers usually came from East Kent to Thanet, and, after making a good harvest, returned in time to assist their own employers in their's; thus they made a double harvest. Men, as turnip hoers, came to set out those in Thanet, and the farmers used to have them in rotation; but in consequence of a greater number of acres being grown, it was necessary to teach men to do that work; and now, 1834, every farmer employs his labourers to do that which used to be considered an art, not easily done, only by professed men.

CAMBRIDGE.

On the 29th of June, 1797, I rode from St. Peter's, on horseback, to Cambridge; and, in passing through five counties, on my way, I was much gratified by seeing several troops of yeomanry at exercise, preparatory to a review. The fame of this ancient University, its royal and noble buildings, libraries, curiosities, and beautiful gardens, occasion a considerable resort to this seat of learning. It consists of sixteen colleges and halls; is a corporation in itself; and sends two members to parliament.

The University of Cambridge it is said, was founded by one *Cantaber*, a Spaniard, 270 years before Christ.

In the year 1114, it was taken from the see of Lincoln, by Henry I., and made into a separate diocese.

The number of persons maintained on the different foundations of the Universities are upwards of 1100 professors, (students 700, and 400 fellows.)

The students and fellows dine at the same time in the hall, but at separate tables. (I dined at Trinity, with my brother-in-law, Dr. Lloyd, and a most sumptuous dinner we had.)

The Chancellor is the chief magistrate, and governs the University.

In the year 1010, the town was plundered and destroyed by fire, by the Danes.

In 1214, the town was again plundered, during the contest between the Barons and King John.

As you enter the town there is a large stone, called a mile-stone, which is traced to be 1533 years old, and supposed to be the oldest mile-stone in England; it was given by Richard Gough, Esq.

In 1118, the Knights Templars were instituted, in order to protect the pilgrims who visited the sacred places about Jerusalem.

AGRICULTURE.

The lands are in long narrow slips, with a ridge of grass between, which the occupiers are *restricted* not to break up, as the right of pasturage is held by other farmers, so that almost every farmer has his neighbour's sheep running over his land, and he, in like manner, sends his over their's in the autumn.

Their mode of cultivation, is to have four crops and a fallow, so that farmers have but little encouragement and no leases.

I stopped one night with a friend, at Chippen, in Hertfordshire, where I saw the Tartarian oats growing : they were the first I had seen ; the custom here, was to sow beans and peas together, and harvest them with a scythe, so that they were thrashed and sifted, to separate each. In most respects, all these counties were much behind Kent in agriculture.

I shall now mention the Market Place, which consists of two spacious oblong squares, united together, and forms the Greek capital letter T, at the top ; it is 80 feet 2 inches long, and 34 broad.

The Halls, Libraries, and Masters' Lodges, are very spacious, and contain the portraits of bishops, and many eminent men ; there is also a long list of benefactors.

In King's College Chapel, which is 316 feet long, and 84 wide, there is a partition of wood, curiously carved, which was built in 1534, when Anne Boleyn was Queen to Henry VIII. On the partition stands a stately organ.

Trinity College was founded by King Henry the VIII.

HOBSON'S CHOICE, (THIS OR NONE.)

Thomas Hobson, late carrier, between London and this town, in his life time, gave a handsome stone conduit of an hexagon figure, enclosed with an iron pallisade, to which the water is brought by an aqueduct, and furnishes the middle of the town with water, always running. A greater piece of service could not have been done for the inhabitants.

Hobson furnished the scholars with riding horses ; and making it an *unalterable* rule that every horse should have an equal share of rest and fatigue, would never let one out of his turn, from whence the proverbial saying arose—" *Hobson's Choice.*"

Four miles from Cambridge, are Gogmagog Hills.

Baberham is the seat of General Adeane. Sir Horatio Palavicini, built a magnificent house at Little Shelford. He was collector of the Pope's taxes in England, in Queen Mary's time, on whose death he settled in England, and kept the money ; in consequence of which, the following lines were written in commemoration of him.

" Here lies Horatio Palavezene ;
" Who robbed the Pope, to lend the Queen ;
" He was a thief ; a thief ! thou liest—;
" For why ? He robbed but antichrist.
" Him death, with besom, swept from Babram,
" Into the bosom of old Abram.
" But then came Hercules, with his club,
" And struck him down to Beelzebub."

Having finished my pleasant visit to Cambridge, I returned by Royston, Chippenham, over Newmarket, to London ; and reached St. Peter's, in fourteen days, on the same horse, having had a most delightful excursion, passing through five counties, and, by chance, saw three reviews of yeomanry cavalry.

N.B. Having heard of the following circumstance which occurred at Cambridge, in 1799, I will introduce it here, in the hope that my readers will excuse the irregular form of my journal ; my object being to convey information for their amusement.

" February 2nd, 1799, Elizabeth Woodcock, of Chesterton, Cambridge, was returning from the market, when she was overtaken by a fall of snow ; her horse took fright, and threw her, not more than half a mile from her house. The quantity

of snow was so great during the night that she was buried eight days and nights ; and found alive by a young farmer, who saw her handkerchief hanging on the bush. She lived several months after her toes came off."

FIRE.

September 8th, 1727, at Barnwell, near Cambridge, a puppet-show was exhibited by Mr. Shepherd, in a barn, to a large number of persons assembled ; at nine o'clock, Richard Whitacre, one of the servants of the proprietor of the barn, asked permission to be admitted, gratis, which being refused, he thought he would look through the old boards in the stable, and having a candle in his lanthorn, by accident set fire to some straw which soon reached the barn. A sudden rush was made towards the door, which being only three feet wide, it became blocked up, and as it opened on the inside, eighty persons perished in the flames. The Rev. Mr. Edmondson, the vicar, gave a sermon on the melancholy occasion. The man, Whitacre, was tried, March 27, 1728, and acquitted.

EAST KENT AGRICULTURE.

The improvement in agriculture has enabled the East Kent farmers to begin harvest as early as in Thanet, so that we do not now have men, who used to come, for many years, from a distance. It does not now often happen that men are required beyond those residing in their own parish. A general custom prevails, that apprentices to carpenters, blacksmiths, and shoemakers, have a month's absence in harvest ; this is one of the covenants in their indentures. The practice is good, as they have what they earn, to clothe them ; and if they cannot get employment after their apprenticeship, in their business, they are fit for other purposes. The sailors round the coast adopt a similar practice, out of the fishing season, and are employed in agriculture.

ST. PETER'S.

THE parishioners having appointed Mr. Thomas Paine, and myself, churchwardens for St. Peter's, we put up a new tenor bell, in consequence of the former having laid, for some years, useless. Thus we completed the set as follows:—Treble, 6cwt. 3qrs. 0lbs. ; Second, 6cwt. 0qrs. 24lbs. ; Third, 7cwt. 2qrs. 16lbs. ; Fourth, 9cwt. 2qrs. 0lbs. ; Fifth, 11cwt. 0qrs. 0lbs. ; Tenor, 14cwt. 3qrs. 0lbs. ; (which we had from Mr. Mears, London.)

This was the commencement of my parochial services, having succeeded my father in his farm, in consequence of his death, last year. The parishioners paid me a compliment, by the appointment at the early age of 24, when there were many others who should have been preferred before me.

In 1777, the fourth bell was re-cast, and put up by my father, Elijah Mockett, and John Stanner, churchwardens. I name these trifling circumstances, to shew that my family have always been orthodox churchmen, as will also be seen by my attention to those offices, up to 1834, when I left my business.

Sir John Henniker, repaired the archway to Broadstairs Gateway and Pier, in a most liberal manner, at his own expense.

Francis Cobb, Esq., Margate, presented a fine organ, for the use of Margate Church, which cost him £400.

1799.

This year I served office with Mr. John Bayley, as it was customary for one to quit office every year, under the idea that, by one remaining, (the senior officer,) the new one had no difficulties to encounter.

On referring to the church books, we found, amongst many

other documents, that our Parish Register books of marriages and burials began in 1540, and continue regular.

The Church Register, 1621. The Poor's Register, 1711; and Surveyor's, 1733.

There was also a deed of conveyance from Richard Harty, to the churchwardens, of a house and land, for the use of a workhouse.

N.B.—This is the property on which Robert Brown, Esq. built the late workhouse, which, with furniture, and the statue of Charity, cost him, in 1805, the sum of £1,405., which he gave to the parish.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy's monument records her liberality to this and other parishes. By her will, 1694, she gave the tithes at Calis Grange to the mayor and commonalty, upon trust, to pay the vicar of this parish, the sum of forty pounds yearly; a schoolmaster, £20; the clerk 20s. per year; and directed that the chancel, and the monuments of herself and husband, be duly repaired, for ever, by them.

Mrs. Lovejoy also gave a very elegant silver service of communion plate to the parish, on the 15th day of April, 1688; Nicholas White, vicar; Robert Witherden and George Carter, churchwardens; George Witherden clerk; which is in a high state of preservation at this time, (1836.)

This communion plate was given to the parish in consequence of a *saerilege*, committed in 1686, by some person entering the vestry, and breaking open the chest, and stealing the communion plate therefrom, which was never recovered.

In the chancel, is a marble monument, with a Latin inscription, to commemorate the death of the Rev. JAMES SHIPTON, vicar of this parish, who died 1665, aged 63 years.

There are also several marble tablets, and a tomb to the memory of JOHN DEKEWER, Esq., of Hackney, (who died in 1762, aged 72 years,) with several of his family; he was

an especial benefactor to the parish. He ceiled the north aisle of the church; and gave the sum of £500. to trustees and the minister, to give 4s. in bread on every Sunday, and the remainder to be given to the poor on Christmas Eve. He also gave the beautiful marble Font (now in use.)

There is a brass plate, in the north aisle, to the memory of NICHOLAS SMYTH, 1451, under which is a handsome tomb, to the memory of MANASSES NORWOOD, of Dane Court, 1636.

Near the font is a slab, inlaid with a brass inscription, to the memory of RICHARD CULMER and his wife, who, by his will, gave six acres of land, in 1434, to trustees, the rents and profits to be given, by them, to the poor most needing it, on Good Friday for ever.

Mrs. HANNAH TADDY, by her will, 1726, gave £120 to be laid out on lands, with which her trustees purchased four acres near Reading Street Mill; the rents are given away on the 5th of November annually.

ROYAL REVIEW.

As a member of the Isle of Thanet troop of Yeomanry, under the command of Capt. Thomas Garrett, consisting of sixty members, we joined the Kentish troops of Yeomanry, on the 1st. of August, to be reviewed by his Majesty, George the Third, in the Moat Park, Maidstone, where there were assembled 6,000 Volunteers; a most glorious sight. The Royal Family, the Right Hon. W. Pitt, &c. &c., consisting of the nobility from all parts, who, with the troops and foot Volunteers, were most splendidly entertained by the Right Hon. the Earl of Romney, the proprietor of the Moat Park and Estate, and Lord Lieutenant of the county.

The length of the tables were 13,333 feet, placed on the

ground in the Park ; and the number of dishes were 2,200, as follow :—

60 Lambs in quarters, making 240 dishes.

700 Fowls, three in a dish.

300 Hams.

300 Tongues.

220 Dishes of boiled beef.

220 Ditto, roasted.

220 Ditto, meat pies.

220 Joints of veal.

7 Pipes of port wine bottled off.

16 Butts of ale, beside plenty of table beer, placed in a vessel with a pump.

We all very much enjoyed this gratifying sight, it being a fine day, except a heavy shower which came soon after we left the Park, and which, as a matter of course, drenched some thousands of men and women, coming so unexpectedly as to prevent any escape.

His Majesty having expressed his sentiments of the good conduct, loyalty, and military efficiency of the troops, enlivened our spirits, in addition to the plentiful good cheer ; so that many returned happily to their respective homes, singing "GOD SAVE THE KING!"

The day after, a wagon load of the fragments was carried to Maidstone, and there distributed to the poor of 600 families.

RAMSGATE.

1565—Ramsgate had only twenty-five houses, and ninety-eight persons, including St. Lawrence, being merely a fishing place.

1748—A dreadful storm injured the Harbour very much.

1750—A new harbour was built, for which they obtained an Act of Parliament. It contains forty-six acres, and cost upwards of £700,000.

1783 —There were 1,813 souls.

1799—There were 771 ships in the harbour.

CANTERBURY.

The Cathedral is 514 feet in length, and 74 feet in breadth.
Height of the tower 130 feet ; the West Tower 100 feet.

In 131, King Lucius built a church within the Castle walls.

1047 The tower of King Ethelbert built.

Monuments.—Archbishop Walter, dated 1193

Dr. Walter Reynolds..... 1327

Dr. Stratfield..... 1341

Dr. Sudbury..... 1381

Dr. Chichley..... 1443

Edward the Black Prince..... 1376

Archbishop Courtney 1396

In 1790, James Simmonds, Esq. Alderman, expended the sum of £1,500 to improve the Dungeon Hill, and made walks for the public, and tastefully planted ornamental trees.

SANDWICH.

It had been the custom, for many years, to choose a mayor in the Church ; but in 1683 it was removed to the Sessions House.

YORK.

York Cathedral is the most regular and beautiful structure that can be imagined ; it is in length 524 feet.

The lanthorn is 180 feet, and the roof is 213 feet, being also 222 feet across the aisle.

In rough letters of gilt, in old monkish Latin, is inscribed,

“ As the roses shine brighter than all other flowers,

“ So this structure rises higher than all others.”

Henry Jenkins, born in Bolton, 1500, and died 1670, a very poor man, and was buried in Bolton Church, to record his extreme age.

December 14th, General George Washington died, after retiring three years from a public life.

MARGATE.

Margate Church was built, as a Chapel of Ease to Minster, in the year 1050. In 1563 Margate contained 107 persons.

1442 Mr. Peter Stone died.

1445 John Daun de Lyon died.

1433 Rev. Thomas Smith, Vicar, died,

January 16, 1515 Rev. Thomas Cardiff died, having been fifty-five years Vicar.

1622 Paul Cleybrook, gentleman, of Nash Court, died.

CHARITIES.

1513—Etelrede Barowe, by her will, gave the rent of 15½ acres of land, at North Down, to trustees, to maintain a yearly *give-all*, while the world endureth.

1566—Thomas Toddy, by his will, gave £30. to purchase land, and the rent to be given yearly to the most needy poor of this parish. This sum purchased 13 acres of land, called Crow Hill, near Garlinge.

1559—Salmstone Grange is charged with the payment of the following, during Lent, every year :—

To twenty-four persons, inhabitants of Minster, St. John's, St. Peter, and St. Lawrence, (six from each parish,) nine loaves and eighteen herrings ; and again in the middle of Lent, also to twelve poor people out of the said four parishes, three from each, two ells of blanket.

1594—John Allen, of Draper's, by his will, gave for ever, to sixteen of the poorest people of this parish, on Shrove Tuesday, two hundred of Winchilsea billets, and two bushels of wheat, baked into bread.

1626 Henry Sandford, by his will, gave to the poor of this parish, sixpenny-worth of good bread, every Sunday.

1673 Francis Buller (Cornwall,) by deed, gave to the parish

several houses, and half an acre of land, situate at Church Hill; the rents to be laid out in binding poor boys to some sea-faring employment.

MARGATE CORN HOY LOST.

The dreadful catastrophe of the foundering of the Corn Hoy, called the "Margate," belonging to Mr. John Sackett, of that place, happened in the night of the 6th of February, 1802. She was deeply laden with corn for the London market, and had 29 passengers, besides the crew of four men. They sailed about three o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, and about eleven o'clock at night she struck upon one of the banks below the Reculvers sand, when she became totally unmanageable.

In this perilous condition they tried every effort to save the ship; three feet of water was in the hold; and she came on her broadside to the beach, which occasioned her to sink.

The following is an account of the persons on board when the vessel stranded :—

Persons drowned.

Persons saved.

Mr. John Goodbourn, Captain.	Mr. John Carroway, Margate.
Mr. George Bone, Carpenter.	Mr. Nuckell, Broadstairs.
Mr. Henry Thornton and his wife, together with their son aged 19 years.	Mr. Field, ditto John Busbridge, St. Peter's.

Mrs. Crow, a widow.

Total saved 10

Mrs. Field, a widow; with others amounting to 23.

N.B.—A subscription was made by the gentlemen of Margate, for those in need of assistance, and on the 25th March, £350. was collected.

It is stated that, (167 years since,) a similar loss happened, on the 3d of November, 1631.

CHURCH CLOCK.

This year we commenced a subscription, towards erecting a church clock on St. Peter's steeple, when Mr. John Cramp and myself collected the sum of £90. 11s., and employed Mr. William Vale, of London, to make one; which he did, and put it up; the amount of cost for the weights and case, was £12. 9s. paid by the parish, including the bricklayer and carpenter, making the sum of £103.

This year Mr. Barfield and myself, as overseers, exerted ourselves very much to find out the boundaries of the parish land, and a meeting was held in the vestry, on the 27th May, to consult the parishioners thereon.

1803.

SHIP WRECK.

January 12th, the wind blowing a gale, the melancholy loss of the *Hindoostan East Indiaman* afforded a strong proof of the manly spirit of the Margate sailors, who, at the risk of their own lives, saved 127 of the crew, about two o'clock in the morning, by the *Lord Nelson* lugsail boat; for which, the Honorable East India Company very handsomely rewarded them with a *donation of five hundred guineas*.

MILITARY DEFENCE.

"At a meeting convened at the Town Hall, Margate, Oct. 18th, 1803, the Right Hon. W. Pitt, Warden, in the chair,

"It is recommended to the respective proprietors of the gateways, to furnish ten men, with pikes, at each of the private gateways, which shall be stopped, and be furnished with spades and pick-axes, as well as pikes, at each of the gateways, Broadstairs and Kingsgate remaining open. The pikes will be furnished by the Colonel Commandant.

"That the Deputy Lieutenant do provide, for the conveyances of Cinque Port Volunteers, thirteen wagons at Mar-

gate, eight at Ramsgate, three at Broadstairs, and three at Sarre, to carry persons and property.

“That the drivers be persons not engaged for any other services; that a board be affixed on each wagon to the following effect, according to which corps they shall belong;

“Second Battalion of Cinque Port
Volunteers, Margate, No. 1.”

or as may be the number; and the owners to have a certificate from the Col. Commandant, to protect the same from any other services. Several other resolutions were entered into and ordered to be printed. Signed by Francis Cobb, Deputy.”

N. B. Each person having a private gateway appointed ten men, agreeable to the above instructions, and as I had one on Reading Street Farm, I selected ten men for that purpose.

Extensive Barracks were built, and strong military works, on the westward of Dover, and the whole coast well guarded.

1804.

KINGSGATE,

Late the property of Lord Holland, as a place of retirement during his declining years.

It was here the battle was fought, in 853, between the Danes, and Duke Wada; and the two large banks of earth, called Hackendon, or Heckingdown banks, are where the dead were buried after the battle.

In May, 1745, Mr. Thomas Read, of Reading Street Farm, being the occupier of that field, had these tombs opened, and found, in the graves which were covered with flat stones, a great many human bones, some of which were large, but not gigantic; they were in good preservation, and several hundred persons assembled as spectators to witness the event.

In 1683, King Charles II., and his brother the Duke of York, landed here on their way to Dover.

On the gate is written, in Saxon characters, on a stone, .

“ Late Bartholemew, the right of Christnage claims,

But now (so Charles commands) Kingsgate I am named.

“God bless Barthlem's gate.

The mansion house, premises, with the other gothic buildings, were erected by Mr. Thomas Gray, architect, of St. Peter's, in a very masterly manner.

This property belongs, with several farms, to William Roberts, Esq. ; who is considered a good landlord.

1805.

ST. LAWRENCE.

The Church of St. Lawrence, Thanet, was built as a Chapel of Ease to Minster, in 1275. Rev. Richard Harvey vicar.

In consequence of Ramsgate being in this parish, the number of parishioners crowd the Church to excess, and in order to accommodate them, they have built galleries in every space possible ; in fact, the Church is completely spoiled for hearing.

The tombs and tablets record as follows :—

IN THE CHURCH.

1615 Adam Sprakeling, Knight.

1685 Adam Spencer and family.

1682 John Gillow.

1723 Adam Abbott.

1590 Robert Sprakeling, who killed his wife. (See Lewis.)

1710 Sir Adam Sprakeling, aged 58 years.

1714 Elias Pamflett.

1787 Rev. Gilbert Bouchery, who gave £2,250. in 3 per cent. stock, producing £67. 10s. to be given to the poor ;

and in 1788, the Rev. Richard Harvey gave the first charity to the poor.

1784 Nathaniel Austen, Esq., and family.

1796 Gilbert Bedford, aged 46, and family.

1444 Nicholas Manston.

1790 Robert Eason and family.

IN THE CHURCH-YARD.

1745 Nathaniel Austen and family.

1707 Marten Long and family.

1710 Thomas Curling and family.

1706 William Curling and family.

1728 Captain Thomas Abbott and family.

1692 Henry Curling and family.

1744 Thomas Garrett and family.

1764 George Rainer and family.

1779 Mark Seller Garrett and family.

1790 Martin Cramp.

1786 John Maxted, aged 99 years and 10 months.

The Vicar's House is very near the Church-yard; the living is very small.

Manston Court, the seat of Richard de Manston for many generations. Ellington, now the residence of John Garrett, Esq., was a gentleman's seat, and residence of a family called Ellington. In the reign of Edward the IV., this family was succeeded by the Thatchers, an ancient family, and in Queen Elizabeth's reign it passed to ——— Sprakeling. In 1633, Adam Sprakeling married Katherine, daughter of Sir Robert Leukner, a lady remarked for her piety and excellent character. He having got into debt by wasting his property, had an execution out against him; he would often fall into a rage and violent fits of passion, in which he used to express a very great prejudice against his lady; and on the 11th of December, 1652, being resolved to have his full revenge of her, he sent to one Knowler, a sea man, to come to him at 10 o'clock at night; when he arrived, he was ordered to bind Ewel's legs, (a man servant) which he thought to be only a frolic; his wife

being in the room, endeavoured to pacify him, by giving him the most soft and affectionate words. But he, on a sudden, drew a dagger and struck her, and afterwards, with a chopping knife, chopped off her wrist, and then cleft her head and *killed her*. (For this horrid murder, see Lewis' History, p. 185.) He was hanged at Sandwich, on the 27th of the same month, and carried to the Three King's Inn, until night, when he was brought to St. Lawrence, and buried.

CHARITY.

Thomas Brown Esq. of this parish (St. Peter's), having observed the difficulties arising from the want of more room for the accommodation of the poor in the workhouse, voluntarily offered to build a new one upon the land whereon this old house and garden was. His liberality, of course, was accepted, and the ground marked out behind the present house, in order that it might be placed so far in the rear as to give it a good appearance when finished, and the old one cleared away, when it would be airy, commodious, and respectable. The old house, standing quite in the road, *was a nuisance*, not only as confining it, but the windows made every thing so public.

The building of the house by contract, cost £1,200

The beds and furniture. 100

The statue in front. 104

£1,404

TOWN HALL, MARGATE.—COURT OF REQUEST.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the proposed application to parliament, for an act for the recovery of small debts, not exceeding five pounds, for Margate, St. Peter's, and Birchington parishes, the subscription, in aid of the proposed bill was equal to the expences to carry the measure into effect; and Mr. Amos, Mr. Barfield, Mr. Thomas Blackburn, and Mr. John Mockett, were named as Commissioners for St. Peter's, and others for their respective parishes.

Signed ROBERT SALTER, in the chair.

1807.

MURDER.

January 10th, Mrs. Ward, wife of William Ward, grocer, in St. Peter's, an aged woman, was murdered about half-way from St. Peter's and Broadstairs, in the evening, between eight and nine o'clock, by a soldier that was quartered at Broadstairs. It was generally believed that he did not intend to murder her; but in his endeavours to abuse her person, (and hearing some persons walking on the road which was very near,) he strangled her, in stopping her cries. The man was taken up, and an inquest held on the body; he was committed to the county gaol, tried at the next assizes, at Maidstone, condemned, and hanged for the offence. It appeared that she had not been robbed. She was buried on the 15th January, at St. Peter's.

1808.

ASSOCIATION.

An association was formed, at a vestry meeting held for that purpose, at St. Peter's, when it was unanimously agreed, for the protection of property of the members of this association, that each person should pay a deposit of 10s., and the

rules and regulations be adopted under the direction of the following committee. Rev. John Pigott, Vicar,

Daniel Amos.

Robert Witherden.

John Mockett.

George Cramp.

Robert Barfield,

Treasurer and Secretary.

A very large number of persons became members, and the good effect has ever since been remarked at all our annual meetings. The rules and regulations were circulated after the general meetings, and our numbers increased.

N. B. In 1824, Mr. Barfield declined the office of Treasurer and Secretary, and Mr. Richard Collard, was unanimously appointed.

BENEFACTION.

Mr. Sisley, residing at Prospect House, near the Foreland, presented me with the sum of ten pounds, with a request that I would give it to the poor whom I might consider most in need.

This sum I gave away on the 23d December; and sent him a list of persons who had received it; and he, in return, sent me his thanks for the trouble I had taken. J. M.

N. B. His motive in giving the money to me, was, on account of my knowledge of the poor in this parish.

1809.

ROYAL JUBILEE.

In consequence of his Majesty, King George the Third, having reigned for fifty years, a Royal Jubilee was observed throughout the kingdom, on the 25th day of October.

A greater mark of loyalty was never shewn to any king. The people of every parish were unanimous; the exertions

of the inhabitants of St. Peter's and Broadstairs, upon this occasion, were most praiseworthy, and their liberality and loyalty have always been exceedingly prominent. A collection was made for the purpose of enabling the poor to commemorate the happy day; and the sum of £89. being subscribed, a committee was appointed, to regulate the mode of rejoicing. Dinners were provided at the different inns and public houses, for the poor.

The celebration commenced by a merry peal on the bells, and the festivities of the day were hailed with the most heart-felt gratifications; beef, bread, and beer, were distributed to those who were unable, from infirmity, to attend the dinners, and thus 797 poor persons enjoyed the bounties of the day.

The committee, and a large number of friends, dined at the Red Lion Inn, where the day was spent in the most convivial manner; and all hearts and voices united in singing "GOD SAVE THE KING."

PUBLIC ROADS.

The Right Hon. Lord Henniker, residing at his house, in Broadstairs, being very liberal on all occasions, and seeing the necessity of having the road from Broadstairs to St. Peter's, and from thence to Margate, improved, called upon me, as one of the surveyors of the roads for the parish, to consult thereon; and having agreed to assist the parochial funds by introducing a subscription towards defraying the expences, he very generously gave me ten pounds to commence. I was soon supplied with money and friends, and we pulled down walls, set back fences, levelled the roads, and cut down many trees by the vicarage, where the road was too narrow to admit carriages to pass. At Buddles, a great obstruction seemed to bar us from the desirable object we had in view; a very ancient barn projected, belonging to a London solicitor, who was not expected to give way to our application, or permit its removal. Contrary, however, to the general expectations of the people, he gave consent, by accepting our propositions; and the

barn was taken down by us, which being fourteen feet below the road, required a strong high wall to be built, and then materials to fill up the same, to a level with the old road. We, therefore, employed Mr. Raine, to build it ; which being completed, we made the road ten feet wider. By our exertions, we improved the roads for the public, and his lordship feeling obliged thereby, invited a party of us to his house, where we partook of a most splendid dinner, with delicious wines, &c.

The number of roads in this parish, is beyond that in many others, in consequence of so many cross roads. We have 24M. 3F. 5R. 7P. which, in general, have been kept up, by a rate of sixpence in the pound, and being usually worked out by the farmers, called statute duty, has been a great advantage, by obtaining more labour for the money, than if expended by hiring teams, at full price, of carriers, &c. The farmer also does such work, when convenient, so that he receives back the amount of his rate, with satisfaction.

POPULATION.

Male persons	913	152 Families employed in
Female persons	1030	agriculture.
	—	97 Families employed in
Total	1943	trade.
	—	432 Inhabited houses.
		52 Lodging houses.

1810.

MARGATE PIER.

This Pier, of stone, was began under the design of Mr. Rennie. It is 903 feet in length, sixty feet wide, and twenty-six in height. The sum of £60,000. was to be expended thereon.

NEW GALLERY.

The new gallery which was this year erected opposite the pulpit, was at the joint expense of Messrs. Hollams, Barfield, Holford, Hougham, Amos, and William Turner, at £30 each.

CHARITY.

The late Thomas Forsyth, Esq. of Broadstairs, gave £100 for charitable purposes, which the churchwardens purchased in the three per cent. stocks reduced, being the same funds as the £500. left by John Dekewer, Esq. already mentioned; the Trustees are Thomas Blackburn, Robert Witherden, Robert Sackett Tomlin, and John Mockett.

GRAND DINNER.

March 30th, a splendid dinner was given at the Royal Hotel, by the principal gentlemen of Margate and Thanet, to Sir Thomas Staines, (son of Mr. Thomas Staines of Dent de Lyon,) for his valor, in a late naval victory; and an elegant sword was presented to him, by Dr. Jarvis, in the name of the party and subscribers thereto. We had a most superb dinner; the mirth and conviviality were kept up to a late hour, and much joy was excited by the merits of our naval friend, and Kentish hero, which impressed on our minds the following ancient lines :—

“ Of all the English shires, be thou surnamed the free,
And foremost ever placed, when they shall recorded be.
In war, and every virtuous way,
A man of Kent still bears the day.”

MAIDSTONE.

The County Gaol was begun in this year, and computed to cost the sum of £180,000.

The Shire Hall, for the western division of the county, is just finished.

The Archbishopal Palace is a very ancient building, which I used, (when at the school kept by the Rev. Mr. Cherry), very much to admire. Archbishop Morton repaired this Palace. By Queen Elizabeth, the mansion and lands were granted to Sir John Asley, who died there in 1639; and, finally, it became the property of Sir Robert Marsham, Bart., which descended to his grandson, the Right Hon. Charles Lord Romney.

The Church is a fine building, and the service is well performed to a crowded congregation.

HOPS.

It is worthy of remark, that in Queen Elizabeth's time, the people at Maidstone used to say—

“Hops, reformation boys, and beer,
Came into England all in one year.”

As respects hops, I would observe, that they came from Artois, and were first used in malt liquors in England, in 1525.

In 1428, there was a petition sent to parliament against the use of them, as being a “wicked weed”—(see forward to 1824, and 1826.)

“KIT'S COTY HOUSE.”

This memorial consists of four large stones; two placed in the ground, being partly upright, forming two sides; a third standing between them, while the fourth, being the largest, is laid transversely over them; thus forming a covering, none of which bear the imprint of the chisel, or of manual labour. “Horsa,” brother of “Hengist,” the Saxon chief, and “Catigern,” brother to King Vortimer, are said to have con-

tended, hand to hand, when both died bravely upon the spot. It is, therefore, considered that this place is a memorial of the Saxon warriors slain in that famous encounter. With other school boys, I used frequently to visit this place in our rambles.

1812.

BANKRUPTS.

(*First regulated by Law in 1543.*)

In the year 1702 their total number was 38

1713	200
1714	173
1726	415
1727	446
1772	525
1774	562
1780	449
1782	528
1793	1304
1810	2600

The increase of this number may be attributed to the credit given by country bankers, which enabled men to speculate with FALSE capital.

1813.

TELEGRAPH.

The top of St. Peter's Church steeple was fitted up as a telegraph, to convey information to others erected at various places up to the Nore, where the ships of war were stationed. A lieutenant and three men were stationed, in turns, from light to dark. Their signals were very amusing to us.

THE harvest this year was very late, but having beautiful weather for it, we accomplished it in quick time; I began to reap on the 4th Sept. and finished 109 acres of wheat, together with other grain, which was embarked in 24 days.

THE Isle of Thanet Subsidiary Christian Knowledge Society was established Sept. 15, 1813,—(The Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, (patron,) in the Chair,) in the Town Hall, Margate. Messrs. Robert Barfield, Daniel Amos, and John Mockett, as subscribers in the parish of St. Peter's, had 197 Bibles and other books to distribute to the poor of the parish, which they accordingly did.

ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

This year, July 12th, an Act of Parliament was passed for, the better regulation of Ecclesiastical Courts in England, and for the more easy recovery of church rates and tithes; which magistrates may enforce for sums under ten pounds by this authority.

1814.

ANNUAL PRODUCE OF CORN.

It is calculated that 20,000 sacks of wheat are consumed in London every week; and that the annual produce of England and Wales, amounts to 32,000,000 bushels.

DOVER.

The exterior walls of the Castle enclose thirty acres of land.

The old Church in the Roman fortification was converted to Christianity about the year of the Christian era 172, in the time of Pope Eleutherius. It was built with the materials of a dilapidated Roman edifice. Edward the Third, considering that Richard Bennett, the parson of this parochial Church, had only six marks, granted him some oblations in addition.

1084 John de Fienis, constable of the Castle, died. (He succeeded Odo Bishop of Baieux.) His son James succeeded him.

1111 Lord John Fienis succeeded.

1614 Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton.

1759 Frederick Lord North, the 136th in that capacity; he

was succeeded by William Pitt, son of the great Earl of Chatham.

The town of Dover was the first of the Cinque Ports incorporated with privileges for stipulated services. It was formed from the plan which King Alfred adopted for the rural courts.

In 1101 King Henry met the Earl of Flanders here, to sign a treaty between them.

In 1189 Richard I. embarked at Dover, with 100 sail of ships and 80 gallies, on his way to the Holy Land.

1564 By a survey, there were 358 houses.

1585 The election of the mayor, and also of representatives in Parliament, took place in the Church of St. Mary's.

1778 An Act to pave, watch, and light the town was obtained.

1790 The Theatre and Assembly Rooms were erected.

1806 A new Custom House was erected. Population about 6,058.

The first authentic account of there being any Roman masonry in the kingdom, is that of the year 49. Publius Ostorius Scapula, an officer of consular rank, was ordered to Britain in the third year of the reign of Claudius Cæsar, who, on his arrival, found several of the natives in a state of rebellion, and, in order to prevent their armies from any intercourse, he built several forts. From this we may date the Roman works in the Castle, which was small, with a deep ditch, and a high parapet, 400 feet in length, and 40 in width.

Louis, King of France, embarked at Dover, and thousands of persons assembled to witness the scene, on the 25th April, 1814.

The Earl of Liverpool, was then Constable of the Castle.

“ WALKING.”—ST. PETER'S.

July 2nd, Mr. Wheately Squire, a young man, residing with me, for the purpose of learning farming business, aged 22 years, walked from St. Peter's to London, (72 miles,) from four o'clock in the afternoon, to breakfast in London, which cost him 2s. 6d. This he did twice during the year he lived with me.

SUBSCRIPTION AT ST. PETER'S

In consequence of much distress felt by the poor, a general subscription was set on foot, when the sum of £61. 13s. 0d. was collected, and expended by a committee, who gave beef, bread, and coals to the most needy of this parish.

This year the carriage road, by Bromstone, and through Dumpton, was turned, by consent of the parishioners in vestry; the former was at the expence of George Hannam, Esq., and the latter at the expence of Robert Crofts, Esq.; both of which have been done, to the very great accommodation of the public, and improvement of the estates.

CELEBRATION OF THE PEACE.

On Saturday, the 2nd of July, 1814, the poor of this parish were, in consequence of the happy tidings of PEACE, regaled in Mr. John Mockett's spacious new brick-built barn; which was white washed, and most tastefully and emblematically decorated with garlands and festoons of flowers, by the assistance of the ladies in the neighbourhood.

An excellent band of music attended in an elevated orchestra for the occasion; and flags, of various nations, adorned the whole extensive premises.

The morning was ushered in by a merry peal from the church bells; and the rustic fete began, under the direction of sixteen gentlemen as stewards for the occasion, who liberally provided the dinner, consisting of good old English fare—roast beef and mutton, boiled beef and mutton, veal, &c. a plentiful supply of vegetables, plum puddings, ale, grog, &c.

Four hundred and thirty-six poor persons, and the stewards, were seated in a row on each side of a table, 132 feet long, (the length of the barn,) which was made from deal boards for the occasion; the cloths were supplied by the ladies; the plates dishes, &c., were furnished from a shop in Ramsgate; and every person being admitted by a ticket, and bringing their knives and forks, no confusion occurred. This plen-

teous repast was gratefully partaken of, and many loyal and appropriate toasts were given, which concluded with the greatest conviviality, and without excess or accident. The evening being spent in *rural* sports in a meadow, and fire works afterwards at another part of the village, occasioned the whole party (consisting altogether of four thousand persons,) to witness this loyalty, many of whom JOVIALLY joined in singing "God save the King," and then separated to their respective homes, delighted with the amusements of the day. Thus finished one of the most happy days ever witnessed at any place, the cost of which was paid by subscriptions amounting, to £90. 10s. 7d.

The ladies, who are ever distinguished as being most liberal, having considered that the poor had enjoyed themselves very properly, and as the ornaments with which they had adorned the interior of the barn still remained, they thought it would be delightful to have a rustic dance, and give them an opportunity to reward the stewards and gentlemen, who had actively been engaged in this arduous task. This was communicated to others, who readily joined, and who volunteered to supply wine and other requisites for the occasion. The gentlemen anticipated much real pleasure; the Commander in the Downs, who had readily furnished us with flags, and also his band of music before, was now applied to, for leave to accommodate the ladies, and an invitation sent to him and his officers to join the party, which was readily accepted; and the ladies having made their arrangements, we had but little to perform. The platforms and other requisites were soon prepared, the day fixed, and a most delightful evening we spent. The novelty of the scene occasioned some hundreds to assemble; the band playing, and the decoration of flags and evergreens, which ornamented the place, gave a good effect. The merry dance was continued unto a late hour, when we separated highly delighted with the pleasures we had received; and thus finished the celebration of the Peace entertainments.

FRANCE.

Ten days after we had our celebration of the peace, (having, a short time previously, seen the King of France embark at Dover, for Calais, where some thousands of persons were assembled,) it was mentioned, at my friend's house, that a party was making up to go to France, when the generality of those present being disposed to join, and I considering that a better opportunity would never offer, gladly accepted the invitation; as a trip to France would shew me the difference in agriculture, manners, customs, &c.

Accordingly, on the 12th of July, having arranged to meet at a friend's house in Dover, we proceeded on board of the packet, under the care of Captain Rutter. Having arrived at the Custom House, we enrolled our names, and obtained our passports. We trusted to our friend Mr. T——n, who understood the French language, having been there before; and he took us to Dessein's Hotel, where we had very good accommodation.

The Harbour appears to be a mile in length, and in many cases, when it is calm, the vessels are towed up or out, generally by women. They also bring up the fish from the shore in large baskets, without any shoes or stockings.

There is a Battery a short distance from the Pier, which stands upon piles in the sea.

The town is large, the streets wide, the houses old, and very much out of repair. They have a custom of cleaving wood in the streets; and it is common for shoemakers, carpenters, and wheelwrights, to work there. In general, they have heaps of coal-ash, cabbage leaves, &c. by the side of their doors, and are in other respects very dirty.

The Church is large, and open for mass every day, with candles burning. In the Custom House, we saw the balloon

in which, "*Blanshard*" came over from England, on the 7th of January, 1785, and the following, written under it:—

"Undaunted courage, can mankind inflame ;
In this frail boat, th' heroic *Blanshard* came ;
Fearless of winds, and waves ; he crossed the sea,
And flew from Albion, Gallia's climes to see,
The fairest seat of heaven-born liberty." }

We attended the markets, which were well supplied. The carrots are not so red as in England ; the turnip radishes are of a brown dirty colour, and the lettuces are inferior.

The people, in general, are very dirty, and the men by the sea shore appear idle ; for the women carry up the fish to market, where they sit, with the water dripping from their clothes, which are very short, and without shoes or stockings. The shops of every description are inferior to those in England, and many of them are without glazed windows.

As we proceeded to Boulogne, we found the road paved for many miles, and a fine avenue of chesnut and lime, with some apple trees, on each side. We stopped at the Hotel D'Angleterre, which was full of military ; consequently, we were obliged to go to the White Swan Inn, where we had but indifferent accommodations. On proceeding to Montreuil, $47\frac{3}{4}$ miles, we passed over two heavy draw-bridges ; and put up at the Inn St. Catherine. This town is well fortified ; the inhabitants are very poor, but the country is beautiful ; the wheat, barley, and oats, are full of kilken, which is permitted to grow for the poultry. Beans and peas are sown together, and were full of rubbish, their husbandry concerns having so long been obliged to be managed by the women and girls, in consequence of the men and lads having been, for many years, drafted into the army and navy.

I omitted to state, that about two miles from Boulogne, there is a mansion which was lately occupied by Buonaparte, and we being permitted to walk into the garden, and take some cherries, roses, &c., felt ourselves honored. The house and premises were in a bad state of repair. Near Boulogne there is a high building called "*Buonaparte's Tower*," erected

for a look out. We went up, and from the top there is a most extensive view of the country.

In leaving Montreuil, we passed Namport, Bournay, and Novion, to Abbeville, which is a strong fortified town. Its population is about 17,000.

The inns are very good, and at No. 35, Wood Street, is the European hotel, where we dined at the *Table d'Hote*. The master sat in the centre and carved for the company, consisting of five French officers, two other gentlemen, and our eleven. We had a variety of soups and meat; then fish to finish.

It is a very ancient town, and the houses having been frequently used for barracks, were greatly out of repair. Here are three churches, which are much decorated. In one, is a ship, fitted up complete, to represent the one which brought over Louis the 18th. It has a white flag, &c. The manufacture of cloth, and business of every description, are carried on in shops, shewn at large, the windows not being glazed as in England.

We arrived at Hesden, on Sunday, which gave us an opportunity of observing their mode of keeping the sabbath.

Their churches are opened for public worship, in which are chairs, (no pews) to sit, or turn round to kneel occasionally. The women wear white caps; and so zealous are they in their devotions, that, if there is not room to be admitted, they join in the service outside, and kneel by the doors, as we observed in several instances.

After church, they pay no regard to the sabbath, but fill up the rest of the day with sports or labour. We saw some playing at nine-pins, others at work in their gardens. The cocked hat is generally worn, and many had their white cockades.

ST. OMER.

We arrived here at the Inn Degacher, where we had very good accommodation. It appeared singular to us, to see the female servants without gowns, when at work in the

house. The town is large and well fortified ; there are the ruins of a large monastery, which was pulled down in Robespierre's time. The marble pillars, twenty-five feet high, are beautiful. There are four towers, each having 306 steps. In one, resides a man to look out for signals, during the time of war ; he works at his trade as a shoemaker ; we ascended, and had a most extensive view of the flat country, on the Flanders side. The people in this town are in a far better situation than any we had seen ; the population is large, and there are good markets. The churches are very grand. There is an English College, where we were introduced to the masters, and highly gratified with their polite attention, &c.

The land in this neighbourhood is in small slips, and is of a red gravelly nature, of an inferior quality and badly farmed.

As we returned to Calais, we crossed a bridge about eighteen miles on the road called *Sanspareil* (that is, without its fellow). It has four arches ; on one is a date, 1752 ; the Canal runs in four directions. The country is flat and boggy, until about three miles from Calais, and then it is sandy ; the inhabitants poor ; the cottages miserable ; the children run after every carriage to beg, and will run a mile or more ; when they get a halfpenny they appear very grateful.

We saw women at harrow, filling carts, and other husbandry work. On our arrival at Calais, we took up our former quarters at the Dessein's Hotel, and as it was Calais fair we were much amused.

The standings are like those in England. We made several small purchases, and took tea and supper at a friend's house ; on our return, we found all the stalls closed or taken down, as no person is permitted to keep fair after nine o'clock, and the police being very rigid, no one presumes to disobey. This is very different from our English customs.

The horses are stout and active ; many roans, and chesnut colour ; the wagons are 33 feet in length, including the pole ;

carts 23, with a board for a side occasionally. When this board is taken away, it makes what we call a tug.

The manure is carted on the land, and pulled out in heaps. This is done by the prongs of the fork being turned like ours to pull up turnips. The women spread the heaps.

Coach, cart, and plough harness, are all made of rough leather with rope traces. The drivers of coaches wear long blue gaberdines (or frocks), and when they meet another, they have a peculiar method of snapping their whips by way of salutation.

Upon all occasions, both rich and poor pull off their hats whenever they pass a crucifix. Generally, there is one fixed at every cross road, enclosed by a fence and well taken care of, by being painted.

The ploughs are like those in Norfolk, very short, and are driven by men with reins, with two or three horses abreast.

The sheep are large and tall, with long tails. They are of a lean kind, and when shorn, a tuft is left by way of a mark. The shepherds have two dogs, and sometimes three, which are so well trained, that when a sheep intrudes on another person's land, one dog is sent after it, and turns it back; but he does not disturb the other sheep, which continue to graze on their own land.

The mutton is very lean and inferior to the English; beef, pork, and veal, are killed in a lean state; the ram lambs, &c. go entire, and are long, lean, ill-looking animals.

Poultry and eggs are but indifferent, and of course cheap. Crows, rooks, blackbirds, and sparrows, are scarce; in consequence of their being killed to make soup.

The farmers, in general, are postmasters also, and take their horses from ploughs, or carts, to proceed with travellers, whenever they are required to go a stage. Their barns and farm yards are decidedly inferior to any in Kent.

The cows, which are poor looking animals, go over the

premises without restraint : pigs &c. enjoy the same privilege.

Wheat is sown about Michaelmas, on fallows manured ; beans and peas together ; barley and oats separate, in the spring.

MONEY.

The English guinea is worth 1 Louis and 124 sols.

—	Crown	6 livres.	
—	Half crown	3 livres.	
—	Shilling	24 sols.	
—	Sixpence	12 ditto.	
—	Penny	a double sol.	
—	Half-penny	a sol.	
	Six livres, price five shillings in English.		
	Five francs, price 4s. 2d.		ditto.
	One franc	10d	ditto.

After having spent ten days in this excursion with my friends, in the most agreeable manner possible, we returned on the 22nd of July, perfectly satisfied with the superior advantages England enjoys over France. We had a profusion of everything termed good. In my opinion, however, we found nothing equal to our old English roast beef ; nor were the wines to be compared to our ale, which I longed for.

Their manners and customs, polite attention, &c., will, however, leave a lasting impression. The change of scene and manners will make Englishmen enjoy their own homes after such an excursion. We came back by the same packet, and our jovial party separated at Dover, highly delighted with the pleasures we had received.

KINGS OF FRANCE.

The first Royal race, the Merovingian, of whom were 22 Kings.

420 Pharamond, the first King, began to reign, and died in 428.

428 Clodian.

448 Meroveus.

458 Childeric.

481 Clovis.

511 Childebert.

558 Clotaire I. reigned 50 years.

Cherbert.

Chilperic.

Clotaire II.

Dagobert I.

Clotaire III.

Childeric II.

Theodoric.

Clovis III.

Childebert II.

Dagobert II.

Clotaire IV.

Chilperic.

Theodoric IV.

737 to 743 An interregnum on the death of Theodoric, until Childeric.

Childeric III. He was the last of the Faineants and Merovingians, the first race of kings in France.

752 Pepin commenced his reign, when the crown passed from the Merovingian line to the Carlovingian, and reigned 16 years.

768 Charles the Great, King of France, and Emperor of the West : reigned 48 years.

814 Louis I.

Charles II.

Louis II. and Louis III., ascended the throne together.

Charles III. (surnamed the fat.)

814 Eudes, Earl of Paris, was raised to the throne by the voice of the nation.

Charles IV.

Rodolph.

Louis IV.

Lothaire.

Louis V. son of Lothaire, from whence comes the name Capetian, which is the third race.

987 Hugh Capet, son of Hugh the Great.

Robert.

Henry.

Philip.

Louis VI.

Louis VII.

1180 Philip II.

Louis VIII.

Louis IX. (reigned 43 years.)

Philip III.

Philip IV.

Louis X. (reigned only six months.)

Philip V.

1328 Charles IV.

Philip VI.

John I. (surnamed the Good.)

Charles V. (surnamed the Wise.)

Charles VI.

Charles VII. (surnamed the Victorious.)

1461 Louis XI.

Charles VIII.

Louis XII. (surnamed the Just, and Father of the People, who reigned 17 years.)

Francis I.

Henry II.

Francis II.

Charles IX.

Henry III.

Henry IV. The first Prince of the blood of the Bourbons, surnamed the Great ; he was assassinated in his coach, May 14th, 1610.

1610 Louis XIII.

Louis XIV. (surnamed the Great.)

Louis XV.

1774 Louis XVI. His reign was one continued scene of trouble for 19 years ; and on the 21st January, 1793, he suffered by the axe of the guillotine, by a majority of five of the National Convention, aged 38 years.

The Revolution followed. France was full of anarchy and confusion ; the command was given to General Buonaparte, on the 30th March, 1796 ; a young man, only 26 years of age.

1797 He obliged the Austrians to sign peace.

1802 He was chosen Consul, for life, August 4th.

1804 He was created Emperor of the French, and King of Italy.

1809 He continued victorious in all his undertakings.

1812 He invaded the Russian dominions, on the 30th of November.

Official accounts were published at St. Petersburg, which stated the total number of killed and captured, to be three hundred thousand.

1814 He was obliged to yield to the Allied Powers, and was overthrown.

1815 On the 18th of June was the memorable battle of Waterloo, and the British and Prussian forces made themselves master of the French capital. Buonaparte was carried to the Island of St. Helena as a prisoner for life, and Louis the XVIII. re-ascended the throne.



KINGS OF ENGLAND,

SINCE THE CONQUEST.

ANNO.		REVENUE PER YEAR.
1066	William the Conqueror - -	£400,000
1087	William Rufus - - -	350,000
1100	King Henry I. - - -	300,000
1135	Stephen - - -	250,000
1154	Henry II. - - -	200,000
1189	Richard I. - - -	150,000
1199	John - - -	100,000
1216	Henry III. - - -	80,000
1272	Edward I. - - -	150,000
1307	Edward II. - - -	100,000
1326	Edward III. - - -	154,140
1377	Richard II. - - -	130,000
1399	Henry IV. - - -	100,000
1412	Henry V. - - -	76,643
1422	Henry VI. - - -	64,876
1461	Edward IV. }	
1483	Edward V. }	100,000
1483	Richard III. }	
1485	Henry VII. - - -	400,000
1509	Henry VIII. - - -	800,000
1547	Edward VI. - - -	400,000
1553	Queen Mary - - -	450,000
1558	Queen Elizabeth - - -	500,000
1602	King James I. - - -	600,000
1625	Charles I. - - -	895,819
1648	The Commonwealth, (Cromwell)	1,517,247
1660	King Charles II. - -	1,800,000
1685	James II. - - -	2,001,855
1689	William III. - - -	3,895,205
1701	Queen Anne - - -	5,691,803
1714	King George I. - - -	6,762,643
1727	George II. - - -	8,522,540

1760	King George III.	-	£15,372,971
1800	Ditto	- -	36,728,000
1815	Ditto (war with France)		71,153,142

In 1813, the amount of the national debt was £748,621,227. stock ; and in 1803, it amounted to 540 millions.

1815.

ST. PETER'S ORGAN.

A subscription was entered into, by the Rev. Mr. Salusbury, curate, in which he took an active part, with others, and accomplished the means of erecting a very good organ in the Church ; it was built by Mr. Goldfinch, of Margate, for the sum of £126. 12s.

ISLE OF THANET HUNT.

April 2nd, 1813, a meeting was held at Mount Pleasant Inn, attended by most of the principal gentlemen in the neighbourhood, to form the Isle of Thanet Hunt.

Mr. Thomas Oakley Curling was chosen ; a liberal subscription entered into, and a committee appointed, to receive the names of those who might wish to become members thereof. It was also agreed that every member should wear a green coat, and buttons with T. H., so that a uniformity among the members might be observed.

The huntsman to wear a scarlet coat, and black velvet cap.

1816.

The churchwardens of St. Peter's having obtained the boundaries of the Vineacre parish land, which, for many years, had been a matter of inquiry, (see 1802, Barfield's and Mockett's meeting,) and which, but for the exertions of

Messrs. Barfield and Hollams, might have remained unknown, was, this year, let for a term of fourteen years, at the annual rent of £5. 5s., instead of 10s., as formerly.

AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

In consequence of the distressed state of the poor, from want of employment, a liberal subscription was made, and a large sum expended to relieve the wants of the most needy.

In 1750 The amount of poor rates amounted to £689,971

In 1816 The amount of poor rates in England,
as per return £8,937,425.

Making a difference to the country of £8,247,454, the greater part of which was drawn from the pockets of the farmers.

1817.

THANET RANELAGH GARDENS.

Mr. Charles Newbolt, of the Red Lion Inn, St. Peter's, commenced laying out and planting this garden in a most liberal manner, for the accommodation of the public; and having accomplished it with much taste, he erected accommodations for persons of the first respectability. The high estimation in which these gardens were held, and the good accommodation provided by the liberal host, soon increased the number of visitors to eight and nine hundred persons, on public days, besides several hundreds in the afternoon and evening.

1818.

OBELISK.

The Corporation of the Trinity House, by the consent of J. P. Powell, Esq., of Quex, raised the Obelisk, which stands on North Down Hill, many feet, in order that it might, in future, be a sea mark for shipping.

TITHES OF THIS PARISH.

The quantity of titheable land is 1680 acres and a half.

Taken by Callis Grange corn tithes, including 40

	ACRES.
acres of glebe - - -	1,154 $\frac{1}{4}$
Small tithes, or vicarial tithes - -	526 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>
	1,680 $\frac{1}{2}$
In addition to these, Salmstone Grange takes -	170
And Newland Grange - - -	744
	<hr/>
Total of land in the parish - - -	2,594 $\frac{1}{2}$

POPULATION OF KENT.

The most populous towns are

Canterbury, which contains . . . 11,031 persons.

Deal. 10,462

Maidstone. 8,953

Rochester. 10,256

Chatham. 13,216

Deptford. 20,363

Dover 22,017

Greenwich. 18,590

Woolwich. 14,775

Margate. 7,053

Ramsgate. 4,908

Sandwich. 2,890

Hythe. 2,864

Tenterden. 3,043

Tunbridge Wells. 6,891

Folkstone 4,038

Faversham. 3,869

In a publication, it is stated there are 183,500 male persons.

189,595 females.

Total in Kent—373,095

**POPULATION IN ENGLAND,
DIVIDED INTO FIVE CLASSES.**

	Persons.
First class, the Royal Family, nobility, clergy, and families	2,573,000
Second class, professional men, bankers, and merchants	342,000
Third class, farmers, manufacturers, &c. . .	2,388,500
Fourth class, shopkeepers, mechanics, &c. .	12,786,377
Fifth class, paupers, vagrants, gipsies, &c. .	2,150,000
Gentlemen in the army, navy, and merchant services	372,000
	<hr/> 20,611,877 <hr/>

COAL CLUB.

The industrious labourers of St. Peter's, formed a Union Club, and deposited a small sum, weekly, to enable them to procure coals in winter, at a reduced price.

1819.

QUEX TOWER.

June 4th, John P. Powell, Esq., of Quex Park, Thanet, having erected a tower in his park, in which he placed a complete set of bells for his amusement, being very partial to bell-ringing, had the same opened, this day, with a merry peal, by a select set of ringers ; and, in his usual liberal manner, entertained a large party of friends at his mansion.

N. B. In 1449, this estate belonged to the family of Quex, and has regularly descended to the present occupier.

SWANSCOMBE, NEAR GRAVESEND,

Is remarkable for having been the scene of that brave exploit of the Kentish men, who carried boughs of trees in their hands, and, throwing them down, offered battle to William the Conqueror, unless he restored to them their ancient rights and privileges ; which he did accordingly.

In 1802, the tower and octagon spire were struck by lightening on Whit Tuesday, and very much injured.

In a wood, near, is a remarkable cavern with cells, called Clapper Napper's Hole, which was used by some notorious robbers. There is also a respectable mansion, belonging to an eccentric old gentleman, who has placed a board near the road, with the following whimsical inscription :—

“ The garden of Eden ; trifle not, your time is short ;
Touch not the forbidden fruit, lest you die ;
Put your trust in God, and live for ever.”

“ This is the best world, we live in,
To spend, to lend, or to give in ;
But to borrow, or beg, or get one's own,
It is the worst world ever known.”

SEVENOAKS.

This ancient place derived its name from seven *very large* oak trees growing there.

In the reign of Henry V. Sir John Sevenoak, Lord Mayor of London, built an Hospital and a Free School, in gratitude for past favors shown him by the inhabitants.

LENHAM.

In Lenham Church, there is a monument to the memory of Robert Thompson, who was grandson to Mary Honeywood, a very religious lady, who, at the time of her decease, had sixteen children, 114 grand children, 228 great great ditto, and nine in the fourth generation ; total 307.

In 1570, Sir Francis Walsingham, (born in Kent,) was Ambassador to France. He was vigilant in his office as a minister, and lived to see his country preserved ; and died in 1590, very poor.

In 1616, John Wallace, son of a clergyman, at Ashford, a great mathematician, died.

ST. PETER'S.

March 8, the Rev. John Pigott, vicar of this parish, died, and was buried in the church, aged 87 years, having been vicar 44 years, and had not advanced his tithes from three-pence per acre, nor his surplice fees from the sums which he first received. His private fortune being good, and having no family, he did not make the tithes any object, although he was very penurious. It is singular, that himself and the two former vicars, resided on the vicarage for 105 years. The Rev. E. L. Sutton succeeded him, and on the 28th April, read himself in. He very soon made arrangements with the inhabitants to raise their tithes. A scale of charges being submitted to the parishioners, but few difficulties followed, as they were arranged in the same manner as the neighbouring parishes.

At a meeting, which was held by appointment, to take into consideration the present charges made by carpenters, blacksmiths, bricklayers, and others, connected with agriculture in this parish, George Hannam, Esq., in the Chair, and nearly all the farmers assembled, it appeared that

The price of bricklayers, per day, was 5s. and carpenters 4s.

Blacksmith, 7d. per shoe for horses.

Thatching, 5s. to 6s. per square.

Labourers 2s. and 2s. 6d. per day.

Thrashing wheat, 4s. 6d. per quarter.

Ditto Barley, 2s. 3d.

			£.	s.	d.
Wheat per quarter	-	-	2	11	2
Barley	-	-	1	2	10
Beans	-	-	0	18	11
Oats	-	-	0	18	11
Peas	-	-	1	8	0

Pork, 6s. and 7s. per score.

M

It also appeared to the gentlemen present, that the charges were too high in proportion to the times.

In order, therefore, to shew that it really was so, I produced the following statement, from the year 1797.

	£.	s.	d.
Wheat average (per quarter)	-	2	13 1
Barley - - -	-	1	7 9
Other grain in proportion.			
Thrashing of wheat (per quarter)		0	2 9
— barley - -	-	0	2 0
— beans - -	-	0	1 10
— peas - -	-	0	2 0
Pork (per score)	-	0	10 0

Bricklayers, per day, 3s.; carpenters ditto, 2s. 10d.; labourers ditto, 1s. 8d.

Resolved, by the above persons present, that carpenters, bricklayers, and thatchers, be paid only 3s. per day, and their labourers, with others, 2s. per day; they, with other trades, to be paid in the same proportion as in 1797. This was signed by those present, (as per copy in hand.)

By the census, the inhabitants of St. Peter's were 2,101

Margate 7,843

St. Lawrence 1,601

Ramsgate 6,031

Being an increase since 1800 of 3,452

An increase at Margate of 1800

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

The following result is obtained from an average of forty-two returns, from as many different counties.

It appears, that at the present price of land and taxes, there is an annual loss of £106. 7s. 4d. for a hundred acres, according to the examination of Mr. John Ellman, by the committee of agriculture.—*Farmer's Journal*, Oct. 22, 1831.

BUONAPARTE.

Napoleon Buonaparte died May the 5th, 1821, aged 52 years. He was born at Ajaccio, in the Island of Corsica, on the 15th of August, 1769. His body is enclosed in three coffins, of mahogany, lead, and oak; his grave is fourteen feet deep; and he is buried in a very romantic spot, near a place called Huto Gate, being his own choice. When the body was lowered into the grave, the guns were fired by the artillery, with full military honours paid to a general of the first rank. This was on the 9th of May. His property was stated to be worth £1,666,666. He was a captive five years and ten months; he landed at St. Helena, from the Northumberland, on the 16th of October, 1815.

We may now say of him, what Prince Henry said of Percy—

“When that this body did contain a spirit,
A kingdom for it was too small a bound;
But now, two paces of the vilest earth
Is room enough.”

His death will be a great saving in the public expenditure of England; his establishment has been estimated at £300,000 a year, but with incidental and accidental expences was little short of £400,000.

The number of English visitors, at Paris, is estimated at 40,000 persons.

THE ISLAND OF ST. HELENA

Is 1,800 miles distant from the Cape of Good Hope. Its area is about 20,300 acres. June the 8th, 1588, Sir Thomas Cavendish landed there, and remained twelve days.

(The Portugese had frequently touched there in their voyages to and from the East.) It is described as extremely pleasant, and very beautiful, having oranges, lemons, citrons, &c.

A convention was signed at Paris, on the 20th of August,

1815, between the four great Allied Powers, by which the person of Buonaparte was intrusted to the English government, and commissioners were appointed by France, Russia, and Austria, to reside at St. Helena. A residence was fitted up for his reception when he landed.

ARMY AND NAVY.

In the Rev. Dr. Blair's Preceptor, 1820, page 50, it is stated, that in the time of war, England and its Colonies had about 300,000 men, called the standing army.

NAVY.	ARMY.
700 or 800 vessels.	Cavalry - 30,000
200, from 64 to 120 guns, with	Infantry - 15,000
500 to 900 men in each.	Engineers and Ar- } 5,000
Ships of the line 200 more,	tillery men - }
from 28 to 50 guns, called	Militia - 80,000
frigates, and 350 smaller	Marines - 20,000
ones.	Volunteers - 10,000
	<hr/> 160,000 <hr/>

CORN BILL.

No corn bill or protecting duties can, in any degree, effectually remove the evils that exist, *but a diminution of rent and taxes, direct and indirect.* (Agricultural committee, 1819.)

Newark house built by Mr. Raine for Miss Hardes.

Dane Court Lodge, built for Miss Langley.

BENEFIT CLUB.

A benefit club was established this year, at St. Peter's; to be held at the Wheat Sheaf; each member to pay sixpence per week, subject to the rules, which secure to him, in illness, from twelve to fifteen and sixteen shillings per week, with ten pounds to bury him or his wife.

**BILL OF FARE FOR THE CORONATION DINNER OF KING
GEORGE THE FOURTH, JULY 19, 1821.**

(Taken from the Kentish Gazette.)

We have been favoured, from authentic documents, with an accurate detail of the dishes prepared.

160 Tureens of soup, 80 of turtle, 40 of rice, and 40 of vermicelli.

160 Joints, including 80 of venison, 40 of roast beef, and 40 of mutton and veal.

80 Dishes of braised hams, and 80 of savory pies.

160 Geese

160 Capons and fowls.

160 Shell fish : 80 lobsters, and 80 crawfish.

1,190 Side dishes of various sorts.

320 Dishes of mounted pastry.

400 Ditto of jellies and cream.

160 Ditto of cold roast fowls.

80 Ditto of lamb, 1,020 dozen of wine, 100 gallons of punch, &c., &c.

The quantities were, 7,442lb. of beef, 7,033lb. of veal, 2,474lb. of mutton, 1,730lb. of bacon, 820 fowls, &c., &c., in the same proportion, independently of what was prepared for the public.

BILL OF FARE FOR KING EDWARD THE FIRST, 1272.

The substantial part of this bill of fare, shews the difference between the times of 1272, and 1821.

287 Bacon hogs

450 Pigs

440 Oxen

430 Fat sheep

13 Young goats

22,600 Capons and other fowls

The wine, punch, ale, and porter or beer, are not stated in the *Kentish Gazette*.

ST. PETER'S.

FARMING THE POOR.

IN consequence of the difference of opinion amongst the parishioners as to the propriety of farming the poor, I took an active part against it; for I was deeply impressed with the idea that it would be unwise to put it in the power of any master of the workhouse to enrich himself at the expense of the poor; for, as he had the opportunity to do so, by a cheap manner of feeding and clothing them, I considered we should not do our duty, unless we removed the evil, and took upon ourselves the responsibilities attached to us as guardians of the poor.

In order to shew this matter, I must refer to the contract, made in 1808, between the parish officers, and the new master of the house, whereby it will be observed, that he was to receive four shillings per week, per head, for 45 persons, and to feed and clothe them for four years; and in case the number exceeded 45, he was to be paid for each in addition in the same manner, but if a less number, then he was not to deduct any, but still be paid for 45 as his agreement expressed.

This arrangement was by no means satisfactory to some; and I tried every measure to remove this discredit to the parish, and disadvantage to the rate-payers; being fully convinced that it could not be right to pay that sum per head, which, to keep up the number, was the means of several families being obliged to go into the workhouse, for which four shillings per head was paid for families of six and eight persons; the latter at the expence of 32s. per week to the parish, when six or eight shillings given to them as *relief*, would have kept them out of the house, for that year, and perhaps for ever after. But having become inmates of the workhouse,

the father, mother, and children, became paupers, and were likely so to remain all their lives.

It had become their residence much against the will of the father and mother, and it was a bad school for their children, which rendered them unfit for general service. The system being bad altogether, I sent forth a publication, showing the evil effects arising from this method, also the disadvantage of paying so much more than was actually necessary in proportion to the times.

When this contract was made, in 1818, the price of wheat was, on an average, 91s. 1d. per qr. ; malt, 72s. ; and flour, 80s. per sack ; the quartern loaf, 14d. But now, 1822, wheat is 38s. 1d. per qr. less ; flour, 30s. per sack ; and other articles lower in proportion.

It was, therefore, unreasonable for matters to continue. The poor man who earned 15s. per week, by which he and his family lived very well, until this discovery from the workhouse was made to him, began to calculate, that if it costs the parish 4s. per head, per week, how was he to live ; having six children, (a *fair average*,) his wife and himself to keep, and house rent to pay ?

The consequence was, he began to think his master ought to pay him more wages, or the parish had a right to give him a few shillings per week, so that men who were before satisfied, began now to make their calculations in this way, until they found cause to complain.

I shall, in this case, give the following tables for the information of those who may not have seen the circulars I sent forth, and which led to the removal of the system altogether.

In 1818, the amount of expenses for the poor

(when farmed) was,	-	£2,044	3	2½
1819,.....Ditto.....		1,684	6	9
1820,.....Ditto.....		1,688	3	5

Total expences for their being farmed 5,416 13 4½

In 1803, Mr. Barfield and myself 1,058 5 5½

1808, Mr. Philpot and ditto 1,157 10 9

1813, Mr. Norwood and ditto 1,394 19 9

3,610 15 11½

I have been four times overseer, and have taken the three last years to shew the difference on a comparison with the above.

This, by being divided by 3 years, shows the disadvantage to the parishioners - 3 | 1,805 17 5

601 19 1½

A difference of £601. 19s. 1½d. more per year, for three years, than when the poor were not farmed.

[N.B. In addition to the office of overseer, as above stated, I have been, for six years, surveyor and churchwarden.]

Having shewn the difference paid in poors' rates from the above three years' expenses of the poor, I beg also to introduce the following seven years' expenditure, from 1726, as it will shew the difference in the times, and also be a satisfaction to some of my present readers, to see their family names recorded.

St. Peter the Apostle, in the Isle of Thanet, in the County of Kent, June the 8th, 1733.—An Abstract of the Cesses, Pensions, Rents, and extraordinary charges which hath been made and paid for, seven years last past to this present year 1733, for and towards the maintaining and relieving of the Poor, &c. of the Parish abovesaid.

	Q	Overseers' Names	Sum of cesses	Pensions	Rents	Cess.	Extraord.
1726	1	Isaac Witherden	35 03 1	21 18 0	4 00 0	8d	
	2	Roger Philpott	26 07 3	23 00 6	0 04 6	6d	32 7 10
	3	Richard Boyman	35 00 4	23 12 6	5 05 0	8d	
	4	Mr. Thomas Hawkins	43 13 7	23 15 6	6 02 0	10d	
			143 04 13	92 06 6	15 10 6		
1727	1	Richard Laming	34 15 8	25 10 0	0 12 0	8d	
	2	Edward Stannor	34 18 3	25 10 0	1 09 0	8d	39 8 9
	3	Richard Kennet	39 08 3	24 18 0	2 14 0	9d	
	4	Thomas Gore	34 18 6	22 09 9	1 10 3	8d	
			144 00 9	98 07 0	6 05 0		
1728	1	William Scoates	39 06 0	24 17 0	3 03 0	9d	
	2	John Burton	39 06 0	24 08 0	2 02 0	9d	65 5 0
	3	Thomas Gray	52 07 6	25 17 6	2 02 0	12d	
	4	George Goodwin	43 10 0	26 14 0	0 00 0	10d	
			174 09 6	101 16 6	7 08 0		
1729	1	Mr. Robert Hugget	44 02 11	25 05 3	6 07 10	10d	
	2	John Clunn	44 03 4	24 12 0	3 10 0	10d	68 9 9
	3	William Goodson	43 08 4	24 13 6	1 14 0	10d	
	4	Philip Grigg	53 04 0	25 04 0	5 12 6	12d	
			184 18 7	99 14 6	17 04 4		
1730	1	Mr. Isaac Mockett	40 00 7½	25 05 0	3 04 6	9d	
	2	Isaac Burell	39 18 9½	24 12 0	3 36 6	9d	53 14
	3	Mr. Thomas Wyborn	40 01 9	24 13 0	1 05 0	9d	
	4	William Sutton	39 16 7	25 04 0	0 08 0	9d	
			152 17 3	100 19 0	5 04 0		
1731	1	Mr. John Scoabes	43 11 9	24 18 0	4 11 0	10d	
	2	Mr. Abraham Bollard	36 09 4	25 01 0	0 18 6	8d	51 8 2½
	3	William Gibbison	40 19 4½	28 17 6	3 03 9	9d	
	4	William Preston	54 13 0	29 18 6	7 04 0	12d	
			176 00 5½	108 15 0	15 17 3		
1732	1	Mr. Vinc. Underdown	40 15 7½	28 10 0	0 00 0	9d	
	2	Thomas Crampe	40 16 0	29 03 6	0 17 4	9d	53 1 7½
	3	David Hurst	54 06 0	29 15 6	5 06 6	12d	
	4	William Kirby	45 05 10	28 05 6	6 03 6	10d	
			181 03 5½	115 14 6	12 07 4		
			7 yrs. cess.	7 yrs. pen.	7 yrs. rent		7 yrs. extr.
			1160 04 10	717 13 0	79 16 5		363 5 0

N. B.—I shall hereafter introduce another statement, to shew the difference in the amount collected and paid upon the same property. [N.]

I have before mentioned that there are more respectable yeomanry and occupiers of land in this, than most other parishes. I have, therefore, taken some trouble to ascertain the number ; which is, 72 occupiers of land, including meadows and large gardens, and this from the small population of 2,101 persons.

The sum of monies collected in England, for poors' rates, was, in 1821, £8,411,893.

TABLET.

A very neat marble tablet was put up in this church by a gentleman, (*unknown*,) to the memory of Thomas Sheridan, Esq., A.M. He paid all the fees, and the charges for the tablet, which were very expensive, as soon as the workmen finished; then he left the church, without his name being known. Upon enquiry, it was learned that he was passing through St. Peter's, and knowing Mr. Sheridan was buried there, obtained the keys of the church, to see the grave-stone; but, to his surprise, there was neither slab nor tablet; and, therefore, he went to Margate, and ordered one; upon which he had a long inscription put, which ended with these words:—

“He who builds a church to God, and not to fame,
Never inscribes the marble with his name.”

The person, (whose name was O'Brien,) who erected this tablet, died at Margate, in 1832, and left directions to be buried near his friend Sheridan; and there being room, his remains were put into the same grave, in the north aisle of the church.

VESTRY ACT.

An Act of Parliament, passed in 1813, for the better regulation of Ecclesiastical Courts in England, and for the more easy recovery of church-rates and tithes. This was considered by some persons to extend to all parishes, and a great division took place in our vestry on Easter Monday, as to the right of voting. Some were of opinion that it ought to be by property, as the Act directs; but myself, and many others, thought that it did not apply to our parish, because there is a

clause which states, "that nothing in this Act shall alter any ancient usage or custom;" and as we had met in the vestry, agreeably to the notice given, as from time immemorial, we fully expected to vote as hitherto, by numbers and not by value. It was strongly argued, that the latter was now become the law. We, in reply, stated that the law, alluded to, required TEN DAYS NOTICE to be given, and, as there had been no such notice, we could not act under it; the parties very much differed, and an election took place; and at a late hour myself and friend were duly elected by numbers, according to usual and ancient custom. Much litigation, however, ensued: the magistrates were consulted, and the ecclesiastical authorities applied to; and the Arches Court enforced our demands for church-rates; and my companions in office, with other friends, during the two years the contention lasted, exerted themselves, so as to settle the point in question to our satisfaction. We put the church in complete repair, and provided books and other requisites, which induced the Rev. the Arch-deacon to express his entire satisfaction at "*the good order and condition in which he found every thing at his visitation*;" and it was recorded in the parish book. Having thus adjusted matters, Mr. Read and myself nominated our successors on the Easter Monday following, who were duly appointed by the parishioners in vestry, according to the *usual and ancient custom*, for which we had contended.

A FACULTY.

A faculty was granted to C. B. Cotton, Esq., of Kingsgate, for a pew in the gallery.

Permission was also granted by us, for pews to be built for the accommodation of James Trecothick, Esq., Major W. Lowndes, and Mr. H. Ketchley, Broadstairs; Misses Hardys, Newark House, and Mr. James Raine, Sole Street. These pews were erected at their own individual expense.

Mr. John Hurst was appointed organist, at a stated salary, and a sum was also fixed as a remuneration to the singers. Mr. Robert Farley was also appointed vestry clerk at a salary.

PREAMBULATION.

In consequence of the parishioners having omitted going the boundaries of the parish for sixteen years, we arranged matters with the parochial officers of Margate and St. Lawrence to meet us. We, therefore, in the usual form of parade, set out on the 10th May, and a jovial day we had; and charged the expense, as usual, to the parish. Mr. Farley made some remarks as to the boundaries, which can be referred to in page 98, in the vestry book, as a future guide. We made an application to the mayor and corporation of Canterbury, to increase the salary of our schoolmaster, to whom they paid £20. per year, from the charity funds of Mrs. Lovejoy, and they generously advanced it to £30. per year.

The parishioners, neighbours, and friends, having taken into consideration the services I had rendered them, honoured me by the presentation of an elegant silver salver, with a suitable inscription.

This distinguished honour will leave on me a lasting impression of gratitude, and as the circumstance passed through the newspapers, I may be excused for entering a copy from one of them, dated 12th July, 1825, which was as follows :

" TO THE PRINTER OF THE KENTISH CHRONICLE.

" Sir,—I anticipate the pleasure the public will feel at being informed that, in addition to the liberal contributions presented to Mr. John Mockett, by his neighbours and the public, last year, for his having defended a very unequal, and expensive, contest by law, and the right of protecting his corn from the ravages of '*vermin called rooks*,' which in a public spirited manner was determined in his favor, and which has decided that matter *for the whole kingdom*.

" The parishioners of St. Peter's, Thanet, being again anxious to shew their gratitude, and to reward the merit due to

him for his *independent conduct*, and parochial services, during the two last years, when he filled, with so much credit, the official situation of churchwarden for that parish; have now presented him with a very elegant silver Salver, paid for by voluntary subscription.

"By your inserting the above in your valuable paper, you will much oblige your constant reader and subscriber,

"Hibernia Cottage, July 12, 1825."

A. K.

N.B.—Those who may be desirous to know how this matter stands on record, may find the rookery case fully reported in the laws of this nation, in the second volume of Barnwell and Creswell's Reports, page 934. (The copy of the trial, &c. is in hand.)

HOPS.

In the Canterbury collection of hops there were .. 7,940 $\frac{3}{4}$ A.

In the Rochester ditto 12,244 $\frac{1}{4}$

Total..... 20,185

In the parish of Farnham, in Surrey, 1704, one acre of hops produced a ton weight, which sold for £260.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, RAMSGATE.

August 30th, 1824, this church was begun, and a liberal subscription raised by the inhabitants

to the amount of £2,000

Government advanced, towards erecting the same.. 9,000

The remainder to be paid by rates in 19 years 10,843

Total 21,843

The shops, &c., were first lighted with gas in this year.

N.B.—The first two churchwardens of this church and parish, since the separation from St. Lawrence, were Messrs. Cull and Mr. Robert Page.

LONGEVITY.

The natural life of a hog is supposed to be..... 25 years

A sheep	15
An ass	30
A bull	15
A hare	10
A cat	10
A partridge ..	25
A raven	100
An eagle	100
A goose	100

In fattening hogs, it has been ascertained, in two instances, that one pig gained 15lb. per week, for 16 weeks ; having been frequently weighed while alive, and when killed, it weighed seventeen score.

MARRIAGE.

A cook-servant, having received a letter from a young man, some distance from Dartford, with proposals of marriage, and being incapable of reading or writing, requested her fellow-servant to read it for her, which, of course, occasioned much laughter for some days. Betty had seen the young man, and liked him, but did not like a third person to know her reply ; she, therefore, got a blank letter directed to him, and enclosed a *match*. The young man readily comprehended her meaning, re-visited her, and soon after they were married at Dartford church.

N. B. The introduction of the above, will, like many others, occasion some to laugh, and others to ridicule ; but as my subscribers are of all ages, I shall endeavour to amuse both young and old from the collection I have made.

TRINITY CHURCH, MARGATE.

The first stone of this additional church, was laid on Wednesday, the 28th September, 1825, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of the two county members, the Dean, Archdeacon, &c., &c., the clergy, visitors, and inhabitants, making altogether a very large number.

The Commissioners for Building of Churches gave	£8,000
The Commissioners of Margate Pier and Pavement	2,000
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.....	200
Messrs. Cobbs, bankers	300
Messrs. Taddy, Jarvis, Boys, Belsey, Rev. W. F. Baylay, Brook, Osborn, Slater, Dering, Waddington, Sir E. Knatchbull, Earl of Guilford, Earl of Liverpool, &c., &c. subscribed very liberally.	

James Taddy, esq. Hartsdown, for the organ . . .	750
--	-----

Mrs. Taddy gave the velvet fittings for the desk and pulpit; Edward Taddy and son, communion plate, &c.; so that £1,500 came from that family alone.

The contract for building was £20,096

Stained glass windows, &c. . . . 2,050

22,146

Two very handsome chandeliers have since been put up for £420. by the churchwardens.

The whole expenses amounted to about £23,341. 6s.

ROBBERY.

Dec. 21st, Mr. John Pym Smith, watchmaker and silversmith, &c., had his shop robbed to a considerable amount; the robbers were heard and disturbed, which prevented their taking more than eight watches, &c.

ROADS.

Great improvements were made in the roads, in consequence of many men being out of employ.

BROADSTAIRS PIER.

A memorial was presented to the Lords of the Treasury, stating that the funds of the Commissioners of Broadstairs Pier were exhausted, and that they were totally incapable of raising a sum sufficient for rebuilding the pier ; which memorial was attested by the principal inhabitants, among whom were Messrs. Nuckell, Richard Norwood, R. Sandwell, R. Barfield, R. Collard, G. L. Hale, and Mr. Barnes, besides others of St. Peter's.

They also sent a return of ships, &c., built at Broadstairs within the last thirty years.

	Tons.
The Barbadoes, planter, West Indiaman	220
The Isaac, Straits trade	280
The Venus, ditto	130
Woodcock, West Indiaman	352
Kent, ditto	354
Liberty, ditto	266
Bridgetown	248
Friendship	280
Isle of Thanet	224
New Barbadoes, planter	250

Besides numerous gun-brigs, sloops, coasters, &c.

N. B. This description answers to the remarks I made in 1786, as to Mr. White's ship-building ; which business is continued by his son, Culmer White, who is considered an exceedingly clever man.

ST. PETER'S FAIRS.

In consequence of the two fairs (which were held annually on the 5th and 6th of April, and the 10th and 11th of July,) having, for some years, become a very great NUISANCE to the housekeepers, a meeting was held on the 18th of January, 1826, by the parishioners in vestry, to take into consideration the most effectual means of putting them down. It was then and there unanimously agreed to do away with them altogether,

and also that the parish officers should apply to the Margate magistrates to assist in this desirable object.

At a Petty Sessions, holden on the 30th day of January, 1826,—The Rev. William Frederick Baylay, Clerk, George Hannam, Esq., and John Friend, Esq., present, they concurred in the wishes of the inhabitants, and resolved to co-operate with them, in the suppression of such fairs, giving, at the same time, directions to all the constables and peace officers to prevent, in future, the erection of any booths or stands, and to disperse any that might be collected. It was also published three times in the Kentish papers; consequently no one attempted to keep any fair after that time.

MONIES LEVIED.

A Copy of the Return made by the parish officers of St. Peter's, to the House of Commons, of monies levied for the poor in this parish, from the 25th of March, 1825, to the 25th of March, 1826, as follows.

	£.	s.	d.
Monies levied upon lands	637	13	6
	£.	s.	d.
Ditto on Callis Grange tythes..	115	0	0
Newlands	49	14	9
St. John's, Margate, Salmstone.	10	11	4
And Vicar's ditto, St. Peter's...	51	15	0
	227	1	1½
Total on lands—	864	14	7½
Monies levied on houses	697	7	4½
Ditto on mills	2	17	6
	700	4	10½
Total amount levied by four rates of 5s. 9d. on the pound rents...	1564	19	6

(On Factories none.)

MEMORANDUM.—In the year 1820, the poors' rates were 6s. 6d. ; and in 1821, they were 7s. 3d. ; so that upon an ave-

rage of eight years, including 1827, when they were 6s., they stand at 6s. 4d $\frac{1}{2}$. If the church rates and highway rates are included, the whole amount of parochial rates, for 1827, is £2,112. 0s. 11d., which, according to the population, is one pound each person.

GUNPOWDER TREASON.

November 4.—In consequence of a very serious accident last year, which happened to John Newby, (a lad in my service,) aged 15 years, by an explosion of gunpowder, in his pocket, and who now lies in a situation of most dreadful suffering, from the effects, (although twelve months since,) the deputy, Mr. Barfield, had hand-bills circulated to caution persons not to let off rockets, &c.; stating the law against it. This, in some degree, had the desired effect in our parish; but in Margate, where there was no notice given, a similar accident happened to a young man named Smith. He was so much burnt, as to expire a short time after. To return to poor Newby; he continued in the greatest suffering from November 5th, 1825, to February 10th, 1827, before he could sit up in his bed, and on the 20th of May, with assistance, he got down stairs; on the 29th, he was led out of the house for air; and on Sunday, the 17th of June, he was at church to return thanks to Almighty God for his recovery. Much credit was due to Mr. Ketchley, surgeon, for his kind and unremitted attention to him. In 1828, he was apprenticed to Mr. Webb, shoemaker, and in 1833, he married, in London.—J. M.

CRICKET CLUB.

The war having lasted for many years, the amusements of youth had been to practice the use of fire-arms, which, in consequence of peace, were not now wanted. The young men being much in want of some pastime, I considered the manly game of cricket would be desirable, and therefore established a club, to play according to rules which we adopted. I voluntarily became their treasurer; and also gave

permission for them to play in my pasture field. Two of my sons, Edward and William, Mr. Edward Goodson, Mr. George Goodson, Mr. Read, Mr. May, Mr. Dewdney, Mr. G. Hale, Mr. Crampton, Mr. Collins, Mr. Mascall, and Mr. H. Blackburn, &c., &c., formed a club, which, after some practice, became good players. This being known, other parishes formed clubs, by which means the young men of the neighbourhood became acquainted, and soon made matches, which established friendship amongst each other that may be lasting.

CRICKET.

The word cricket is of Hebraic origin; the popularity of the game is from the Jews, who communicated it to the Romans. In addition to this, VIRGIL had introduced a game at cricket in his description, and Poppingus Cræsus, a celebrated patrician, lent his title to those boundaries, which we still know by the name of "*Popping Crease*."

I strongly recommended this manly game to be practised in every parish. In fact it now amuses the greater part of the inhabitants of every village.

1825 February 5—The Corn and Hop Exchange, Canterbury, opened for public business.

1825 May 23—First Stone of New Market, at Maidstone, laid,

1825 June 22—Application to Parliament for an Act for constructing a Harbour at Sandwich, and for making the River Stour navigable from thence to Canterbury.

1825 Act passed for making a Rail Road and Tram Way from Whitstable to Canterbury.

1825 June 28—Foundation Stone of Philosophical Society, Canterbury, laid.

STEAM-BOATS.

In consequence of the utility and expedition of steam-boats, the sailing vessels or packets declined their usual voyages; by which means a great number of persons lost their employment and support.

The following go to and from Margate and London weekly :—Eclipse, Venus, Albion, Dart, William Joliffe, Royal Sovereign, and Harlequin. Passengers pay 12s. each in the best cabin, and 6s. in the other. Some persons take tickets for the season, at £4. 4s. It is stated that no fewer than 76,763 persons came down last year.

N. B.—The invention of steam-boats I have stated to have been in the year 1543; and in 1795, Lord Stanhope constructed a vessel, which was tried in the Greenland docks, but did not answer. In 1801, Mr. Lymington tried a vessel; 1817, Mr. Fullarton, of New York, introduced one into America; 1812, large vessels were used on the Clyde, in Scotland; and in England they were brought to great perfection; and improvements are continued in their construction, &c.

ASSOCIATION.

1826.—Jan. 11.—The St. Peter's Association, for the protection of property, met; and, it being the nineteenth anniversary, upwards of forty of the members dined at Mr. Payton's hotel. The day was spent in the greatest friendship and harmony. Mr. Collard is secretary and treasurer to the society.

CHURCH.

The belfry-window in this church was restored to its original elegant style by Messrs. R. Collard and James Raine, churchwardens. A collection was made by them for the distressed manufacturers, by an order from the Archbishop of Canterbury. The sum amounted to £16. 3s., which was forwarded to the committee appointed to receive the same in London.

ST. PETER'S.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS, FOR 974 YEARS.

A. D.

- 853 The battle between the Danes and the Kentish men was fought at Kingsgate.
- 1184 St. Peter's Church was built.
- 1200 Ditto made parochial.
- 1216 The Cinque Ports established.
- 1440 A gateway to the sea built by Mr. Culmer, at Broadstairs.
- 1444 Sir Harry Ase, the first vicar of St. Peter's.
- 1460 The Pier of Broadstairs built by Mr. George Culmer.
- 1563 There were 186 inhabitants in this parish.
- 1580 The church steeple was injured by an earthquake.
- 1686 The communion plate was stolen from the vestry chest.
- 1688 Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy presented the parish with an elegant service of plate.
- 1705 The top of the church steeple was new leaded.
- 1745 The Tumuli were opened at Kingsgate, by Mr. Thomas Read, where the Danes, &c. were buried, after the battle in 853.
- 1749 A marble font was put up at the expense of John Dewker, Esq.
- 1753 The church was new pewed with wainscot, and cost £183. 7s. 10d.
- 1758 The three brass chandeliers were put up by subscription.
- 1777 A new fourth bell was put up in the steeple, by Elijah Mockett.
- 1798 A new tenor bell was put up in the steeple by John Mockett and T. Paine.
- 1802 The church clock was put up by subscription, and cost £103.

- 1805 The new workhouse was erected by Thomas Brown, Esq., and cost £1,404.
- 1809 A Royal Jubilee was kept and the poor entertained, by subscription of £89.
- 1814 Celebration of the Peace by the poor, by subscription of £90. 10s. 7d.
- 1815 An organ was put up in the church, by subscription of £126. 12s.
- 1824 The Royal Arms was put up in the organ gallery, by John Mockett and James Read, churchwardens.
- 1827 The belfry window was replaced by Richard Collard and James Raine, churchwardens, at an expense of £57. 17s. 10d.
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MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS.

- 1742 October 27th, the roof of the church at Fearn, in Scotland, fell in during the service, and killed 60 persons.
- 1748 The sum of £1,200,000. was paid for corn imported during a dearth in this country.
- 1760 Marriages in England, in one year, 50,000; besides those of Jews and Quakers.
- The amount collected in poors' rates, £1,556,804.
- 1792 Jan. 28, the Union packet, of Dover, lost off Calais. A similar accident happened 150 years ago.
- 1815 Jan. 4, a goose died, at Posbrook Cottage, near Titchfield, at the advanced age of 64 years.
- 1826 General Election for the second parliament of George the Fourth.
- 1827 Total destruction of the combined Turkish and Egyptian fleets, amounting to 26 sail, by the Allied fleets of England, France, and Russia, under the command of Sir Edward Codrington, on the 20th of October.
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ST. PETER'S.

MILL AND OBELISK.

The ancient mill, near Reading-street, St. Peter's, being out of repair and unfit for use, Mr. Thomas Hodgman, the proprietor, and the Governors of Trinity House, arranged for the erection of an obelisk as a sea-mark, instead of the mill, which had been many years on the charts, for shipping. Mr. George Allen having built the obelisk, 12 feet square, and 50 in height, the mill was taken down, and another built at Broadstairs, by Messrs. Hodgman and Son, upon an extensive plan, with very good store rooms and other accommodations.

N. B.—This mill was called a *Post Mill*; that is, it stood upon cross pieces, in the old style of building, and must have been very ancient; as I have, in manuscript, several sales of corn, &c., to its occupier in 1658. Another like it, stands near Broadstairs, where my ancestors sold wheat, in 1657, to Mr. William Gray.

Thomas Lett, Esq., built a mansion at the entrance of this village.

October 8th, the parishioners, in vestry assembled, agreed to make an exchange of land, with Robert Sackett Tomlin, Esq., for other lands more beneficial to the parish; and a lease was agreed to be granted for twenty one years, at an *increased* rent. The land marks were put down, on the 17th of October, by Mr. Richard Collard, John Mockett, and Thomas Wall, appointed by the vestry meeting for that purpose.

BENEFACTIONS.

The rents received by the parishioners, for lands belonging to them, consisting of Culmer's, Taddy's, the Butt's land, Shallow's, &c., with the amount of interest and dividends arising from Dewker's, Forsyth's, and others, amounted to the sum of £100. 9s. 6d. for the year 1827. There were, besides, the collections annually made at the sacraments, averaging

about £30. ; all of which are yearly given to the poor, by authorized persons, at stated times and seasons.

In the year 1759, the rent of those lands was £9. 7s. 6d. per year, which now let for £78. 2s. 6d.

November 29th.—A vestry meeting was held pursuant to public notice, to take into consideration the propriety of removing the present foot-path, leading from the West Church Gate to Margate. It was agreed that the parties holding the adjoining lands, should make a straight line of road, and provide for the carriage of the materials, such as chalk and beach, and the remainder of the old road ; surveyors to find labourers. (For particulars see parish book.)

December 20.—The Isle of Thanet troop of yeomanry, and all others, were disbanded, by order of government, as their farther services were not required.

St. George's Church, Ramsgate, consecrated on the 23d of October.

COIN.

The gold coined from the 1st of July, 1835, to May the 31st, 1827, amounted to £10,968,603. ; and such was the excellency of the machine, that 300 pieces could be thrown off in a minute, or 19,200 in an hour. N.B.—The Bank of England lowered their rate of interest to 4 per cent.

BELLS.

I have stated, that Mr. Paine and myself, as churchwardens, put up a new tenor bell, which weighed 14cwt. 3qrs. 6lbs. at St. Peters, in 1799. I shall name a few others, to shew the different sizes :—

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
St. Marylebone, London, Oct. 11, 1738, weighs	53	0	22
The great bell at St. Paul's	-	-	- 11,470 0 0
Ditto, at Exeter, Devon	-	-	- 12,500 0 0
The Tesar Kotokal, or the king of bells at Moscow.	432,000	0	0

BROADSTAIRS CHAPEL.

Oct. 26th.—A meeting was held by the parishioners, to take into consideration the necessity of erecting a Chapel of Ease, at Broadstairs, for the accommodation of the inhabitants. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury was in the chair. It was agreed to enter into a subscription, to build a Chapel, free from any parochial expense, either in the purchase of land, erecting the building, or for the support of the minister or clerk. The following liberal subscription was entered into.—

£.	s.	£.	s.
His Grace the Archbishop...	150 0	Mr. Ansell.....	10 0
Captain Gooch Ladnor....	100 0	Mr. Lancaster.....	20 0
Thomas Lett, Esq.	100 0	Mr. Birch.....	5 0
Rev. E. Sutton, Vicar of St.		Mr. R. Hillier.....	5 0
Peter's..	50 0	Mr. Ansell.....	10 0
Rev. J. T. Salusbury, Curate	15 0	Mrs. Goodbourn.....	10 10
C. B. Cotton, Esq.....	50 0	Mrs. Hale.....	5 0
Mr. Hougham.....	100 0	Mrs. Strong.....	5 0
Captain Isacke.....	50 0	Mrs. Forsyth.....	10 0
Mrs. Turner.....	50 0	Mrs. Coward.....	5 0
Mr. Ketchley	25 0	Mr. Wm. Read	5 0
Mr. Hall	15 0	Miss Preston.....	10 0
Mr. Crampton.....	10 0	John Deacon, Esq.....	50 0
Mr. Nuckell.....	50 0	Mr. Hoar.	10 0
Mr. Barfield.....	25 0	Mr. Read.....	5 5
Mr. Smart.....	20 0	Mr. H. Blackburn, (B)....	10 0
Mr. Hale	15 0	Mr. Barnes.....	10 0
		Thomas Brown, Esq.	10 0

The resolutions adopted were signed by his Grace the Archbishop, &c. &c. A committee was also appointed to carry them into effect; the subscription to remain open.

The Committee in London for Building of Churches and Chapels gave the sum of £400.; Edward Fletcher, Esq., £100.; Robert Prickett, Esq., £50.; George Hannam, Esq., £30.; Edward Taddy, Esq., £30.; Messrs. Cobbs, £25.; and many smaller sums were soon collected.

March 10th, 1828.—The foundation was set out by Mr. Barnes, the architect, and Mr. Raine, the builder—the length

55 feet, and the breadth 46 feet; and on the 2nd of April the foundation was begun.

The first person employed was John Hughes, a very active man, of St. Peter's.

April 15th, 1830, his Grace the Archbishop consecrated it as **BRADSTOW CHAPEL**, in consequence of Broadstairs being originally called Bradstow. The Rev. E. L. Sutton, Vicar, read the service, and his Grace preached. The Rev. Charles Greenall Davies, B.A., was appointed Chaplain, and James Ralph the Clerk. On Sunday, the 18th, Divine service was performed to a full congregation, and the sacrament administered. John P. Powell, Esq., of Quex Park, gave the bell. The Duchess of Kent, during her residence at Pieremont House, gave a liberal donation; and George Gouch, Esq., invested £100. in the three per cents., in the names of Thos. Blackburn, Robert Tomlin, and John Mockett, trustees, to receive the interest, to be applied towards the expense of bread and wine, for the communion service, *for ever*, at the said Chapel—dated April 7th, 1830.

A stone is fixed in the wall describing that there are 318 free sittings for ever, and 298 to be paid for to the Minister. The names of Gabriel Ford and John Mockett, church and chapel wardens, are placed thereon, dated 1831.

Nov. 27.—A collection was made for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts; which, with the amount obtained at St. Peter's, was duly sent to the persons appointed to receive it.

BURIAL GROUND.

In consequence of the Burial Ground, in St. Peter's churchyard, being so filled with bodies as to be distressing to see the bones of former generations thrown up when graves were dug, it was resolved to purchase some adjoining land, belonging to Messrs. Hodgman and Johnson, and 1A. 0R. 34P. was enclosed with a wall, and consecrated on the 25th Oct., 1827, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

An order from the Ecclesiastical Court, for a return to be made of marriages, baptisms, and funerals ; which was done accordingly. Marriages, 23 ; baptisms, 66 ; and funerals, 40 : average for ten years, from 1821, to 1831, 200 marriages ; 701 baptisms ; and 40 funerals ; which is, on an average, 20 marriages, 70 baptisms, and 45 funerals, per year.

The population in 1831, 1,147 males, and 1,195 females ; total, 2,342. Nov. 13, a deputation waited on his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Pieremont House, Broadstairs, to request his Grace to direct the Vicar to preach, or cause to be given, two sermons on Sundays, instead of one, at St. Peter's church, and to take into his consideration the charges annexed for burials, &c. This was done without any hostile feeling towards the Vicar, but merely out of regard for the welfare of the church, &c.

His Grace received us in the most polite manner, and promised to give our case the utmost consideration.

N. B. His Grace died before any alteration took place ; and it will be seen, that in 1833, the Rev. Dr. George Masters, Curate, voluntarily undertook that duty ; and the liberality of the parishioners shown to him, in return, is worthy of *imitation*.

 CHARITY.

Collections were made at the church doors, after a sermon, for the benefit of the Sea Bathing Infirmary.

	£.	s.	d.
The collection at St. Peter's, was	-	50	15 0
Margate	-	64	13 3
Ramsgate	-	72	13 7

Also, at the several chapels in both towns : altogether £594. 4s. 6d.

The collection at St. Peter's, last year, was £54. 10s. 2d.

TROOP DINNER.

January 31, 1828.—The members of the Yeomanry Troop, and many who had formerly belonged to it, dined together at Howe's Hotel, Margate, and spent a most convivial day. There were present, Colonel Thomas Garrett, his brother, Captain John Garrett, Mr. John Cramp, Mr. Ambrose Harnett, Mr. Pembroke, and many others who had been members 34 years, from its establishment in 1794.

CATASTROPHE.

A very awful circumstance occurred near the harbour, at Broadstairs, on the 14th of January. One of the boats of that place having been to sea, for the purpose of assisting a ship in distress, had the misfortune to upset as it returned, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, (being very dark,) when the four following persons were drowned :—Oldfield, Simpson, Bayley, and Langley ; by which sad event, three widows and sixteen children had to lament the loss of their protectors, and were left in great distress.

It is singular, that three of the Oldfield family were drowned near Broadstairs, on former occasions, viz :

William Oldfield, March 16th, 1783, aged 55 years.

John, son of ditto, Nov. 25th, 1790, aged 25 years.

William, brother of ditto, Feb. 14, 1812, aged 58 years.

John, son of ditto, Jan. 14, 1828, aged 32 years.

The family of Bayley has frequently met the same unfortunate fate, by assisting ships in distress. Both families were remarkable, for being exceedingly good seamen.

An extraordinary circumstance occurred in the fate of the first Oldfield. His body was anxiously enquired for at every part of the coast, and a reward offered, but without success, until about four months after, when a pair of large silver shoe-buckles (such as sailors usually wore,) were observed by a neighbour in passing over Sandwich bridge. He asked a person who had them on, some questions, and found that they

were Oldfield's, which led to the further discovery, that a fisherman had picked the body up, and after taking between five and six pounds from his pockets, his clothes from his back, and the shoes and buckles from his feet, he buried him, in the sand near Deal. The man who found Oldfield was rewarded; the corpse was taken up by his friends, and buried on the 17th July, in St. Peter's churchyard; and, on his headstone are some verses, the beginning of which are as follow :—

“ Though boisterous waves, and stormy winds,
Have tossed me to and fro—
Yet by the force of God's decree,
I harbour here below.”

The bodies of John Bayley and Robert Simpson, were the first buried in St. Peter's *new burial ground*. The others were interred in the old church-yard, on the 20th Jan. 1828.

MARGATE SAVINGS' BANK.

In consequence of the clerk having absconded with a large sum of money, and the trustees refusing to make good the deficiency, this bank was closed.

It appeared that the deposits amounted to £60,164. 7s. 9d $\frac{1}{2}$. by 1,152 depositors, or share-holders, who received a first dividend of 18s. 6d. in the pound; and on the 3rd of April, a further sum of 4d. on their respective demands.

BISHOPS.

July 21st.—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury died, aged 76 years, having held the see 23 years.

It is remarkable that four Bishops died the preceding year, viz :—

Bishop of Oxford, January 27, 1827.

Bishop of Lincoln, February 7, 1827.

Bishop of Rochester, February 22, 1827.

Bishop of Carlisle, August 13, 1827.

N. B. There have been only three occupants of the see of Canterbury, for 60 years—Dr. Cornwallis, Dr. Moore, and Dr. Sutton.

POOR OF ST. PETER'S.

The following statements will shew the effect produced by changing the system of farming the poor, (which has been noticed under 1823.) They have cost more since they were farmed than they did before. The result of four years shewed that a sum of £403. 15s. 6d. was saved to the parish, besides the stock in hand of goods, clothes, and other effects to a considerable amount. It is evident, therefore, that this was the best mode of supporting them, independently of the credit gained to the parish.

AGED PERSONS.

I have an alphabetical account of aged persons, buried in this parish, amounting to 516, whose united ages are 40,271 years, being, on an average, within a fraction, 78 for each. This, in my opinion, is a singular circumstance, looking at the population. Sixteen families have become extinct in this parish, within my remembrance. Amongst the most aged, were three of the name of Steevens: Jane, 99; Henry, 87; and Jane, 96.

YEARS.

Three Nethersoles, named Elijah, whose united ages were	249
Three Whites	267
Three Kirbys	258
Three Underdowns	257
Three Mocketts	251
Three Godsons	248
Three Grays	246
Three Blackburns	244

The last three of these were, on an average, 80 years each; and the others more.

PRICE OF LAND.

Sales by auction, or purchases made in a public manner, will not be uninteresting to many of my readers.

I have upon record, the purchase of an estate in this parish, in the year 1650, containing 60 acres, with house, barn, and premises, orchard and arable land, for the sum of £535., being about nine pounds per acre, including the premises.

In 1830, I attended a sale by auction, when a farm of 110 acres sold for £11,000.

		£
1811	Another estate of 262 acres sold for	2,105
1813	Ditto 236	24,000
1814	Ditto 16 at Broadstairs	2,400
1815	Ditto 26 at St. Peter's	3,900
1825	For building .. 6 Ramsgate .. .	1,960
	Ditto 7 Ditto on speculation ..	10,000
1826	Ham Farm by	
	auction 227 near Sandwich	12,900
	Oxney ditto ... 329 near Dover	11,000
1827	Several pieces, of two acres and upwards, sold for more than two hundred pounds per acre, according to their situation. Amongst them were two pieces of the estate first-named for £9. per acre ; and from its situation all of it would now sell for more than £100. per acre, shewing an increase in the value of more than <i>ten times</i> . On the other hand, some of those above-mentioned, are not worth more than half the amount given for them, either to farm, or to be re-sold.	

BROADSTAIRS PIER AND HARBOUR.

April 30th.—The Harbour master, Mr. William Solly, and Mr. Robert Sandwell, treasurer, passed their accounts at the annual meeting of commissioners, shewing a balance in hand of £68. 2s. 9½.

N. B. I have stated this, to show that the Commissioners continue to act, as directed by the decrees signed by Lord Zouch, September 20th, 1616.

A KENTISH SAMPSON

Out of respect to Richard Joy, called the Kentish Sampson, a party of us subscribed to have his head-stone cleaned and painted.

It is understood that he was born at St. Lawrence ; others say at St. Peter's, which is likely, from his being buried there, on the 18th of May, 1742, aged 68 years.

It is upon record, that he broke a rope which could sustain 35 hundred weight ; and lifted from the ground 2,240 pounds weight. He was drowned in 1742.

The following verses are upon his headstone.

“ Hereculean hero, famed for strength,
At last lies here his breadth and length ;
See how the mighty man is fallen—
To death, the strong and weak are all one ;
And the same judgment doth befall,
Godh great, as David small.”

The unusual great strength of this man Joy, is not to be acquired ; it is a natural gift, but may be increased by practice.

I have, in manuscript, that in the year 1638, Sir Dudley Diggs, of Sheldwich, Kent, gave, by his will, £20. to be paid yearly from an estate called “SELGRAVE MANOR” to two young men, and two young women, on the 29th of May, for ever, to be “*run a tye*, at Old Wives Leese, in Chilham, and prevail.”

In pursuance of this bequest the young men, and maids,

run at Old Wives Leese, yearly, on the 1st of May; and the same number run at Sheldwich Lees, on the Monday following, by way of trial; and the two, of each place, of either sex, that "prevail," run for the £10. at Old Wives Leese, as abovementioned.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

September 2nd. 1828,—A sad catastrophe occurred at the corner of the Vicarage, on the road from St. Peter's to Margate, about nine o'clock in the evening, when a horse became restive, ran away, and upset the chaise in which Mrs. Smithet was riding, who was unfortunately killed on the spot.

September 15th.—Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, with a man-servant, were thrown out in going down the hill into Broadstairs, in consequence of the horse becoming restive, and upsetting the chaise, by which Mr. Rogers (an attorney, near London,) was killed, and Mrs. Rogers and the man were very much hurt. (Mr. Rogers was buried at St. Peter's.)

ROYAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY.

August 25th.—Sermons were preached at the different churches, for the benefit of this institution, and the collection after the sermon, at St. Peter's, amounted to £49 6s. 9d.; Margate, £60. 7s. 3d.; which, with other collections, came to £165. 17s. 7d. The number of patients in the house were 430.

CHURCHES.

A sermon was preached at St. Peter's, for the benefit of the Committee appointed for the Building of Churches and Chapels in England, by order of government, *instead* of the former mode of collection by briefs. The sum amounted to £6. 12s. 0d.

Q

HALE LANDS (ST. PETER'S).

It is singular how these pieces of land became the property of, or belonging to, an estate called Hale, in the parish of St. Nicholas, in Thanet, in the occupation of Mr. White, tenant, to the trustees of the Hospital, whose family have resided there for many years. From the small quantities contained in each field, it is conjectured, that they were originally given by charitable persons, either to be bestowed upon necessitous persons in the parish, or to assist in the benevolent purposes of the Hospital. The quantities are as follow :—

		A.	R.	P.
No. 1— A piece of land, late William Goodson, now				
	Edward Goodson.....	0	3	20
— 2—	.....Ditto.....Ditto.....Ditto	1	1	4
— 3—	.....Ditto.....Ditto.....Ditto	1	0	8
— 4—	.....Ditto.....Ditto.....Ditto	0	1	6
— 5—	.....Ditto.....Ditto.....Ditto	1	0	31
— 6—	.....Ditto.....Ditto.....Ditto	0	2	22
— 7—	.....Ditto Mr. Robert Witherden, Sole Street ..	0	3	0
— 8—	.....Ditto Mr. Payton, Broadstairs	1	1	0
— 9—	.....Ditto Mr. Thomas Cramp, late John Mockett	0	3	0
— 10—	.....Ditto.....Ditto.....Rookswall	1	1	0
— 11—	.....Ditto Mr. Payton, Stone Farm, late Huggett	6	0	0
— 12—	.....Ditto.....Ditto.....Ditto	1	2	0
Total.....		16	3	21

The rent of these lands was advanced a few years since to 10s. per acre, and very great difficulty occurred in finding them, because the mark stones in general were lost ; the rents having been paid to the late Mr. Goodson, and afterwards to his son without hesitation ; hence no enquiries had been made.

N. B. I have learned that John Grist, of Canterbury, has been employed to make a valuation of the future rents, for Mr. White, or his landlord.

April 22nd, John Padgam, (carpenter,) his wife, and three children, of this parish, and Thomas Hodgman and wife, left here as emigrants for America.

June 26th, His Majesty King George the IV. died, aged 68 years.

July 1st, King William the IV. proclaimed at St. Peter's, &c.

July 15th, George IV. was buried at Windsor.

July 18th, the Bishop of Oxford and his family attended St. Peter's church.

August 30th, a collection was made in this and other parishes, for the benefit of the Margate Sea Bathing Infirmary.

	£.	s.	d.
The collection at St. Peter's and Broadstairs..	45	18	2
At Margate, Ramsgate, Minster, &c.	171	6	4

COUNTY MEETING.

October 24th.—A meeting was held on Penenden Heath, near Maidstone, for the purpose of petitioning parliament not to grant any further concessions to the Catholics.

This laudable example was much commended, and followed by most counties in the kingdom. It also led to the establishing of the Brunswick clubs. There were also parochial petitions; the one from St. Peter's had upwards of two hundred signatures.

RAMSGATE SAVINGS' BANK.

November 20th.—The Trustees of this bank circulated their tenth annual report, signed by Thomas Garrett, Esq., and Mr. Samuel Sharwood, two of the Trustees, stating the balance in hand to be £28,873. 14s. 3d.

And on the 20th November, 1829, the report, signed by John Garrett, Esq. and Mr. Samuel Sharwood, Trustees, and W. A. Hunt, Secretary, amounted to £28,873. 9s. 7d.

HOP-DUTIES.

Nov. 28th, I obtained, the following statement of the hop-duties for 1827 and 1828, signed by J. Ewbank, General Auditor.

	1827.				1828.		
Canterbury District ..	46,162	11	6	.....	61,718	12	8
Essex	3,139	6	6	.....	2,073	19	8
Hereford	25,755	9	6	.....	28,763	14	8
Rochester	80,383	8	8	.....	103,504	18	6
Sussex	71,439	12	8	.....	75,417	3	2½
	<u>£299,178</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>		<u>£244,953</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8½</u>

N. B. The number of Acres of Hops in cultivation in the following years. From a printed document :—

1711 to 1827.

Amount of each Ten Years; average of each Year; amount and general average of One Hundred Years.

Years' Growth	£.	s.	d.	Years' Growth	£.	s.	d.
1711	43,437	16	1½	1731	22,600	0	0
12	30,278	16	0½	32	35,135	0	0
13	23,018	12	1½	33	70,000	0	0
14	14,457	5	11	34	37,416	0	0
15	44,975	7	6½	35	42,745	0	0
16	20,354	16	5½	36	46,482	0	0
17	54,669	2	8	37	56,492	10	6
18	15,005	15	8	38	86,575	17	6
19	90,317	19	0½	39	70,742	6	7
20	38,169	15	7½	40	37,875	12	2½
Amount	374,685	7	1½	Amount	506,064	6	9
Average	37,468	10	8½	Average	50,606	8	8
1721	61,362	6	5	1741	65,222	8	4½
22	49,443	0	4½	42	45,550	15	1
23	30,272	9	6½	43	61,072	12	9½
24	61,171	7	2½	44	46,708	12	9½
25	6,526	8	3	45	34,635	0	0
26	85,013	13	9½	46	91,879	10	6
27	69,409	9	10½	47	60,000	0	0
28	41,494	8	9	48	87,000	0	0
29	48,441	0	0	49	36,305	19	1½
30	44,419	16	8½	50	65,000	0	0
Amount	497,560	13	10½	Amount	593,374	18	8
Average	49,756	1	4½	Average	59,337	9	10½

THE BUDGET OF 1828.

The revenue in 1827, was..... £49,581,576

Total public income, of 1828..... 53,902,630

Expenditure 50,104,522

Surplus of income 3,797,508

The Navy estimates in 1827 were.. 6,125,850

Ditto in 1828 5,995,965

Decreased expenditure 129,885

In 1827, the Ordnance estimates were..... 1,649,972

In 1828, ditto 1,597,196

Expenditure diminished £52,776

N.B.—The new Post Office expences are £. s. d.
as follow, including furniture, turret clock,

and supplying of gas 229,637 3 10

Purchase of ground for site 229,359 6 6

Total £528,996 10 4

RURAL SPORTS.

A very ancient custom prevails, of men and boys being dressed up in various ways to amuse people at Christmas. Unfortunately happened, this year, that a man dressed in a bear skin, met a young woman named Crow, the wife of John Crow, Broadstairs, and alarmed her so much that she was obliged to go to a friend's house to recover herself; and in returning home, she met the same man again, which so dreadfully alarmed her that she died the next day. A coroner's

inquest was held on the occasion ; and hand-bills circulated to prohibit such practices in future.

Another rural pastime called the "*skimmerton*," occasions much mirth, particularly in villages ; often, too, has it had a good effect on many who richly deserved to be publicly exposed.

It consists of two men riding on one horse ; the one dressed as a woman ; they sit back to back, and having panniers on the horse filled with grains, from a brewery, they proceed to the house of any man who has flogged his wife. On their arrival, they begin to quarrel, and throw the grains at each other, which is followed by a sham fight between the man and wife. The novelty of the sight, of course, occasions a great number of persons to assemble. The man who leads the horse on this occasion generally collects a few pence from the by-standers. An old servant of my father's (John Hurst) was often selected for this rustic admonition. Sometimes, two or three parties have been thus publicly exposed on the same day.

1829.

A SHIPWRECK.

January 6.—A dreadful accident occurred at the rock, called "*Foreness Rock*," between Kingsgate and North Down, in this parish. The Russian brig, "*Bicnin Korbe*," was driven ashore, owing to the darkness of the night, and high wind, and melancholy to relate, the whole crew of eleven men, were drowned, and the ship was beaten to pieces.

The bodies were afterwards buried, some at Margate, and others at St. Peter's, except the Pilot, Sims, who was carried to Dover, whence he had taken charge of the ship for London.

It is singular that Mr. Sims' father was drowned in like manner forty years before.

ST. PETER'S.

FIRE.

May 17.—A fire broke out on the premises at Sackett's Hill, which consumed a barn and other out-houses. It was caused by a man shooting at some birds, upon the barn; and had it not been for the activity and exertions of the persons assembled, the house and premises of Sir Richard Burton, would, in all probability, have been destroyed.

June 4.—Mr. J. P. Smith, overseer of the poor at St. Peter's, had the fence of the workhouse put back several feet, to the great accommodation of the public.

He also built a large oven, and other convenient places, for the paupers; and a cage for public offenders.

TRINITY CHAPEL, MARGATE.

June 11.—This day Trinity chapel, Margate, was consecrated by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Rev. W. F. Baylay, Vicar, read the morning service; and the Rev. Mr. Barrow, Curate, the communion service. His Grace the Archbishop preached the sermon, from the 11th chapter of Matthew, and the 5th verse:

"The poor have the gospel preached to them."

A collection was made amounting to £64. 13s. 6d.

January 15.—Mr. Newbolt, who is always on the alert for making improvements, undertook to remove the church wall, five or six feet back, and to rebuild it by subscription, if the authorities consented. This was accomplished, and the wall built, by which the public are greatly accommodated, and are indebted to him for the handsome manner in which he has done it.

ASSOCIATION.

February 10.—The St. Peter's Association held their twenty-first annual meeting, and dined at the Neptune Hall. Mr. Lansell, in the chair.

TIVOLI GARDENS.

August 6.—These gardens have been fitted up at considerable expence for public accommodation and amusements; being a part of Shottendane farm, the property of the late Edward Boys, Esq., of Salmstone.

The first morning concert was to have taken place on the 3rd, but in consequence of heavy rain, it took place to-day, when about three hundred persons attended; and the evening promenade had a much larger party to commemorate the opening of these beautiful gardens.

CULMER'S CHARITY.

August 6.—The land called Culmer's, at Broadstairs, containing six acres, was let by auction to responsible tenants, and from the desirable situation, obtained £41. per year, on leases. The trustees of that charity give the amount of the rents to the poor on Good Friday, according to the donor's will—(1434).

TADDY'S CHARITY.

August 14.—This land, containing 4A. 6P. near the Obelisk, Reading Street, was let by auction at £19. per year; the rent of which is given to the poor on the 5th November, annually, by the trustees under the will of Mrs. Hannah Taddy—(1726).

August 23.—A collection was made at the church-doors, St. Peter's, for the benefit of the Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary, when the sum of £28. 6s. 1d. was collected, which, together with collections at other places, amounted to £152. 11s. 3d.

LEGACY.

William Edowes, Esq., of London, died, and by his will left

£100 to be given to the most industrious poor of St. Peter's, in sums, at the discretion of Messrs. Hannam, Tomlin, and Newbolt, which they did accordingly.

N. B. He also left several sums of money for charitable purposes, and to persons of his acquaintance at Margate, &c.

INCENDIARIES.

Dec. 23, 1830—Executed, on Penenden Heath, near Maidstone, John Dyke, aged 30; William Packman, aged 20, and Henry Packman, aged 18 years, (brothers.)

Thomas Overy, Thomas Hepburn, William Bushell, Stephen Bushell, William Hughes, Richard Oliphant, Thomas Brown, (seven out of the eight prisoners convicted at the Dover Sessions, last week,) were sentenced to seven years transportation for breaking machines, at Vincent farm, Thanet, belonging to Mr. Hills Rowe; and at Alland Grange, belonging to George Hannam, Esq.

SALE BY AUCTION.

Sept. 14.—Messrs. Verrall and Son sold the South-down flock of sheep belonging to Mr. Ellman, of Glynd:

	£.	s.	d.
770 Ewes, from one year old to aged, producing, on an average, £3. 1s. 9d. each, amounting to.....	2,377	7	6
300 Ewe lambs, ditto, £1. 16s. each.....	540	0	0
30 Rams ditto, £25. ditto... ..	750	0	0
32 Ram lambs ditto, £10. ditto.....	320	0	0
241 Wether lambs do. £1. 1s. ditto.....	253	1	0
1 Ram, 65 guineas.....	68	5	0
<hr/> 1374	<hr/> £4,008	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 6

Mr. Collin, of Ketton, near Darlington, had a bull, called "Comet," sold by auction, Oct. 11th 1810, for 1,000 guineas.

FIRE.

Dec. 1, 1829.—Ramsgate Theatre burnt down by accident. A liberal subscription was entered into, to assist Mr. Savil, the proprietor, to re-build the same.

CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

Jan. 19th.—The number of petitions presented to the House of Lords, in favour of the concession of the Catholic claims, was 630 ; those against the concession, 1,994. To the House of Commons, in favor, 159 ; and against, 533. Total—in favor, 789 ; against, 2,537 : majority, against the claims, 1,748.

POPULATION OF KENT.

Jan. 29.—The population, under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of Rochester, is 429,046 persons : parishes, 458. The annual rental of endowed public charities in the county, is £203,439. 18s. 9d. In the National Schools, there are 9,911 children ; British ditto, 1,586 ; Sunday ditto, 17,543.

SWING TAKEN.

December 20.—“ Captain Swing,” arrested at Bury, in Suffolk, is recognised to be a Mr. Joseph Saville, a man of considerable property, formerly a corn factor, distinguished as an itinerant evangelical preacher, or ranter.

When apprehended, he had £600. on his person ; had travelled upwards of 1,200 miles in the last six weeks ; and distributed *inflammatory* prophecies.

All threatening letters received in every county have been signed “ SWING,” and are supposed to have been circulated by him. He is fully committed to Bury gaol, to take his trial at the next assizes.

December 30.—His trial took place and he was fined £50. and to be imprisoned three months.

THRASHING MACHINES.

September 28th, in consequence of the labouring classes having suffered very much from want of employment, and being under the necessity of applying for parochial assistance, they were induced to meet on Barham Downs, under the impression that the machines, called thrashing machines, were principally the means of depriving them of work. Upwards of 200 persons assembled there, and resolved to proceed to Dover, Deal, Ash, Wingham, &c., to destroy them. These measures were put into execution, and they visited the several places by day light, and destroyed them. This was followed by incendiary fires. Mr. Michael Becker, of Goldston, Ash, had his corn stacks burnt, to the value of £3,000; (they were insured.) The Rev. Ralph Price, of Lyminge, suffered very much. Several hay stacks were burnt; and fires occurred almost every night in Kent, so that in this and every other parish, a large number of special constables were sworn in. Many persons protected their property by watching their premises themselves.

Nov. 15th, a large sanfoine hay stack was consumed on Alland Grange, belonging to George Hannam, Esq.

Nov. 27th, A royal proclamation was issued, offering rewards for the apprehension of the incendiaries, in addition to the liberal offers of those who suffered.

Nov. 30th, at the East Kent Special Sessions, Canterbury, on the 26th, Henry Andrews and Thomas Strood, were sentenced to be transported for seven years; and Thomas Read, for life; for breaking machines at Wingham.

John Stonward and William Stone, seven years; James Dowker and Henry Hulkes, seven years each; John Friday and several others, a less punishment.

Although I never had a thrashing machine, nor do I think I ever should, for many reasons, yet I see no cause why any

man should not have his work performed in whatever manner he prefers. It is not to the interest of individuals to destroy, or resist by disgraceful and injurious outrages, (such as have been committed,) by burning the corn, &c., as it must soon spread famine and desolation throughout the land.

The distress of the poor, occasioned from the want of employment, will greatly increase, if this horrible crime continues.

It will bring on their own heads, on their children, and their fellow creatures, evils which will terrify the stoutest hearts, and fill with repentance and remorse, the boldest of their leaders.

Why should not the farmer be permitted to use the instrument to do his work, called a *machine*? Suppose labourers were to go to a carpenter, and tell him he ought not to use a saw, because it cuts the wood so much better than if he split it, and thereby lessens the labour it would otherwise require.

There can be no difference between the case of the labourer who breaks the thrashing machine of the farmer, and that of the man who should destroy the saw, or other implements of the carpenter.

It is true, the number of labourers exceed the means of the farmer; but he does not, in general, employ the less by having a thrashing machine. It has been brought on by a train of circumstances; among others, overgrown population. But the remedy would not be found by employing two men to do that which one can do. The burthen of parochial taxes, the heavy charges of tradesmen, together with *high rents*, place the farmer in a situation that he cannot pay for as many labourers as he is really in want of, to cultivate his land with advantage to himself, the labourer, and the community.

Some persons say the thrashing machines save one tenth part of the grain. If it does, it is five week's consumption of the kingdom; the difference between a good, or a bad harvest, between a dear, and a cheap year; therefore, if they break all these machines, they do as much harm to the country as if they made a dearth in it.

SAVINGS' BANKS.

The first savings' bank, in England was commenced by the Rev. Joseph Smith, in 1799, at Wendover, when himself and two of his parishioners, entered into a plan to induce their industrious neighbours to save a part of their earnings, circulated proposals to receive from men, women, and children, of the parish, any small sum, or sums, and to repay, at Christmas, to each individual, the amount of his deposit with the addition of *one third*, as a bounty for their economy.

Some notion may be formed of the vast importance of savings' banks, by the following statement.

	£.	s.	d.
In England, 1829, 356,287 Depositors	12,161,837	0	3
In Ireland 31,500	884,854	0	2
In Wales, 15,926	416,737	18	9
In Friendly Societies 4,549	747,124	11	5
Charitable ditto 1,648	164,367	14	½
	<hr/>		
	14,434,921	4	7½
	<hr/>		

A capital of between fourteen and fifteen millions sterling.

RAMSGATE SAVINGS' BANK.

The trustees of this Bank sent forth their twelfth annual report, from November 20th, 1829, to November 20th, 1830, signed by Samuel Sharwood, and John Friday.—Total amount of deposits and balance in hand, £25,787. 2s. 10d.

STEAM BOATS.

There were employed in the United Kingdom.—

In 1814, 11 steam vessels carrying 524 men and 65 boys.

In 1829, 342 ditto 31,108 ditto ... 2745 ditto.

Of this number, 167 ply up and down the river from London to Gravesend, Margate, Ramsgate, and Calais.

January 1st.—The St. Peter's Association held their 23rd annual meeting, commencing from the year 1808 as stated under that date. In order, therefore, to convey some idea of its utility, I shall beg leave to insert the following, taken from the Canterbury papers of this month.

“On Tuesday the 1st instant, the members of the St. Peter's Association for the protection of property, held their 23rd anniversary, when nearly forty of the most respectable parishioners of that parish dined at the Dolphin Inn, Mr. John Mockett in the chair. A sumptuous dinner was served up in good style, and the day spent in the greatest harmony; in addition to which, the treasurer, Mr. Richard Collard, gave great satisfaction by producing the accounts, which are in a very flourishing state.

“It may justly be observed, that the great utility of these establishments, *particularly in these times* of riotous conduct throughout this county, are evident facts, which have prevented any such conduct to exist in this parish; no depredations on the properties of the members holding a considerable share in the parish have been committed, so as to occasion any calls upon their funds, provided for the purpose to prosecute, for several years. The plan, therefore, is worthy of notice to other parishes to imitate, and form associations for the better protection of property. It is like an insurance from fire; a man considers he is so far assisted by his neighbours, as to prevent any *ruinous* expences, in prosecutions for robbery, falling on himself as an individual, such as often prevent men from seeking justice.”

IN THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

CROFTS v. PAUL.

In the *Kentish Gazette* of 25th January, 1831, there is an account of an action tried at the last Lent Assizes, respecting a right of a footway to the sea, from a place called Dumpton, in this parish, down a cart road leading to the sea, through the lands of Mr. Crofts. Mr. Paul, having a school at his

freehold residence, called "Oxford House Academy," had a large number of young gentlemen from London and other places, who frequently used to go down this road, for the purpose of bathing in the sea.

The court decided that the public had a right to go there, and established the road to be public, so that Mr. Paul, and his friends and pupils, continue the use of it.

N. B. The public appear, from former circumstances, tried by Lord Cunningham, as far back as Queen Elizabeth's reign, to have a right to the sea shore for general purposes.

In fact, if they had not, the lives and property of individuals might be sacrificed in cases of shipwrecks, &c.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The amount in 1801 was, 10,942,646 ; in 1811, 12,596,803 ; in 1821, 14,391,631 ; and 1831, 16,537,618.

Upon this increase of population, I may be excused for making a few observations relative to the honest and industrious peasantry. They have always been considered as a nation's protection and pride. We are, therefore, called upon, by every principle of humanity and justice, to attend to their wants—I mean necessary wants.

The poor man is as necessary, and as important to the rich, as the rich man can be to the poor. The land would be of no use without the labour of the latter. If the labourer is paid for that which he fairly earns, it is his right, and by these means, he is secured as a willing and effectual servant. But, if he receives any part as a pauper, he feels degraded, as if the labourer was not worthy of his hire. The deficiency of his wages being made up from parochial assessments, lowers his moral feeling.

In such cases, the farmer does not secure the willing and effectual services of the labouring classes of the community. The master loses the respect due to him from his servants, and the landlord soon loses the respect of his tenant ; all the ties which ought to bind the one to the other, are broken.

POPULATION OF ST. PETER'S.

May 30th, census taken by order of government:—

Males1,147

Females1,195—Total 2,342

June 9th, from 1821 to 1831,—200 christenings; 701 marriages; and 450 burials.

July 4th, the first pile was drove for a new Pier at Herne Bay.

July 8th, two troops of East Kent Yeomanry met at St. Alban's, to practice, preparatory to a review; one under the command of Sir Brook Bridges, the other under Captain Rice.

They had a very soldier-like appearance; good horses and active men. They performed their exercise well, and to me, as an old soldier, it was a very gratifying sight.

August 29th, Sea Bathing Infirmary, annual collections:—

Margate, Ramsgate, and Minster, St. Peter's and Broadstairs, total amount, £180. 13s. 3d.

N. B. The last years' collections, £171. 6s. 4d.

Sept. 8th, the coronation of King William and Queen Adelaide took place, which was proclaimed here, and throughout the kingdom.

October 1st, a Return to the House of Commons from the churchwardens and chapel wardens, in England and Wales, from Easter 1830 to 1831:—

	£.	s.	d.
The amount of rates received for St. Peter's.....	225	14	3
Ditto, for pews let in the chapel, Broadstairs.....	86	0	0

	311	14	3
Total payments, including a part of the debt } for the new burial ground, the expenses of visi- } tation, fees, &c.....	204	1	6

£. s. d.

Uncollected rates, &c....21 12 10

Minister of Broad-
stairs retains his receipts }
as above stated. } 86. 0 0—107 12 10

Gabriel Ford }
George Witherden } Church and chapel wardens.

Oct. 23rd.—There are now living in one house at Eastling, in this county, an aged couple with two of their children, whose united ages amount to 321 years. The father is 95, the mother 88, the son 70, and the daughter 68.

Nov. 27th, collections were made at St. Peter's church, and at Broadstairs chapel, for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts—amounting to £12., which was sent to the treasurer.

ROAD.

Dec. 7. A meeting was held in the vestry, St. Peter's, to receive a report of a committee appointed on the 7th August, for the purpose of adopting measures to convert the present foot path, leading from Broadstairs to Stone and the North Foreland, into a carriage road. The consent of the landed proprietors, through which it would pass, having been obtained, a question arose whether the parishioners would agree to a rate for the general expenses. The farmers, who considered they could never be benefited by the road, which would only be frequented by a few, raised strong objections which threatened to do away with the project altogether; when I suggested, that as a rate would be oppressive to the farmer, if an arrangement could be made for them to send their teams gratis, in proportion as they were rated, and the surveyors employ poor men from the parochial funds, it might be accomplished. This was agreed to, and the road carried into effect during the winter, under the directions of a committee, which cost £36. 9s. 0d.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH-YARD.

Having succeeded Mr. George Witherden in the office of churchwarden, last Easter, I was induced to send two men to clear up all the paths, and put upright the grave-stones round the churchyard, as they were receiving money from the parish and doing nothing for it.

In clearing round an ancient tomb, by the Church School, we found the inscription of William Norwood, and the date

marked DDCXXII, which being 1122, is 62 years older than the Church, which, from the best information, was built in 1184. Consequently, there was a burial ground there before that was built. In the old Chancel of the Church is a good tomb, (1636), to the family of Norwood of Dane Court; and no doubt, they were of the same family.

Another tomb, when cleared, shewed the date of 1633, very legibly, but the inscription was defaced, if there had ever been any, which I doubt, from every appearance. I have searched the parish books, for an entry of the burials, but could not find any of that date.

NEWSPAPERS.

The origin and progress of newspapers, are dated from the year 1588. During the time of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth had the prudence to inform her people of what was passing through the means of a newspaper, called "the English Mercurie:" printed by Christopher Barker, her printer; and the first number of which was dated the 25th of July, 1588. It was printed occasionally, but sometimes weekly.

1665 The London Gazette was published.

1696 The Coffee Houses were supplied.

1724 The number of papers published were three daily, and six weekly.

1815 There were 252 in Great Britain daily.

1829 In the metropolis alone, there were .. 18,000,000

1830 Ditto .. 22,000,000

1831 Ditto .. 22,000,000

FIRE.

October 14th.—A destructive fire took place at Eastry, in a barn and premises, where corn was destroyed to the value of £400. besides the buildings. None of the property was insured.

Two men residing nearly opposite, in cottages, were taken up and committed on suspicion.

December the 28th. A man by the name of Dixon, was hanged at Maidstone for the above offence.

CHURCH REFORM.

In the patronage of the Crown, Bishops, Deans and Chapters, Colleges, and other public Establishments, calculating the average value of Tithes for Rectories, at 3s. 6d. per acre, and for Vicarages at 1s. 3d. (in 1832) there are—

1733 Rectories, containing 4,637,508 acres at 3s. 6d.	
per acre.....	811,503
2341 Vicarages, containing 6,246,516 acres at 1s. 3d.	
per acre	391,538
Incomes of all the Bishoprics	150,000
Ditto of Deans and Chapters.....	275,000

Total Annual value of Public Endowments £1,628,095

In the gift of private Patrons there are—

3444 Rectories, containing 9,216,144 acres at 3s. 6d.	
per acre.....	1,612,825
2175 Vicarages, containing 5,820,300 acres at 1s.	
3d. per acre	363,768
1000 Perpetual Curacies, averaging £70 each	75,000
749 Benefices, not parochial, ditto £50. each....	32,450

Annual Income of Private Benefices.....	£2,084,043
Incomes of Public Benefices	1,628,095
8000 Glebes, averaging 20l. each	160,000

Total Revenue of the established Clergy£3,872,138

From the above estimate it appears that, deducting the income of Bishoprics and Chapters, the aggregate revenues of the Parochial Clergy amount to 3,447,138l. which being divided by 11,342 (the number of Livings in England and Wales) give about 300l. as the average annual income of each benefice. This is a Church said to be rolling in riches! With respect to the income of lay-impropriators, it is estimated that

the annual value of tithes in their hands, arising from Vicarages, and perpetual Curacies, is 1,752. 842*l.*, which *exceeds one-half* of the whole revenues of the English Parochial Clergy, and is more than one-third of all the tithes in England and Wales! Why, then, it may be reasonably asked, is all the outcry against the Clergy; for we seldom hear any complaint of the oppressive exactions of the lay-impropriators?—*Leeds Intelligence.*

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

1529 The protestant religion began.

1536 The first edition of the bible in England.

1539 The first authorised edition circulated.

1543 The Litany first used.

1638 Ditto Liturgy first used in Scotland.

N. B. Christmas day first observed in the year. . . . 98

Ditto godfathers appointed. 130

Lent instituted. 142

Candles first used in churches. 274

Churches built of wood. 974

Ditto of stone and bricks. 1011

Churchwardens appointed. 1127

REMARKS.

In the old Testament are— Total.

39 Books New ditto. 27. 66

929 Chapters 260. 1189

22214 Verses 7959. 30173

592493 Words. 181253. 773746

2728100 Letters. 838380. 3566480

The Apocrypha has 183 chapters, 6081 verses, and 125181 words.

The 21st verse of the seventh chapter of Ezra, has all the letters of the alphabet in it.

The 19th chapter of the second book of Kings and the thirty-seventh chapter of Isaiah are alike.

The book of Esther has ten chapters, but neither the words Lord or God in it.

CULTIVATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The following statement will be found interesting, as exhibiting the number of acres in cultivation in the United Kingdom, and the different purposes specified, for which they are employed in England and Wales, as well as the number of farms, and the annual amount of property derived from agriculture :—

	Cultivated Acres.	Uncultivated Capable of Improvement.	Wastes, Barren and Unprofitable.	Total.
England	25,632,000	3,454,000	3,256,400	32,342,400
Wales	3,117,000	530,000	1,105,000	4,732,000
Scotland	5,265,000	5,950,000	8,523,930	19,738,930
Ireland	12,525,280	4,500,000	2,416,664	19,481,944
British Isles.	383,690	166,000	569,469	1,119,159
Total	46,922,970	14,600,000	15,871,463	77,374,433

In England and Wales it is calculated that there are—

3,250,000	acres employed in the cultivation of wheat.
1,250,000	.... in that of barley and rye.
3,200,000	.....oats, beans, peas.
1,200,000	.....clover, rye-grass, &c.
1,200,000	.....roots and cabbages cultivated by the plough.
2,100,000	.....fallows.
47,000	.....hop grounds.
18,000	.....pleasure grounds.
17,300,000	.....depastured by cattle.
1,200,000	.....hedge rows, copses, and woods.
1,300,000	.....ways and water courses, &c.
5,029,000	.....common and waste lands.
37,094,000	acres, total of England and Wales.

THE FARMER'S MANUAL.

AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN.

In 1827,	Wheat,	55s. 0d.	Barley,	35s. 0d.	Oats,	26s. 0d.	per Qr.
1828,	Ditto,	59s. 6d.	Ditto,	33s. 0d.	Ditto,	22s. 6d.	ditto.
1829,	Ditto,	66s. 7d.	Ditto,	32s. 0d.	Ditto,	22s. 10d.	ditto.
1830,	Ditto,	56s. 1d.	Ditto,	29s. 6d.	Ditto,	21s. 5d.	ditto.

Imported, January 5th—12,67,914 quarters and 6 bushels of Wheat; 202,405 quarters 7 bushels of Barley; and 192,889 quarters of Oats.

N.B.—In 1827, 1828, and 1829, there were only 71 cwts. of Hops imported; but, in 1818, the largest importation for thirty years, was 35,953 cwts.—and paid a duty of £298,933.

CORN.

It has lately been stated on unquestionable authority, that from Egypt—once the granary of the Roman empire, wheat may be obtained at the rate of ten shillings the quarter: ten shillings more for freight would carry this wheat into the London Docks; and thus the metropolis of England may be supplied with wheat at a cost far below that which would defray the mere expense of cultivation, exclusive of rent, of tithe, of poor rate, of county rate, of the assessed taxes, and of all the manifold burthens with which the agriculture of England is overwhelmed. Thus, if we were willing to dispense with the whole landed aristocracy of the kingdom, by extinguishing their rents—if we were willing to obliterate the whole body of our yeomanry, by the subtraction of all the profits of farmers—if we were willing to lay upon the shoulders of the trading and commercial classes the load which the landed interest now bears for them—still we should not be able to compete with the corn of Egypt, except by debasing the peasantry of the kingdom below the condition of the peasantry of Egypt. This is, it will be said, an extreme instance; but there is nothing in it which is not embraced in the *principle* of free trade, and which will not happen if that principle be

acted upon to the extent to which it has been asserted. Let the *abstract principle*, however, be abandoned, and let us see where the enemy of the Corn Laws will take his stand. Is the present scale of exclusion too favorable to British agriculture? We are not aware of any proof of this but a surplus produce; and whither does the British farmer export his produce? We are at a loss to guess. We suspect it will be found, that while the British artist sends his manufacture to every land, and the British merchant conveys it to every sea; while we send iron to Sweden, and silk to Italy, cloth to Spain, muslin to India, and porcelain to China; the British farmer, with all the advantages of our temperate climate, our fertile soil, our skilful husbandmen, our industrious people, our redundant capital, and our protecting corn laws, is not able to obtain in the whole world, a customer for his grain at the price at which only he is able to raise it. Now how, we ask, does this happen? First, because, as Mr. Locke has said, "the land bears all the taxes." Secondly, because the very prosperity of the other classes of the people makes all the operations of farming enormously expensive. On the one side, the wages of the artisan of course affect the wages of the agricultural labourer; on the other, extensive commerce demands an abundant circulation, and an abundant circulation will always make high prices. These considerations shew how absurd it is to pretend that the present scale of exclusion is too favourable to the British farmer.—*Country Paper*, Jan. 1826.

TITHES.

Important case to farmers, and all occupiers of land.

At the Norfolk Quarter Sessions held at Norwich, on Wednesday, the 17th of April, 1822, the Court came to a most important decision on the poor laws, on an appeal by the Rev. Dr. Bulwer, Rector of Cawston, against the poor rates for that parish. The Doctor had been rated at £550. for his tithes, against which he appealed, upon the ground that it ex-

ceeded a fourth of the assessment upon the titheable property in the parish, which he contended was the proportion at which tithes should be assessed to the poors' rate.—The court *dismissed the appeal*, being unanimously of opinion, that there was no rule in law for fixing a proportional assessment on tithes compared with land, and that the only principle was to assess all real property according to the *productive value* or profit which it yielded.—This determination is important, as it recognizes a principle, the general application of which at the present time, will necessarily be attended with the most serious results both to the farmer and the clergy, upon the latter of whom the chief burthen of supporting the poor, will now, as in former times, be thrown. According to this principle, it is evident that at *present prices* the assessment upon land ought to be merely *nominal*, and that tithes should be assessed at their *full amount*, it being notorious that no profit whatever is now afforded from land in general, and that whatever the landlord receives in the name of rent, is in fact a payment out of the farmer's capital, while tithes being taken *clear of taxes and all other expences* attending the raising the crop, are nearly all profit. The above principle was acknowledged in its full extent, a short time since, in the Court of King's Bench; Mr. Justice Holroyd having expressly declared, that "a rate on land is in effect a rate on the *profits* of land, for where there are no profits there is no beneficial occupation." Vide 4 vol. Burn's Justice p. 77 *Chetwynd's Edition*.

Mr. Sadler made the following statement, in the House of Commons, on the 11th July, 1831, on the authority of Parliamentary returns, &c.

The value of cattle, grain, hay, straw and implements of husbandry was , £109,200,000

The goods in the hands of merchants, }	691,000,00
manufactures, machinery and trades. }	

£40,100,000

Thus, *twenty* years ago, the British farmer's stock in trade

was worth *forty millions* more than all the merchants ; and the owners and occupiers of land, during the war, paid upwards of *six millions*, four hundred and seventy thousand pounds, in the shape of property tax. The merchants paid on the same, two millions.

CONSUMPTION OF STABLE ARTICLES IN ENGLAND.

The following is an account of an estimate of the home consumption of England, in the following articles of commerce and manufactures. Of wheat, fifteen million quarters are annually consumed in Great Britain ; this is about a quarter of wheat to each individual. Of malt, twenty-five million bushels are annually used in breweries and distilleries in the United Kingdom, and there are forty-six thousand acres under cultivation with hops. Of the quantity of potatoes, and other vegetables, consumed, we have no accounts. Of meat, about one million, two hundred thousand head of cattle, sheep, and pigs, are sold during the year in Smithfield market alone ; which is probably about a tenth of the consumption of the whole kingdom. The quantity of tea consumed in the United Kingdom, is about thirty million pounds annually. Of sugar, nearly four million hundred-weights, which is a consumption of twenty pounds for every individual, reckoning the population at twenty-five millions : and of coffee about twenty million pounds are annually consumed. Of soap, one hundred and fourteen million pounds are consumed : and of candles about a hundred and seventeen million pounds. Of clothing, we annually manufacture about two hundred million pounds of cotton wool, which produces twelve hundred million yards of calico, and various other cotton fabrics, and of these we export about a third, so that eight million yards remain for home consumption, being about thirty-two yards annually for each person ; the woollen manufacture consumes about thirty million pounds of wool.

The number of farms in the United Kingdom is estimated at 2,000,000, and the property annually derived from agriculture in Great Britain and Ireland is 216, 817,624*l*.

Statement of the variations in the Average Prices of Wheat (per quarter), for every Month, during the year 1830.

	Highest.		Lowest.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
January	56	6	56	1*
February.	59	1	56	6
March	62	9	59	11
April	66	5	65	1
May	66	6	65	2
June	67	5	65	8
July	74	11†	68	6
August	74	11	70	5
September	66	7	60	2
October	62	3	61	3
November	64	8	62	3
December	68	1	65	7

The following table exhibits the foreign supplies of Wheat, Barley, and Oats, imported into the United Kingdom in the year 1830.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Flour.
January	11,941	549	112	7,303 cwt.
February	3,502	72	9	17,484
March	4,095	—	2	28,538
April	46,629	1,767	15	33,655
May	247,111	16,596	5,130	100,021
June	173,023	27,568	37,567	111,310
July	160,883	14,759	67,361	118,120
August	288,000	20,050	128,574	18,385
September	348,884	20,858	182,394	49,023
October	66,664	15,585	65,314	24,251
November	29,401	4,479	6,509	52,283
December†	26,000	12,000	900	10,000
Total quarters	1,406,133	134,283	493,887	570,373 cwt.
Total of similar imports, 8829 }	1,596,082	306,881	548,231	460,085

Of the above importations we find there has arrived in the port of Lon-

* Lowest price during the year.

† Highest price. In 1829, we find the highest average price to be 75s. 11d., while the lowest was 55s. 4d.; and up to the month of September, prices were decidedly better than in the last year.

‡ The quantities placed against this month are compiled from private sources, the *Gazette* statements not being yet published. We believe, however, our figures will be found to not materially differ from the official account.

don alone—of wheat 655,172 quarters, of barley 37,979 quarters, of oats 229,059 quarters, and of flour 92,867 barrels.

The operation of the duty, as regards foreign wheat during the last year, has been as follows:—

	s. d.		s. d.
7 Weeks, duty was	30 8	2 Weeks, duty was..	22 8
2 Ditto.....	29 8	9 Ditto.....	21 8
1 Ditto.....	28 8	5 Ditto.....	20 8
1 Ditto.....	27 8	3 Ditto.....	18 8
1 Ditto.....	26 8	2 Ditto.....	13 8
4 Ditto.....	25 8	1 Ditto.....	10 8
5 Ditto.....	24 8	2 Ditto.....	6 8
4 Ditto.....	23 8	3 Ditto.....	2 8

By an official statement, lately published, the following appears to be the amount of the duties on Foreign Corn received in the last and preceding year :—

Corn Duties in 1829	£913,686
————— 1830	796,877

The quantity of Foreign *Wheat* which has been imported into Great Britain, from the passing of the last Corn Act (9th Geo. IV.) 15th July, 1828, to the close of the year 1830, is about *three millions and a half of quarters* ! or, in other words, about eight millions of gold has been expended among foreigners for that article which a wise government would have devised the policy of producing at home, by encouraging the cultivation of waste land, and therein a more general diffusion of rural employment ; more especially as the interchange of national commodities has had little or nothing to do with this immense traffic.

The quantity of *English Flour* which arrives in the port of London, has not materially varied during the last seven years, being about 450,000 sacks annually.—*County Chronicle*.

ENCLOSURES.

By an official document (1827), it appears that since the commencement of the last century upwards of six millions of acres of land have been enclosed.

ACRES.

In the reign of Queen Anne	1,438
George I.	17,660
George II.	318,778
George III.	5,686,100
George IV. to 1827	300,800

6,325,076

Eleven parts in twelve of the above were inclosed in one reign, that of George III., the constant patron of agriculture.

NATIONAL DEBT.

January 5th, 1832.—The public ex-	£.	s.	d.
penditure amounts to	47,123,298	3	11
The public income	46,424,440	17	11½
	£695,857	5	11½

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

This island is about 210 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, comprising fifteen millions of acres. The population, 24,000 whites, and 1,500 aborigines.

It was discovered by Tasman, a Dutch navigator, in 1624. In 1813, the colony was placed on the same footing as New South Wales, for the reception of convicted felons from England. In 1825, the Van Dieman's Land Company was formed under the sanction of government, with a capital of £250,000. to be embarked in agricultural operations, which have so far

succeeded, that, in 1830, the revenue exhibited an excess of income over expenditure of £20,000.

There are now five weekly newspapers ; some schools ; and several places of worship.

LONGEVITY OF A SHEEP.

Mr. William Comrie, a farmer, in Auchterorder, was in possession of a ewe, of the Leicester breed, which was last July attested to be 26 years of age.

In October, 1831, it was stated in the newspapers, that there were 604,477 quarters and four bushels of malt consumed in one year.

BELLS.

Paulinias, Bishop of Nola, the first person who introduced bells, in the year 400;—and

The Bishop of Orleans in 610.

The following are the weights of sundry large bells :—

The Empress Anne of Moscow weighs	432,000 pounds.
Boris Godinus weighs	288,000
Novogorod great bell weighs	700,000
Vienna ditto	402,000
Saxony ditto	30,000
Great Tom of Oxford	18,000
St. Paul's, of London	11,400
Ghent, in Flanders	11,000
Great Tom of Lincoln	10,400
Worcester great bell	6,600
York	6,600
Gloucester	6,000

HOUNDS.

In England there are 139 packs of fox-hounds.

In ditto 109 packs of harriers.

In Scotland there are 2 packs of harriers.

In ditto 9 packs of fox-hounds

ST. PETER'S.

January 13th, Mr. Gabriel Ford and myself were requested, by the inhabitants of Broadstairs, to present a petition to our Vicar, the Rev. E. L. Sutton, for permission to perform the office of baptism in Bradstow chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Davies. The Vicar cordially received our petition, and forwarded it to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was pleased to give his consent. A short time after, Mr. Charles Birch's and Mr. Vowell's children, and others, were baptised; paying double fees, in order to secure the Vicar his right of half.

February 9th, the St. Peter's Association held their 24th annual meeting and dined together. For the first time, I was prevented from attending.

March 21st, a general fast was kept, with great solemnity.

March 22nd, the Venerable the Archdeacon Croft held his visitation here; and, after taking much notice of the communion plate and books, he surveyed very minutely the church. Having expressed his entire satisfaction at the good order in which he found every thing, I took the opportunity of shewing him the pulpit, which had lately been removed, without any order of vestry, and without his sanction, as I understood. He was not aware that any application had been made to the Ecclesiastical Court, and, therefore, under all circumstances, recommended that it should be restored to its original situation and a vestry be called for that purpose. Having signed the parish book to that effect, we separated. It very soon became known, and most of the parishioners were delighted. Shortly after, meetings were held, when it was considered better to enter into a subscription to remove it, rather than by litigation to oblige those who had removed it, to replace it, or to put the parish to a second expense of £24. and upwards. Consequently, a subscription was commenced, and the pulpit, with the sounding-board, was restored to the place where it had always stood, from the year 1753, the pride of our ancestors,

and the admiration of the public. The pews which had been taken away in the removal, were now made good, and the respective families officially placed in them by me as churchwarden, on the following Sunday.

PERAMBULATION.

May 24th, the Rev. E. L. Sutton, Vicar, the parish officers, clerk, sexton, schoolmaster and his boys, with others, assembled at ten o'clock in the morning, to go to the extent of our parish, by the cliff, beyond Northdown, to meet the Margate gentlemen ; and, having provided purple ribbons and cockades, together with white wands, we set out. The parties having met, and finding the boundary-stone right, a few pence were thrown round it, as a scramble for the boys. A few bumpings at divers places, and a variety of other sports ensued. It is "no mistake," if a man or two get into a pond by a rush from the rest ; *it is all right*. On our arrival at the Star Inn, we lunched with our Margate friends. In proceeding through Northwood, we had the pond, as usual, to pass, as being the real boundary. Much mirth of course followed. When we arrived at the Red Lion Inn, we found a good dinner of roast beef prepared for us by our liberal host, Mr. Newbolt ; the worthy Vicar took the chair, and as churchwarden, I was appointed his deputy. The fatigues of the day gave us good appetites ; and after the cloth was removed, we drank many loyal toasts to "Church and King," and separated in good friendship. The ringers, &c., together with the school and other boys, had a round of beef and plenty of beer provided for them at the Committee-room, in order to lessen the expence which would have been incurred at the Inn, for all their dinners.

N. B. I have narrated these particulars, because I am confident that a convivial day, on such occasions, by the minister and his parishioners, unites them all in friendship. It will be seen, in my last account of the perambulation, that sixteen

years had elapsed since our parishioners had been the boundaries. Consequently, we were much troubled to find persons who knew them.

VESTRY MEETING.

In consideration of the organ being very much out of repair, the churchwardens called a vestry meeting, which was well attended, the Vicar in the chair. Resolutions were passed, that the organ should be put into repair, the organist to have his usual salary, and the church singers their annual remuneration from the churchwardens as heretofore.

N. B. See vestry book as to the large and respectable number of signatures.

EASTER-DAY.

March 29th, 1834, the Sunday Schools commenced under the direction of the Vicar and officiating Minister.

John Mockett and H. H. Blackburn, treasurers ; Robert Farley, school master, £15. per year ; Miss Farley, school mistress, £15. per year.

At ten o'clock the Rev. Dr. Masters, Rev. Mr. Darnell, Messrs. H. H. Blackburn, R. S. Tomlin, John Mockett, Thomas Musssard, and Robert Hurst, the master and the mistress, and the boys, met at the school (called "Church School," from its being under the roof of the church,) when the Rev. Dr. Masters read prayers and an exhortation to the master, mistress, and children. These finished, we all attended church. In a few days after, Mr. Blackburn and myself began to collect names as subscribers towards supporting the same.

HOP DUTIES (OFFICIAL).

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Rochester.....	108,408	3	0	Salisbury.....	6,126	13	0
Sussex.....	102,942	9	0	Worcester	4,551	2	1
Canterbury.....	67,086	19	4	Lincoln	4,945	2	10
Hereford.....	19,594	12	2	Stourbridge.....	1,319	16	0
Derby.....	1,125	0	10	Suffolk	1,182	4	8
Essex.....	1,773	17	4	Wellington.....	125	10	0
Hants.....	9,876	3	0	Bedford.....	112	18	8

There is a long list of hop duty connected with sundry other places; the lowest is Bath, 1s. 8d.			£.	s.	d.
The total amount, (as signed G. A. Cot- trell,) is			329,936	17	9
N. B. In my statement of 1828, the amount was			244,953	11	8½
Shewing an increase in six years of			£84,983	0	0½

CHURCH RATES RECEIVED IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

From Easter, 1830, to Easter, 1831	£446,247	12	0
In Church rates, ditto	51,919	1	0
From Estates	18,216	0	0
From Mortuary, or Burial fees	41,489	17	0
Poors' rates	39,382	12	0
From Pews and Sitzings, and other sources ..	66,559	16	0
	£663,814	18	0

ELECTIONS.

In consequence of the Reform Bill, the votes were given at Ramsgate this year, instead of Maidstone, as formerly, and I was selected to convey those for Sir Edward Knatchbull, from St. Peter's.

Having referred to the Kent elections, I find the Knatchbull family have had the honour of serving, as members of Parliament, from the year 1713—viz Knatchbull.

1727	Knatchbull
1761	Knatchbull
1790	Knatchbull
1796	Knatchbull
1806	Knatchbull
1812	Knatchbull
1818	Knatchbull

1820	Knatchbull
1826	Knatchbull
1830	Knatchbull
1832	Knatchbull

NEWSPAPERS.

I have stated the origin of newspapers, and their progress to three daily, and six weekly.

There were in 1815.. 252 weekly, in London.

In 1829 18,000,000 ditto.

In 1830 20,000,000 ditto.

In 1831 22,000,000 ditto.

POST OFFICE.

In 1724	The net Income was	£96,339
1739	. . . .	97,250
1764	. . . .	116,182
1774	. . . .	164,077
1784	. . . .	196,533
1789	. . . .	318,610
1799	. . . .	733,150
1809	. . . .	1,213,049
1814	. . . .	1,532,153
1832	. . . .	1,457,132

And the total number of letters received in London, on an average, daily, 637,178. Ditto in Liverpool, 70,018. Dublin, 80,610. Cork, 11,511.

ORIGIN OF THE PENNY POST.

Mr. David Murray, an upholsterer, in Paternoster Row, projected, in 1683, the Penny Post Office. Government gave him a pension of £200, per year, for his life.

POSTAGE OF LETTERS.

Distance not exceeding 15 miles	fourpence,
15 not above . . . 20	fivepence.
20 and not above 30	sixpence.
50 ditto 60	sevenpence.
60 ditto 80	eightpence.
80 ditto 120	ninepence.
120 ditto 170	tenpence.
170 ditto 230	elevenpence.
230 ditto 300	one shilling.

And so in proportion, progressively, one penny for every hundred miles.

HANTS AND BERKS.

June 8th.—My son William, and myself, set out for London on our way to Hampshire and Berkshire. Having spent a few days in London, we proceeded to my friend, Mr. A. O. B., Avington Park, where we found him and his family in good health ; and, in his usual friendly and hospitable manner, did every thing to give us pleasure. We were highly delighted with the elegant mansion of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham ; the gardens and park were delightful ; and the abundance of game, with the wild fowl in the beautiful lakes, was a treat beyond description to us, who had come from the open fields of Thanet.

The corn fields, in general, are large ; the soil light. They grow good barley and oats ; but the crops of every kind of grain are greatly injured by the game. The price of the land is low, however, in proportion ; and though we should feel it grievous to see our crops injured in the manner theirs is, the farmers there expect it. I learnt from the gamekeeper, that 408 pheasants and 361 hares, with 13 woodcocks, were killed in January last, by the Duke, and a party of friends, in four days shooting ; and I have no doubt, such was the fact, from

the game of every description which rose up before us in crossing the fields.

We visited Winchester Cathedral, which was built before the year 857 ; and my son copied the following :—

“ A union of two brothers from Avington, the Clerks' family, were grandfathers, father, and son, successively. Clerks of the privy seal, William the granfather had two sons, both Thomas's, their wives both Amys, their heirs both Henry's, and the heirs of Henry's both Thomas's, both their wives inheretrix, and both had two sons and one daughter ; and both their daughters issueless, both of Oxford, both of the Temple, both officers to Queen Elizabeth, and our noble King James, both Justices of Peace, both agreed in arms, the one a Knight, and the other a Captain.”

In the Cathedral yard, is a stone to the memory of Thomas Fletcher, who died 12th May, 1764, aged 26 years, of a fever caused by drinking small beer, when he was hot.

“ Here sleeps, in peace, a Hampshire grenadier,
Who caught his death by drinking *cold small beer*.
Soldiers, beware, from this untimely fall,
And when you're hot, drink *strong*, or none at all.”

The magnificent Palace, began by Charles II., in 1682, is unfinished, as he died 6th February, 1685.

In 1756, there were 5000 French prisoners of war placed there ; and, in 1792, there were from 700 to 1000 banished clergy, &c., from France, permitted to reside there. To express their sense of the obligation they owed to our Sovereign, they erected a marble tablet, in that part which was used by them as a chapel. Having enjoyed the hospitalities of our host and his family, and seen the city and country around, we took our departure for Berkshire, with every sentiment of satisfaction, that he had done all in his power to make us happy. When we arrived at Reading, the chaise of our friend from Purley was waiting to convey us to his hospitable roof. Nothing could exceed the kindness of our reception.

The next day we were taken over the extensive farms in the

occupation of our friend, E. S., Esq. The beauty of the country, and the superior mode of agriculture, soon convinced us we had got into a neighbourhood of wealthy and opulent men. Here was land at low rents, producing, from good cultivation, abundant crops. The stock of every description was excellent, especially the fatted bullocks, which were far beyond anything we had been used to.

It happened that the *Montem*, at Windsor, took place ; and as it occurs but once in four years, we considered ourselves fortunate in having the opportunity of witnessing this ancient custom.

His Majesty always gives £100. The Queen, Prince George, and others of the Royal Family, each gave something ; so that £900. was collected. It was supposed, there were 600 noblemen and gentlemen's sons present. Every one is expected to contribute, for which he has a printed ticket given him, to prevent his being asked again.

This was the grandest sight I ever saw. The Royal Family and noblemen were close to me ; the carriages reached for miles ; and the cheering of the populace, the flags flying, the happy countenances of the multitude, and the curious ancient dresses of the young men, made such an impression on me as will never be forgotten. As we returned to Reading, the crowd was immense ; carriages of every description ; horses in the highest condition ; men, women, and children, by thousands ; and yet, not an accident.

On the east of Windsor, is a noble seat belonging to the Duke of St. Alban's. Windsor great park is 14 miles in circumference, and is well stocked with deer. In the village of Aldworth, a place of great antiquity, is a venerable Gothic Church, in which are several ancient monuments with stone figures, five of which are supposed to have been Knights Templars. In the church-yard is a very large yew tree, twenty-seven feet in circumference. Its branches extend to a great distance, and it is supposed to be one of the largest yew-trees in England. Before the invention of gun-powder and fire-

arms, every parish was obliged to have yew-trees, that the branches might be made into bows, for the use of the archers in battle.

WANTAGE, the birth-place of King Alfred in 849 ; justly styled the great King of England, the deliverer of his country, the scourge of the Danes, the law-giver, and the restorer of religion and learning. He died 28th Oct., 900 ; and was buried in the Cathedral Church of Winchester, beloved and honoured by his subjects in every part of his kingdom.

WINDSOR is delightfully situated on the banks of the Thames. The Church is a spacious, ancient structure, built in 1686. The Castle, originally erected by William the Conqueror, was greatly improved by Henry I. Edward III. was born there—who rebuilt it on the same spot, under the directions of William of Wickham, (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury,) in the Gothic style.

READING is a very neat town, divided into three parishes, each having a large population, and a market on Saturday. The corn is pitched in sacks, in the open streets, and the farmers open one sack for a sample. The novel sight of such an immense quantity of corn, of every sort, standing ready for ticket-porters to carry to purchasers, was very great to us Kentish men. The corn is, generally, good ; and so is their cattle—some of which are driven forty miles to the London markets.

In 1121, Elfrida, the wife of King Edgar, erected a Monastery in Reading ; and King Henry I. was interred in the chancel of the Church. Here are three very good churches, which are well attended. The Sabbath is very strictly observed here.

We saw the gaols, and the tread-mill, that terror to evil-doers. The machinery is very simple. It was the invention of Mr. Cubitt, of Ipswich, and is now become general in every county. If the men do not keep on at the required pace, a bell rings, so that a certain check is kept on their labour, and the task-master gets his full work performed, even though he himself may be at a distant part of the building.

MAIDENHEAD used, formerly, to be an indifferent place ; but it has now become extremely populous. It has a good weekly market, and is 26 miles from London. Here are eight alms'-houses erected by James Smith, Esq. The extensive common, called Maidenhead Thicket, was formerly noted for highway robberies.

BRAY, a village to the south-east of Maidenhead, is where the Vicar of Bray preached against the Court of Rome, in the reign of King Henry VIII. In the reign of Edward VI. he changed ; and in that of Queen Mary changed again ; being determined, as he said, to "*live and die Vicar of Bray.*"

Having spent our time very delightfully with our friends, and highly gratified by their kind and hospitable attention, the beauty of the country, and the novelty of the scenes, we prepared for our departure with much regret. We reached London, where we stayed two days, and then returned home to our farm, to see about harvest.

LOCAL TAXATION.

The breadth and strength of back of the burthen-bearers of England is marvellous ; for over and above the taxes, properly so called, the following is the amount of the local charges paid in England and Wales for the year ending 25th March, 1827, and there is no reason to believe that they are much diminished :—

	£.
Poor and County Rates, sum expended.	7,803,465
Highway Rates.	1,121,834
Church Rates.	564,388
	<hr/>
	£9,489,687
	<hr/>

There are many odds and ends of local charges which are not comprehended in these 9½ millions— ex. gr. the sew-

ers' rates, and, we believe, some of the rates under local acts for police.

If, however, we take this sum as the total of local taxation, except tithes, we shall see how much is applicable to public purposes in England alone, exclusive of the parliamentary taxes. The tithes and other property in the hands of the church, and the fees paid for ecclesiastical services, may be taken, we think without exaggeration, at two millions and a half: many have estimated it at much more. The inquiries of the Commissioners into charities show that the income of the eleemosynary foundations, including the favoured ones which were exempted from their visitation, cannot be less than a million. We have thus the following items of income consecrated to public purposes before a farthing is raised for the Exchequer:—

County, Poor, Church, and Highway Rates. . .	9½ millions.
Tithes &c.	2½ ditto.
Charitable foundations.	1 ditto.

Total 13

This is the amount in part of Great Britain—exclusive of Scotland and Ireland. In estimating the expenditure of the government, these great items must always be taken into consideration; for, though we do not contend that the sums raised under the heads we have enumerated could be applicable to the other purposes of the government, yet it must be seen how many of those expences, which form the heaviest charges of other governments, are provided for without the aid of parliament. The maintenance of religion, including the repairs of churches—the greater part of the administration of justice—the support and government of the poor—the making and repairing of the most important public buildings, and of all the bridges and roads—nearly all the internal police of the kingdom—the seminaries of education, and seats of science, great and small—and a considerable part of the mili-

tary force (the militia)—are all provided for on a scale of the greatest liberality, without having recourse to extraordinary impositions (in every sense) under which the people have laboured for the last century, and the loans, of which the accumulation has now amounted to 800 millions.

What proportion these local charges bear to the *present* rent of the land of England does not exactly appear, as the last year for which the rent is ascertained is the last assessment of the property tax, April, 1815. The annual value of the real property of England and Wales was then £51,898,422. In the agricultural districts a reduction of from a quarter to a third has generally been made. The great extension of building in towns, may have, in some parts, compensated for this reduction ; but as the rates are heaviest in many counties where there has been little building, it is clear they must fall on them with dreadful severity. If we take the county of Bedford for instance, the value of the real property, in 1815, was £34,682. If the rent has fallen 25 per cent. it will give a present amount of between £250,000. and £260,000. a year. The total expenditure for rates in that small county amounts to £160,230.—about 2s. in the pound on the whole rental of the county. It is not to be wondered, that the agricultural interest complain under this pressure. We shall return to these valuable documents; but we must, in the mean time, remark how large a reward some counties are now reaping for their vigilance and sagacity in administering the poor laws. In Northumberland, all the rates only amount to 1s. 7½d., while in Sussex they amount to 6s. 9½d. in the pound (both on the old valuation).—*Globe*

CONVICTS LOST.

August 29.—The *Amphitrite*, convict ship, sailed for New South Wales, from Woolwich, Captain Hunter, commander, Mr. Forester, surgeon, with 108 female convicts, twelve children, and a crew of sixteen persons. At three o'clock in the afternoon, she struck on the sand, east of Boulogne harbour, and by four o'clock it was known to be a British ship. In a few minutes after the vessel had gone aground, Pierre Henin, a brave French sailor, resolved to go alone and reach the vessel. A pilot boat was at last dispatched, and soon after five came under her bows. The Captain refused *any assistance*. The consequence was, (as appears by a long account in the newspapers,) that all perished, except three. The only men saved in this horrible loss of lives, and in sight of, and close to, the port and town, were named Owen, Rice, and Towsey. Upwards of 60 bodies were picked up, and buried the next day.

Whose fault was all this? The Captain has been blamed for his obstinacy; but he is dead. The surgeon has been blamed for tenacity; but he, too, is dead. *The English Consul is of course to blame.*

It is stated, that the heavy penalty of £1,000., in which the Captain and Surgeon are bound, for every convict that escapes, induced them not to allow them to be landed; and, thus, they both perished with them.

EAST KENT AND CANTERBURY PUBLIC DINNER.

The ment of Kent had a grand dinner at the Assembly Rooms, to commemorate the King's late glorious declaration to support the Constitution in Church and State. Lord Winchilsea in the chair. Sir E. Knatchbull, M.P., J. P. Plumptre, Esq., M.P., the Earl of Roden, Lord Maidstone, Hon. S. R. Lushington, Sir E. Dering, Archdeacon Croft, the clergy and gentlemen, amounting to 250, sat down to a sumptuous dinner. Many were obliged, for want of room, to get their dinners at the different Inns.

ST. PETER'S.

January 22.—The Vicar appointed the Rev. Dr. George Masters, to be his Curate for the year ensuing.

January 28.—A collection was made at the Church, in behalf of the National Schools of the Established Church, by order of Government, amounting to £6. 9s.

February 20.—Ash Wednesday. The Rev. Dr. Masters gave us service, and continued voluntarily to do so during Lent. This was the first time it had ever been known to be performed in this parish. It was very well attended.

Seeing the general satisfaction which this circumstance occasioned, I prevailed on him to give us the additional sermon which we had so often and so long sought; first by application to the Vicar, and then to his Grace the Archbishop, who died before his answer was sent to us; and, lastly, at the Visitation.

The Doctor having permission from the Vicar, to do as he liked, upon the understanding that no addition would be made to his salary, he consulted several of us upon the matter. As far as I was concerned, I strongly recommended him to commence, and trust to his congregation for the reward. He did so, and the satisfaction he gave may be estimated by the rewards that followed. This was in March, and in order to shew the good effect of the Doctor's conduct, I shall state what took place.

THE CURATE OF ST. PETER'S THANET, AUGUST, 1833.

“The inhabitants and visitors of this parish having, with pleasure, observed the great improvement in the church service, and feeling that the Rev. Dr. George Masters, our present Curate, is justly entitled to our best thanks for the indefatigable exertions he has used in promoting the interests of *true* religion, and his having voluntarily restored the ancient

duties of two sermons at the Church, on every Sunday—his attention to the poor, his universal good conduct towards all the parishioners, demand our best thanks; and in gratitude thereof, we are desirous of making him a small acknowledgement; not doubting that he will continue his exertions, which will, by God's mercy, promote the present peace and future happiness of his congregation."

The sum collected on this occasion, by voluntary subscription, amounted to £205. 8s. 0d., in addition to *fifty* pounds given him for the Lent service; which, in fact, produced this general subscription; for, as a few neighbours had privately collected the fifty, the parishioners generally, who felt that they had not had an opportunity of showing their respect to him, set a general one on foot, which together made £255. 8s. 0d. in one year.

SCHOOLS AND PAROCHIAL LENDING LIBRARY.

The Rev. Dr. Masters, our Curate, with the principal inhabitants, arranged matters to establish a Sunday School for boys and girls, to be commenced by subscription.

It was proposed to establish a Parochial Lending Library, under the superintendence of the following gentlemen:—

First district.—Sir Richard Burton.

Second district.—Mr. R. S. Tomlin.

Third district.—Mr. John Mockett, and sons.

Fourth district.—Mr. H. H. Blackburn.

Fifth district.—Mr. Goodson, churchwarden.

Sixth district.—Mr. Blackburn.

Seventh district.—Mr. Boswell.

Eighth district.—Mr. Saffery.

DAHLIA.

This beautiful flower was found by Baron Humboldt, growing in a sandy meadow in Mexico. Specimens were transplanted to the Botanic Gardens in Mexico, and thence to Madrid and England.

June.—The very ancient house, called "The Crown and

Thistle," was pulled down, and rebuilt in the village of St. Peter's.

A new house was built for a grocer's shop, by Mr. Friend Hobbs.

The Baptist Chapel, built in 1797, was taken down, rebuilt, and enlarged, by Mr. Cramp (the minister) and his friends.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

October 22.—The inhabitants of Ramsgate gave a grand public dinner to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, who, as Lord Warden, was at Walmer Castle. One hundred and forty of the most respectable gentlemen from the neighbourhood, sat down to an excellent dinner; Captain Cotton, (of Kingsgate,) in the chair. The usual loyal toasts were given, and the day went off gloriously.

WONDERFUL OX IN SCOTLAND.

Lord Kintore's large black ox was slaughtered on Tuesday, at Aberdeen, and the carcase exhibited.

It weighed as follows :—the four quarters, 2,193lbs. ; tallow, 23lbs. ; heart and liver, 43lbs. ; tongue, 14lbs. ; kidneys and callop, 5lbs. ; hide, 115lbs. ; blood, 84lbs. ; entrails, 126lbs. ; head and feet, 64lbs. ; total, 2,877lbs.

The best roasting parts were sold at two shillings, and the boiling, at one shilling per pound.

The above weight of 2,877lb., if divided into scores of 20lbs., according to the Kentish mode, would be 143 score, 17lbs.

REVENUE FROM EGGS.

In the KENTISH OBSERVER it is stated that the revenue from French eggs, collected at Ramsgate alone, amounts to upwards of £7,000 per year. The greater part of these eggs is sent to the London markets.

ECONOMY.

The judges of the county palatine of Chester, and of the several Courts of Great Sessions in Wales, after the termination of their offices, are to retain their *full salaries*.

REVENUES OF THE CHURCH DEFENDED.

The total amount of the public endowments of the establishment is 1,628,095*l*. The livings in private patronage, which are equivalent to personal estates, and which the English landholders, who harangue in the loudest tone against the church, grasp, with all the eagerness of private property—livings with which they endow their sons and their connexions, or which they sell, amount to nearly twice the value, viz :—2,084,043*l*. The whole revenue is 3,872,133*l*., which, divided among 11,342 benefices (the number in England and Wales), leaves only 300*l*. a-year as the average of an English living. But trivial as this sum is for the support of a man, who must keep up a decent rank in society, who in most instances has a family, and whose education has, on an average, cost about £800., a large deduction must still be made for his actual church expenses. He must keep his parsonage house in repair; in general he must pay down a considerable sum for previous buildings; and there are few instances in which the advantages of having a house are not counterbalanced by the necessary expenses. It is computed that, taking the whole as a mere matter of pecuniary calculation, a clergyman, before he can expect a living, lays down, in principal and interest, about £1,100. The advowsons are the true scandal of the church: but those are not the property of the establishment, but of the country gentlemen, of the whigs and patriots, the great reforming aristocrats, and general patriotic and fox-hunting portion of the legislature. We see those livings advertised in the newspapers with as little ceremony as the advertisement of an ox or an ass, and of course purchased with as little, the chief recommendation being—“that the living lies in a sporting country, and in the neighbourhood of several packs of first-

rate hounds." But with those abominations the establishment cannot be charged. They are the result of the robbery of the church, not of her will; and the only remedy is to be looked for in the legislature. The vulgar writers, who declare the church revenues to be £8,000,000., make no distinction between the revenues of the ecclesiastic and the usurped revenues of the layman; they throw the impropriate tithes into the same mass with the church tithes, and, where nearly twice the value is grasped by the lay descendants of the minions of Henry, they fling the whole charge on the head of the clergy.

KENT ELECTION.

January 14.—The nomination of Sir Edward Knatchbull and Mr. Plumptre, took place at Barham Downs, when they were *re-elected*, without opposition, for East Kent.

Sir Edward was accompanied to the ground, by 457 gentlemen yeomanry, and 96 gentlemen's carriages.

The day was fine, and the scene very grand; and must have been highly gratifying to Sir Edward, (in addition to the honor of his being appointed one of his Majesty's Ministers,) to be escorted by so many of his neighbours.

On the 10th instant, died, at his residence, Stourmouth Farm, Kent, Car Culmer, Esq., in the 101st year of his age; he had resided in the same house all his life, and was a good old-fashioned Tory. He retained his faculties to the last; and he lived and died an English gentleman.

APPALING CALAMITY.

August 20.—FOUR SONS LOST.—A few days since, the sons of Alexander Sidebottom, Esq., barrister, having made choice of a spot to bathe in, (a reservoir on the Paddington Canal, about a mile from their father's house,) shocking to relate, they were *all four drowned*:—viz., Mr. Charles, aged 32; Alexander, 30; George, 17; and Edward, 15 years of age. The eldest, perceiving the danger of the others, plunged

into the water with his clothes on ; but, lamentable to relate, his noble efforts were not successful, and he also perished. They were buried in Kingsbury Church, in the family vault. The four hearses and three mourning coaches, were followed by the whole of the gentry and inhabitants of Kingsbury ; and the unprecedented nature of the calamity occasioned more than usual awe and solemnity in the ceremony.

October 20.—Mr. Frederick Hannam, second son of George Hannam, Esq., of Bromstone House, St. Peter's, had the misfortune to lose his life, by riding over a chalkpit in the dark, near Nash Court, and was killed on the spot. A Coroner's Inquest was held at Margate.—Verdict, "Accidental death."

Oct. 29.—Died, the Rev. Joseph Domett, aged 80 years, sincerely regretted, having been Pastor at Bovey Tracey (Devon), for 55 years. His father, whom he succeeded, had been Vicar of the same parish 45 years.

ACCIDENT.

October 6.—A brig was observed from the beach, Yarmouth, off the Newarp floating light, with a signal hoisted for a pilot, and Thomas Layton, James Brown, and ten others, proceeded in a large yawl, through a very heavy sea, and reached the brig. It was the *Pacquette de Bilbao*, from Ham-
burgh to Cadiz, in a very weak state, with both pumps going.

Layton, and two of his crew, went on board to assist ; the rest returned to land at half-past 6, p. m. Soon after, a most tremendous squall of wind, from the North, took the yawl's sails aback, and capsised her, when she immediately sank, leaving *nine* unfortunate men at the mercy of the waves, many miles from land. Eight of them sunk to rise no more. Samuel Brock miraculously preserved himself by getting hold of a rush horse-collar, used as a fender to the boat ; and from its support was enabled to get his knife, and

cut off his trowsers, frock, and waistcoat. He then kept himself in the direction for Winterton High Light, in an upright position ; but was very much annoyed by sea gulls, which darted furiously at his head, so that he was in danger of having his eyes pecked out.

He got sight of a vessel, which re-animated him ; and when within 200 yards, he hailed her with all his strength. He was answered by the watch, and a boat was lowered, which took him up at half-past one in the morning of the 7th. He had been in the water *seven* hours, and had come from twelve to fourteen miles.

The next day he was landed at Lowestoft, from the vessel, Betsy, of Sunderland ; C. W. Christian, master, laden with coals.

He was much fatigued, but soon recovered.

ROYAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY.

The collections made at St. Peter's church, Margate, Ramsgate, Minster, and at the chapels, amounted to 149 7 1
And at the Anniversary dinner..... 250 1 10

£399 8 11

October 21st.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, being at Ramsgate, gave to Sir John Conroy, £200. to be given in charities, and he gave to Ramsgate, £95., Margate £90., and to St. Peter's schools, £15.

DROUGHT.

In consequence of a remarkable dry summer, the ponds and pumps, nearly all round the country, were dried up, and the farmers were obliged to fetch water for their cattle from rivers and brooks, several miles distant. Many ditches and small rivers had *so little water*, that the sheep and other stock in Romney marshes, herded together for forty miles, which was impossible to be prevented—and it was so last year.

Y

CRICKET CLUB.

October.—In June, 1826, it will be seen that I established a cricket club, at St. Peter's, under an idea that it would be beneficial to young men as an employment for their leisure hours, &c. It is, therefore, with much pleasure, I record, that the club has continued ever since, (now nine years,) and at the end of every season, the parties have finished by having a dinner, in Mr. Newbolt's large room, at Ranelagh Gardens, St. Peter's. This club, and the Minster one, joined last week to play with the Beverly Club, who had lately beaten Lord Sondes'. The game was played at Canterbury.

Thanet Club first innings 99 including bye runs 1

Ditto second ditto 90 including ditto 3

189

Beverly Club first innings 66 including bye runs 6

Ditto second ditto 33 including ditto 2

99

90 in favor of Thanet Club.

It was stated in the newspapers, that the beautiful and accurate bowling of Mr. James White, of Monkton, destroyed all chance of success on the part of the Beverly; for that he bowled out five in the first, and six in the second innings. The two Whites, Manclark, and William Mockett, are considered equal to any four gentlemen in Kent.

May 1827.—Mary, the wife of — Marshall, died, the 14th of December, at Chudley, in Devonshire, aged 109 years. Her husband died in February last, aged 102 years.

September 28th, 1832.—Married, at Goosenaugh, Mr. Thomas Smith, of Inglewhite, to Mrs. Parkinson, of Fieldfort. The bride is in her 64th year, and has given birth to 27 children; the

bridegroom is the same age, and is father of 23 children. This is the seventh time of his appearance at the hymeneal altar.

October 6, 1835.—At St. Peter's, Thanet, Mrs. Nethersole, wife of John Nethersole, yeoman, died, aged 99 years and 11 months.

N.B.—This family has been particularly noticed for their longevity in this parish. Mrs. N. has several sons very aged, surviving her, residing in the neighbourhood.

In refering to my manuscript book, page 141, I find amongst the most aged persons named therein, that, in comparison with other families, in 1821, there had been *three Elijah Nethersoles*, whose united ages were 249 years; and there are three of a more advanced age, buried at St. Peter's, by the name of Stevens, whose ages were 282 years, included in a list of several hundred persons buried, above the age of 70, at St. Peter's, from the earliest information to the present, (1836.)

VICARS OF ST. PETER'S.

1444 Sir Harry Ase, who appears to have been the first Vicar.

1493 Robert Lansynby.—(He gave a house to the parish.)

1549 John Lawson.

1569 William Christmas.

1578 Leonard Rowntree.

1622 James Shiptom.

1625 John Chenell.

1633 John Pludworth.

1634 Thomas Stevens, clerk.

1665 Rev. Luke Proctor.

1666 Nicholas White.

1715 John Dean.

1757 Cornelius Willes.

1776 John Pigott.

1820 Rev. Evelyn L. Sutton.

1835 Rev. John Hodgson.

BENEFACTIONS.

- 1434 Richard Culmer, of Bradstow, gave six acres of land.
 1491 — Nickeless, of Stone Farm, gave twenty shillings towards repairing the church.
 1559 A gift, from Salmstone Grange, to six poor persons in Lent.
 1686 Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy gave the communion plate.
 1694 Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy gave £40. per year, to the Vicar, from Calis Grange.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy gave £20 per year, to the schoolmaster.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, gave £1. per year to the sexton.
 1726 Mrs. Hannah Taddy gave £120. to purchase land.
 1760 John Dekewer, Esq. left £500. in trust ; the font ; and ceiled the north aisle of the Church.
 1779 Mrs. Catherine Cooke left five acres and a half of land in trust.
 1805 Thomas Brown, Esq. gave the workhouse and furniture, £1,405.
 1810 Thomas Forsyth, Esq. left £100. to the Trustees, for the poor at Christmas.
 1829 William Edowes, Esq. left £100 to the Trustees, for donations to the poor.
 1830 George Gouch, Esq. left £100 to the Trustees, towards bread and wine for the communicants of Bradstow chapel.

The dates of the following are unknown.

The land called the Butts.

The land called the Vine Acre.

The rent-charge of 5s. on lands at Broadstairs.

The rent-charge of 2s. 6d. on lands at St. Peter's.

Ditto Shallows Land and Chalkpit.

N. B. There are five boards in the church to record the above, which are exceedingly well executed in gilt letters, by Mr. Thomas Mussared of St. Peter's.

VARIETIES.

1230.—Hengrove Chapel built by Sir Henry Sandwich. The ruins, now called "Chapel Bottom," stand near the old road, from Sandwich to Margate. In 1834, several men were employed to lower the road nearly opposite; in doing which, they discovered several graves many feet below the surface.

1383.—STONAR was plundered and burnt by the French. It was on this spot that *Vortimer* defeated the Saxons, and here his bones were deposited as a security against future attacks of the enemy; his adherents being firmly persuaded, that they would not dare to approach the remains of that great and victorious leader, of whose presence, when alive, they had stood so much in awe.

1747.—The Rev. John Nicholls, Rector of Fordwich, having supplied the parish of Selling, five Sundays, made the history of Joseph and his brethren the subject of his discourses, receiving 10s. for each discourse. The last Sunday, after service, he asked Mr. Hogben, the churchwarden, "If he should be wanted again?" He replied, "Why, no, Sir; I think not; I have given you fifty shillings for carrying Joseph into Egypt; but I will not give you ten shillings more to bring him back again."

1657.—Sir Henry Crispe was taken out of his bed from Quex House, and his carriage ordered, by a boat's crew, to carry him to Gore End, which they did on the 18th July, when a large piratical boat and men were prepared to convey him to Bruges, in Flanders, as a prisoner of war, in order to procure a sum for his ransom. They succeeded so far as to land him secure, and fixed the sum of £3,000. to release him. This amount, at that period, was so large, that it was with great difficulty raised on mortgage, &c. Mr. Richard Mockett, of Cheeseman's, was selected to carry on his farms at Quex, Stonar, &c. He also advanced money for Lady Crispe's house expences, servants' wages, harvest men, agricultural servants, &c., until his return. After eight months' absence,

and several personal interviews, the enormous sum was obtained upon mortgage, and he returned home, and died on the 25th of July, 1663. My ancestor was repaid the monies he had advanced, as per copy now in hand, &c.

AGED MINISTER.

In 1700, the minister of the parish of Barson, near Eythorn, East Kent, died, and was buried there, at the age of 96 years. The minister who preached his funeral sermon, was 82 years; the reader of the service, 87; the parish clerk, 87; the sexton, 86; and his wife living at the age of 80.

In the above-named parish of Barson, in 1722, there were only 58 persons, and nine of their ages, united, made 636 years.

1727.—In Lewis' History of Thanet, page 1736, it is stated, that in the last century, John Tomlin, of St. John's, Margate, had, by his wife, Mary, seven sons and seven daughters, who lived to the age of 72 years, one with the other.—N. B. John Tomlin, Esq., now residing at Dent de Lyon Farm, is descended from this family. He has also three brothers living (1836).

1730.—The North Foreland light-house was repaired, and a tonnage put on all vessels that pass to London.

CALIS GRANGE, THANET.

This estate was the benevolent gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, to the Mayor and Corporation of Canterbury, in trust for charities named in her will.

She died in March, 1694, and the estate, consisting of the corn tithes of 1,670 acres was let by auction, to W. Emptage, for £185. 16s. 8d. the price of wheat then being £3. per qr. The tenant being in arrears of rent, the Mayor and Corporation came to St. Peter's, to dine at the Red Lion, and by way of obtaining another tenant, invited the following farmers—Mr. Underdown, Mr. Cramp, Mr. Mockett, Mr. Crofts, Mr. Huggett, Mr. Goodson, Mr. Read, and Mr. Sampson—to dinner, and they were offered Calis Grange for £180. per year, but the matter was so important that none of them would take it. At last, Mr. Thomas Underdown and Mr. Isaac Mockett, agreed to take it jointly.

	RENT.	THE AVERAGE PRICE—FINE TO THE OF WHEAT PER QUARTER.				DEAN AND CHAPTER.
		£.	£.	s.	d.	£.
1702 Thomas Underdown and Isaac Mockett.	180	2	0	10		144
1709 Ditto Ditto.	180	3	9	7		140
1716 Ditto Ditto.	180	2	0	5		140
1723 Ditto Ditto	180	1	12	10		175
1730 John Underdown & Elijah Mockett.	200	1	9	4		217
1737 Ditto Ditto	200	1	13	6		
1737 Ditto to the year 1764 at	200					
1765 Mr. Allen, Canterbury..	270	2	3	1½		292
1777 Mr. John Underdown and Mr. Martin Cramp. . . .	451	2	8	10		292
1790 Mr. John Kirby.	630	2	16	0		
1797 Mr. John Gibbons	700	4	0	3		730
1804 Mr. Daniel Amos	785	5	5	0		612

	£.	£.	s.	d.	£.
1818 Messrs. Woodward and Hutchinson.....	996	5	16	0	1123
1822 Mr. Payton	602	3	11	0	789
1823 Mr. Southerden.....	608	2	15	0	858
1835 Messrs. John Cramp and Gunnell.....	552	2	5	0	608

N. B. The above statements are taken from the memoranda of my ancestors and myself. I trust they are correct, and shall regret if there be any errors.

REMARKS.

In referring to the price of wheat, I find the average of 1725 to be the nearest to 1835. The comparison of £180. (the rent of that period,) and £552. (the present rent,) leads me to observe, that it is out of all proportion; above three times as much, and the price of labour, taxes, carpenters, shoe-makers, tailors, &c., nearly three times as much also. How, then, are they to be paid, if the price of corn is any guide? Mr. Elman has shown, by his statement (see page 90 of this work,) that there is a loss of £106. 7s. 4d. per acre annually, upon 100 acres of corn land, and the general feeling throughout the country is, that *rents* must come down. But the reply from landlords is as general—"Give up the farm: I can get as much, or more, from others for it." There are some liberal landlords within my own knowledge, and there are many others, unknown to me. I have been nearly twenty years an appraiser of farming stock, a valuer of tithes, &c., &c., and have always found that there are persons ready to take farms at *any price*. The difficulties of the last occupier have never had any effect. The landlords are not so much to blame, therefore, as people in general imagine; it is men of speculation who run up the high rents, and the industrious farmer suffers by it; for he is obliged to seek a living in the way that he was brought up.

Before the high price of corn, during the last war, if a man

left his farm because he could not get a living upon it, nobody else would hire it; and the landlord was obliged to cultivate it himself. An instance of this happened in my own recollection in our parish. John Russell, of Sackett's Hill farm, failed; and as no one would take the farm at any price, R. Sackett, Esq. put one of his workmen into it, by the name of Thomas Cleveland, advancing him money to purchase stock, &c. The rent was to be ten shillings per acre, for 112 acres; and if he could not pay it, Mr. S. told him that he would not ask him for it. The man did very well, as the war commenced soon after. When he died, at an advanced age, his son took the farm. The rent of that land has since been upwards of forty shillings per acre, and is very high now. The consequence is, if the landlord gets the rent, there is nothing for the tradesman, &c., after the taxes and labourers are paid.

In fact, there is no other way to remedy the evil, but to divide large farms into small occupations, and let them at moderate rents, as it is evident the cultivators of the soil are doomed to get their bread by the sweat of their brow, and other classes of society by their ingenuity.

LAND MEASURE.

The "London Library of Agricultural and Horticultural Knowledge," 1832, states, in page 405—"By an act passed, 1824, the rood of land shall contain 1,210 yards square, and the acre 4,840 square yards, being 160 square perches, poles, or roods."

CUSTOMARY MEASURE.

A.	R.	P.		ACRES.
120	3	20	of Devonshire measure	are equal to 100 statute.
133	0	0	Wiltshire	100 ditto.
84	0	4	Cornish	100 ditto.
1	2	19	Irish	1 ditto.
1	1	2	Scotch	1 ditto.

Six hundred and forty acres make a square mile.

MEMORABLE EVENTS.

A. D.

182 St. Martin's Church built.

415 Roman highways made in Britain.

435 The Romans finally departed from Kent, which was 488 years after their first entrance into it.

455 Hengist took upon him the title of King of Kent, and reigned 33 years.

597 Saint Austen preached in Kent.

610 Rochester Cathedral built.

669 Reculver Abbey built.

669 Reculver continued a royal residence, till Egbert gave it as an atonement for the murder of his two nephews, to a priest named Basta, in the year 669.

868 Saint Swithin, Bishop of Winchester, died on the 15th July, and in consequence of heavy rains for forty days, it has always been remarked, that if it rains on the day called St. Swithin, then it is likely to continue for forty days.

1068 Cambridge Castle built.

1075 Canterbury Castle built.

1075 Archdeacons first appointed in England.

1145 Tilbury Fort built.

1184 Canterbury Cathedral built.

1234 Straw used for Kings' beds.

1273 Edward the I. King of England crowned. He died July the 7th, 1307, and was buried at Westminster. On the 2nd of May, 1774, his tomb was opened by consent of the Chapter, when the body was unconsumed, though he had been buried 466 years.

1387 Westgate built.

1483 Edward the IV. died April the 9th, and was buried at Windsor. The 11th of March, 1789, his body was discovered and his dress nearly perfect.

1536 Trinity College, Cambridge, founded.

1555 Oxford College founded.

- 1533.—Mary, the third daughter of King Henry the VII. died, she was widow to Louis the XII. of France. On the 6th of September, 1784, her body was discovered in a perfect state, at St. Edmundsbury, where it had laid for 251 years.
- 1663 Turnpikes first legally erected in England.
- 1687 Telegraphs invented.
- 1688 Charity schools began in England.
- 1714 King George I. landed at Margate.
- 1763 A balance-bridge made over the river to Sandwich, from Thanet.
- 1773 Nov. 27, Mr. Powell, a lawyer, aged 57 years, walked from London to York, and back again, in six days, being upwards of 402 miles.
- 1775 Regatta on the river Thames, June 22nd, being the first of the kind.
- 1806 Right Hon. William Pitt's public funeral, Feb. 22nd.
- 1810 Dover cliffs fell down, by which Mrs. Poole's five children and her niece were killed.
- 1812 Nightly Watch Bill passed for London.
- 1814 Josephine, wife of the Emperor Napoleon, died at Paris, 30th May.
- 1814 Treaty of Fontainebleau, by which Buonaparte renounced all claim to the Throne of France, signed April 5th.
- 1815 Mr. Eaton completed the task of walking eleven hundred miles in eleven hundred successive hours, at Blackheath.
- 1816 Richard Brinsley Sheridan's public funeral, July 13th.
- 1833, March 22.—At Margate, the wife of Thomas Mummery was delivered of four children, all of whom died shortly after.
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CHURCHES.

During this summer I visited many of my friends, having returned from a tour of nearly twelve months into Devonshire, and being fond of seeing churches, I took the opportunity, in several cases, to walk in, and saw many of the following; of some I had taken notice a few years before; these may be equally acceptable.

BIRCHINGTON.

This Church and spire are much in the rural village style; the interior very neat, and the duties well performed by the Rev. J. Mickleburg, (son of Mr. Mickleburg, of Thanet House), curate to the Rev. Mr. Whish, of Monkton, the vicar.

In the Church are tablets to the memory of John Gritton, 1775; John Friend, Esq., 1792, Mary, wife of Edward Taddy, Esq., 1828, Mr. James Neame's family and others.

There are grave-stones to several families; and one to Mr. William Mockett, of Dent de Lyon, who died July 27, 1771, aged 73 years.

In the chancel are many beautiful ancient monuments, belonging to the seat called Quex, in memory of the family of Crispe for many generations, and from them to William Roberts, Esq., and now to his son John P. Powell, Esq., the present possessor of Quex mansion and park. The monuments begin 1516, 1606, 1618, 1626, 1629, &c. &c., up to the present time.

The register books are in a good state of preservation, and are much older than those of St. Peter's. Mr. Richard Bushbridge, clerk, a very intelligent man, gave me permission to see them.

In the marriages, I observed Richard Mockett, of Cheese-man's Farm, was married to Catherine Cooper, in 1612. In

1647, John Mockett to Anne Sackett, and in 1798, John Mockett to Mary Tomlin, of Quex.

The principal families are Neams, Friends, Tomlins, and Wilkinsons; these are for many centuries: there are others of respectability.

N.B.—It may seem to my readers that I have selected my own family name, and, perhaps, partially; consequently, I wish to impress on their minds, that this collection was never intended to go before the public. It was made solely for my own use, and that of my three sons, or I should have extended it far beyond the present statements; and, therefore, I wish this to be an excuse for the many omissions.

In 1310, Gore-End farm belonged to William de Leybourn.

1449, Quex estates belonged to the Quex family; it is now described in its date, when re-built by John P. Powell, Esq.

MONKTON,

Is a small ancient Church; the duty is done by the Rev. Mr. Whish, vicar of that parish and Birchington.

The Royal Arms were put up by Mr. James Smith, 1821.

At the West side of the Church, the following lines are visible :—

“Tenet’s round Isle, compassed with water round,
Fruitful and neat, the like is not to be found.”

The population is small, but very respectable.

There are tombs and tablets to the memory of Mr. White’s family, of Monkton Parsonage; Mr. James Smith, of Monkton Court; and Thomas Denne, Esq., of Sarr.

J. Jessard, Esq., the Rev. Mr. Hilton, and Henry Collard, are large proprietors; Mr. White, Mr. Smith, Mr. Solly, and Mr. Collett, jun., are extensive occupiers of arable and marsh land.

MINSTER,

The mother church of Thanet, is a fine ancient building, much larger than is required for the population.

In the tower are five bells, and a clock, dated 1821. The interior of the church, shows its antiquity; a part is separated for a school. On the benefaction board it is stated that a donation of £280. was given, and the interest to be applied to the poor, by trustees, viz. for four old men and four old women, on the 24th of December, annually, for ever.

In the Church are tablets to the memory of :—
Colonel Pettit, 1720

Rev. John Lewis, Vicar, (and author of Lewis' History,) died 1739.

William Belsey, Esq. 1787, aged 79.

Elizabeth Belsey, his wife, aged 86.

William, son of ditto, 66.

Elizabeth, daughter of ditto, 1828, aged 72.

Thomas, son of ditto, 1832, aged 83.

Mary, daughter of ditto, August the 21st, 1835, aged 89.

Another tablet, to the memory of Mrs. Charlotte Lousia Hannam, wife of George Hannam, Esq., aged 45 years.

In the church yard, are tombs to the families of Brooke, Swinford, Wootton, Harnett, Smith, &c., most of whom have succeeded to the occupations of their ancestors.

Minster Court, is a fine venerable monastic house; the farm large and very good, and has long been held by Mr. Swinford, and his father. Seven Score is also a large farm, occupied by Mr. Pett. Mr. Gibbons and sons are large farmers, and salesmen; the inhabitants are not numerous, but respectable.

SANDWICH.

St. Peter's Church has not much to attract notice, and my time was short when I looked into it.

In the tower are eight bells, and a very fine set they are.

In the belfry is a board, on which it is recorded that, on the 27th of December, 1823, a complete peal of Grandsire Triples, of 5040 changes were rung, in three hours and one minute, by the Quex Institutions, Isle of Thanet, under the direction of John P. Powell, Esq., of Quex Park.

St. Clements, is a fine venerable Church, in which are six ancient stalls on each side of the Chancel, and two helmets. The font is lined with lead. The wood chest bears date 1634, and on the porch, 1655.

A neat tablet to the memory of the Rev. William Bunce 1766

Ditto

William Wyborn 1764

In the church-yard is a grave-stone, to record the singular circumstance of the death of Mr. Henry Sayer, jun., of Stonar farm, and Elizabeth his wife, both of whom died on Saturday, the 20th of September, 1806, the former 55, and the latter 68 years of age. It had been supposed that they were accidentally poisoned, by a copper saucepan, which was corroded during a tour of a few weeks they had made, and had not been carefully looked to, by the servant, after their return. They died within a few hours of each other, after a few days illness; they were a very happy couple, and were buried at the same time; the number of persons to witness the funeral, reached from the bridge up to their gate, so as to preclude carriages from proceeding; and it happened that I was driving a lady, and was obliged to witness the scene, until the procession moved on.

I was well acquainted with them, and felt, with others, this truly melancholy sight. To see hundreds of people in

tears, was very distressing, *particularly to me, who was suffering most severely, under a heavy affliction* in my own family.

I have been thus particular in stating the circumstances, by way of attesting the truth of what might otherwise appear but a tale of thirty years past.

HAM.

Ham has a very small Church with a wooden spire, and one bell; the entrance is very ancient.

The Rev. Mr. Hamilton does duty once on the Sabbath.

In the chancel, which is very neat, are some good tablets to the memory of the Curling family, who, for many years, occupied Ham farm, adjoining the church; also of Mr. Bunce Curling, surgeon; also of the Bunce family.

EASTRY.

Eastry Church is in good repair, and very well fitted up for the accommodation of a respectable congregation.

The board of Benefactions commences from 1574 to 1829. There is a very ancient font, and a great number of tablets to the memory of the Harvey families, from 1751; and also to the families of Boteler, Petman, Bargrave, Kelly, &c.

The Royal Arms were given by Thomas Moulden, Esq., of Statenborough House.

The pulpit and sounding board, are very good.

In the chancel are eight hatchments, to the families of Harvey, Broadley, Bargrave, Fuller, Dr. Pennington, &c.

In 1794, a very handsome monument was erected, with four ships of war, exceedingly well executed, in commemoration of the gallant conduct of Admiral Harvey. (A similar one was put up in Westminster Abbey.)

The clock on the tower is dated 1765; Thomas Rammell, and E. Wastell churchwardens.

In the church-yard are several grave-stones, to the families of Rammell, Sladden, Petman, and others.

ST. NICHOLAS.

This rural Church is very ancient, but in good repair. The duties have been well performed by the Rev. Mr. Davies for many years ; and no man can be more respected, or give greater satisfaction to his parishioners ; but it is much to be lamented, that such a minister should be obliged to close the church-doors against them on one part of the day, because he has another church to attend to, which, together, are not equal to many curacies. Reform is much required in such cases ; a resident clergyman ought to have only the duties of his own parish, and to be paid well for his services. The pulpit has a date 1615. I have frequently been here this summer, (1832,) and beg to observe that I never saw a congregation more devout. Those who are fond of the good old English style of country singing, would admire it much in this church, which is well performed under the superintendence of Mr. Pilcher and his son.

Here are several marble tablets—

To the memory of Thomas Bridges, Esq., and family 1777	
—	Moses Napleton, gentleman 1692
—	Edward Pett, Esq. 1808
—	Mr. John Neame..... 1732
—	Mr. Thomas Busey 1759
—	Thomas Gillow, Esq. 1797
—	Mr. Robert Pett 1757
—	Mr. Thomas Everden..... 1820
—	Mr. G. Hannam..... 1807
—	Mr. John White..... 1803

Adjoining the church, is a school, and in the village there is a house, with a garden, for the master, which is endowed.

The principal occupiers are Messrs. John and Bridges Gillow, Mr. White, Mr. Everden, Mr. Edward Mockett, (of Downbarton,) Mr. Gouger, and Mr. John Collard, (St. Nicholas Court,) late John Bridges, Esq., Mr. Henry Collard (at Greys.)

Mr. Swinford and Mr. Champion, of Sarr, hold lands here.

NACKINGTON

Has a small ancient Church ; Rev. Mr. Fielding, minister. The Collards' and Mounts' families are opulent and extensive farmers, in the parish. The church-yard is very small ; there is a tomb to the memory of Mr. Richard Mount, Solicitor, of Canterbury, and his wife.

HARDRES.

This Church was rebuilt in 1830, in consequence of a liberal gift of £2,000. left by the will of the late James Tillard, Esq., of Street-End. The Rev. Mr. Fielding, the minister, resides close to the church, in a very good family-house. The population is small ; they have a day school in the village. There is a tablet to Mr. Tillard's memory, September the 1st, 1828.

PETHAM.

This Church is very ancient, but has undergone considerable repairs, and is much improved by the munificent donation, from the late J. Tillard, Esq., who left £500. to be expended for that purpose, under the directions of the Rev. Mr. Graham, and H. Baldock, Esq.

In this church are some good tablets, to the memory of the Thompsons, of Kentfield, 1762, and others that follow :—Lefroy, 1723 ; William Hammond, 1775 ; Partridge, 1809 ; there are also several hatchments of the families.

In the church-yard, is a vault for Mr. Baldock's family, and many grave-stones ; here are some large yew trees.

A Sunday School for boys and girls.

NORTHBOURN,

Has a very ancient Church, and the duty is done by the Rev. Mr. Harvey, curate, once a day only. In the south aisle is a beautiful marble tomb, to the memory of the Sandys' family, commencing 1629, to 1830. The service is well attended ; and

there are Boys' and Girls' Sunday Schools. Here are three bells. The interior of the church has, lately, been very much improved by the exertions of H. P. Hannam, Esq., of Northbourn Court.

In the church-yard is a tablet, on the wall, in memory of the son of the Honorable Henry Duncan, 1831, and on the grave are growing a box tree and laurels.

In the church-yard is a mausoleum for Mr. Hannam's family; vaults for Mr. Hoile's, Mr. Nethersole's, &c. Grave-stones to the memory of the wife of Leonard Woodward; John Mockett, aged 87 years, and his wife, 78 years, &c. The population is about eight hundred; there is *no* Dissenting Chapel.

BETSHANGER,

Has a very small Church, which has been greatly improved by — Morrice, Esq., residing in a mansion near the church. The service is performed, by the Rev. Mr. Randolph, only once a day.

In the north aisle, is a beautiful black marble tomb, with a ship, exceedingly well carved on *white* marble, to the memory of Solomon Morrice, Admiral of the White Squadron. He died in 1740, aged 68 years.

There are several handsome marble tablets to the memory of the Boys family, who, for many years, were occupiers of Betshanger; the following are a few :—

1636 Edward Boys and family.

1678 John Boys and family.

1660 John Boys and family.

1628 Edward Boys and family.

1640 John Boys and family.

1649 Edward Boys and family.

1782 John Boys and family.

1824 John Boys and family.

1827 Edward Boys, Esq., late of Salmstone, one of the Cinque Ports' and County magistrates.

In addition to the nine families as above stated, there are

seven grave-stones in the aisles of the church, together; viz. 1705, 1709, 1750, 1764, 1777, 1781, 1792, making sixteen, in this small church, of the Boys' family, beside a few others.

The mansion of — Morrice, Esq. has lately been re-built, and the grounds are beautifully laid out.

— —

WINGHAM,

Has a large substantial Church and tower, well fitted up, which have every appearance of antiquity.

Here is a large respectable congregation, who have but one sermon on Sundays; and this, in some degree, accounts for the large Dissenting Chapel, lately built just by.

In the chancel are ten ancient oak stalls; in next chancel, there is a square marble tomb, well executed on black marble, which has four ox-heads, of full size, one on each corner, to the memory of Sir James Oxenden and family, of Dean, and Broom House, near Barham, dated 1588, 1611, 1675, 1696, and 1803.

The third chancel is called Brookes's, in which are several tablets to that family. There are others to the memory of Thomas Harfield, 1624, and a small one, like a school-boy's slate hung, with an inscription to Christopher Harris, Curate, 1719. Also a very neat one of beautiful *white* marble to the memory of William Sankey, Esq., Surgeon, which was put up by his neighbours, in 1803, by voluntary contribution.

The benefaction board, 1730, contains a long list of names; Sir George Oxenden gave £500. to the poor, and in 1632, a Frenchman gave a silver cup, for the communion service.

The gallery was built in 1687. There is no organ, but very good church singing. There are two boards of commandments—one old, and the other new, which occasioned the old man, who shewed me the church, to say: —“There, Sir, you see we have *twenty* commandments,—other people have but ten.”

Here are eight very good bells, put up in 1720 ; the high spire is coppered. From this tower is a beautiful view, from which I discovered that the fine old mansion house, and very extensive premises, called Wingham Court, had lately been pulled down. In part of the church were boys at school, or college, as they termed it, which was founded in 1286, by A. B. Peckham, and was the residence of Roger Palmer, and Sir Thomas Palmer, sheriffs of Kent.

In the chancel are two figures, and a double tablet, to Sir Thomas Palmer, and Herbert Palmer, 1625.

WOODNESBOROUGH.

This is a very neat country looking Church, and in good repair ; on the porch is a date of 1720.

There is a brass plate bearing dates from 1593, to 1725, in memory of the family of Gillows. In the church-yard there are stones to the memory of John Hills, 1605 ; John Jull, 1684 ; also to the memory of T. Godfrey, Esq. of Goldstone, and Brook-street, Ash ; John Dilnot, 1802, and P. Harrison, Esq., Sandwich, 1807, who left a widow and five daughters, likewise seven sons, all of whom (that is the thirteen survivors), are still living, 1835 ; which is remarkable. Here are five large yew-trees, and a singular length grave of nine feet, with body-stone, to the memory of Richard Smith, of Sandwich, aged 69 years, who died on the 26th of May, 1799.

I have measured several since, in other church-yards, but cannot find any so long as this.

STAPLE,

Is one of the most ancient of Churches, to appearance ; at the entrance is a gateway, with a tiled roof, on which there is a date 1664. In the church, are eight marble monuments to the memory of the Lynch family, of Grove, 1573 to 1803. The chancel has a date 1739 ; another tablet to Terry Marsh,

Esq., and family. The church has a clock, with a good face to it.

In the church-yard are some ancient tombs, and two large yew-trees.

N.B.—The fine mansion-house, called Grove, is pulling down, (although in good repair,) but the estate having become the property of several persons, they have agreed to pull down the house, and sell the materials, and let out the land.

ASH.

This Church is called St. Nicholas ; the Rev. Mr. Forster curate, does the duty to a full congregation. The Church has lately been very much improved, and another gallery, in addition to the one built in 1749, is just finished. The Scripture-sentence boards, put up in 1752, are in good preservation.

The arches and pillars are very handsome ; there are several tablets and monuments ; one to the memory of Richard Hougham, (of Weddington farm,) 1594 ; of Gervis Cartwright, Esq., founder of the charity-land, Guilton, 1721 ; and on a brass plate, in the chancel-floor, to John Brooke, of Ash, are the following lines :—

“ John Brooke, of the parish of Ash,
 “ Only he is gone ;
 “ His days are past, his corpse is laid
 “ Now under this marble stone.
 “ Brook Street, he was the owner of,
 “ Robbed now it is of name ;
 “ Only because he had no seed,
 “ Or child, to have the same.
 “ Knowing that all must pass away,
 “ Even when God will, none can deny.
 “ He passed to God in the year of grace,
 “ One thousand, five hundred, four score and two, it was ;
 “ The sixteenth day of January, I tell you plain ;
 “ The five and twentieth year of Elizabeth's reign.” (1582.)

Some tablets and grave-stones to Christopher Toldevey,

1618; Thomas Peak, 1701; Edward Solly, 1792; Captain Westbeach, 1811; John Bushell, 1834, &c.

Here are eight good bells, put up in 1778; the steeple was new leaded in 1771, and there are 102 steps up to the top, where there is a beautiful view of an extensive prospect.

In the church-yard are several tombs and grave-stones to the families of Minter, Tomlins, Mutton, Friend, Bushell, Wood, Hope, Curling, &c.

This parish, like Staple, is about to be deprived of a family residence, of great antiquity. Goldstone House is pulling down; this family residence, when occupied, was of great advantage to the resident parishioners.

Sturry is a good Church; is well attended twice on Sundays; but Fordwich *only once*, although it is a corporate town, and very ancient; some of the pews have just been re-built, or otherwise it was in a deplorable state.

The Royal arms are over the chancel, dated 1688; tablets and grave stones to the memory of the Norton family, 1610; James Dorrell, 1668; Anthony Jennings, Esq. 1830, aged 74 years, stating that he had been forty years mayor of this town and port; another very neat one to Friend Tomlin, Esq., 1819, aged 65.

A benefaction board, of bequests, from the Biggs family, 1631, 1646, 1669; another from Mrs. Sarah Edwards, of £500. to trustees for the poor, 1819.

The lock, key, and the door, are real curiosities of antiquity.

In the church-yard are tombs to John B. Bix, four times mayor, 1720; John Denn, 1655; Walter Biggs, 1631.

CANTERBURY is like other cities, which devote the greater part of their attention to the cathedral; consequently, the parochial churches are comparatively neglected; the church-

yards are very unlike what are to be found in respectable villages; St. Dunstan's is tolerable, and the interior very well fitted, but the service, like many others, is but once a-day on Sunday. This, in my opinion, is a great denial to the interests and welfare of the church.

ASHFORD is a noble edifice; has an exceedingly good set of bells, and a beautiful organ, and, in every respect, due and proper attention is paid to the accommodation of the inhabitants.

SELLINGE has been more improved than any other church I know; and the vicarage house re-built in a very substantial manner. The Leeze, or Common, has been divided, and several houses built thereon, since I used to spend a few days at Sellinge Court, in 1808 and 1809. The whole of the neighbourhood is much improved by the enclosures and plantations therein.

LYMPNE Church, SMEETH, and ALDINGTON, are very old.

HYPHE has a very good Church, and well fitted up.

SALTWOOD has recently been fitted up, and is well attended; but how far the numerous rooks, that build in the high trees round the church-yard, disturb the congregation, I cannot say; from being so close, I expect they must.

The Venerable Archdeacon Croft does the duty; his residence, gardens, and grounds, are close to the church-yard.

FOLKESTONE is very well in many respects, and is well attended, I understand; and, as a proof, there was a large congregation, on a Wednesday, when I was there.

Having arrived at DOVER, I was much pleased at the improvements, as well as the increase of the town, and also to find a new Church built since I was there; it had long been required, and, from the enlarged population, and the number of new houses building, they will soon have occasion for another church.

MARGATE.

Having stated several particulars relative to this town, as they occurred in my Journal, I shall now add a few more which I have collected.

MARGATE PIER AND HARBOUR COMPANY.

March 30th, 1833. The sum of £765. 16s. 10d. was paid for iron piles.

To Jonathan Duncan, for granite paving, dressed, £305., for steps, as per bill, from Guernsey.

To Mr. William Paine, Margate, £960. 4s. 10d., for cast-iron piles.

N.B. The balance in the hands of the Treasurer, in October, 1832, was upwards of £8,000, and continued such until April 1833.

If one-third of this had been applied to pay half-yearly dividends, it would have been a benefit to the proprietors.

Signed by J. Sterland, who surrendered his trust, in consequence of this incorrect conduct.

1720 Madam Sarah Pettit gave, by her will, £147. towards the communion plate, a velvet pall, and other purposes. Wainscot rails round the communion table, cushions to kneel on, and a branch for the middle aisle, were purchased with the above sum.

1751 Mrs. Laming, widow, gave £30. towards erecting the altar-piece.

1785 Susannah Meard, by her will, bequeathed £100.

1787 Elizabeth Pickford gave £50. in her life-time, to purchase land to build the charity schools upon.

1792 Constant Stonacks, by her will, bequeathed £100. to the charity schools.

1824 James Taddy, Esq., of Hartsdown, invested £1,050.

in the three per cents., in trust, for the benefit of five poor seamen and 26 sailors' widows, annually, for ever. He also invested £400. in the three per cent. Consols, in trust; the interest to be divided amongst twelve poor seamen. Also £300. in the same stocks, for the benefit of the poor women at Draper's Alm's-houses.

1825 Daniel Jarvis, M.D., gave £50. in trust, for the churchwardens to pay the interest to the Margate ringers, on the 30th of January, in every year, for ever.

1825 James Taddy, Esq., invested £500. 3 per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities; the interest to be paid towards the National Schools, established in Margate.

1825 Thomas Belsey, Esq., of Box Tree House, gave £100. for the like purpose.

The increase in the population of Margate, and the high estimation to which this town has risen, since the former statement, cannot be better shewn than by the following Appendix :—

ST. JOHN'S MARGATE.

The acting Justices for the above town and parish, St. Peter the Apostle, including Broadstairs, Birchington, Acol, otherwise the Ville of Wood, (all of which are in the jurisdiction of Dover,)—J. Friend, G. Hannam, J. Trecothick, W. Nethersole, W. C. L. Keene, Esqrs. and F. Barrow, clk.

J. BOYS, Esq., *Clerk*.

DEPUTY, F. W. Cobb, Esq.—SUB-DEPUTY, J. Jenkins.

CONSTABLES.—J. Knowler, T. Dunn, C. Mummery, T. Dowson, J. Boncey, J. Bristow, J. Paramor, T. Gore, H. Brown, W. Knight, R. Westfield, T. Carter, T. Cleveland, G. Gisby, R. Whitnall, J. Pavey, R. Crouch, J. Wicks, C. Dunkin, and J. Feakins.

DIRECTORS OF PIER AND HARBOUR.

F. W. COBB, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*

William Cobb.	Sir Richard Burton.
Thomas Cobb.	Latham Osborn, jun.
Edward Dering.	William Paine.
George Joad.	John Sterland (<i>resigned</i>).
Robert Lawrence.	Edward White.
Latham Osborn.	Joshua Waddington.

Harbour Master, T. Malpas.—Collector of Rates, S. S. Chancellor. Sub-Collector, J. E. Draper.—S. S. Chancellor, Clerk.

COMMISSIONERS FOR PAVING AND LIGHTING.

The Vicar, His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Cinque Ports and County of Kent, for the time being.

William Adams.	P. S. Munn.
Rev. W. F. Baylay.	William Nethersole.
Rev. F. Barrow.	Latham Osborn.
John Boys, Solicitor.	Latham Osborn, jun.
Francis William Cobb.	William Paine.
Thomas Francis Cobb.	Gibon Rammell.
William Cobb.	T. S. Rowe.
Thomas Cobb, Solicitor.	John Swinford.
Garton Crow.	R. M. Smithett.
Jesse Carroway.	John Slater.
John Cramp.	Robert Tomlin.
Edward Dering.	Joshua Waddington.
George Finnis.	Robert Wells.
Robert Garrett.	Robert Wilcox.
John Gore.	Edward White.
John Jenkins.	James Wright.

F. W. Cobb, Esq., Treasurer.—W. Edmunds, Surveyor.

J. E. Wright, Clerk.—Collector, T. Gore.

Commissioners for Settling Salvage.—L. Osborn, sen.,—Edwards,

R. N.—T. Blackburn, L. Osborn, jun., John Staner, and H. Dove, R. N., Esqrs.

Registrars.—J. Boys, and E. Dering, Esqrs.

Bankers.—Messrs. Cobb and Son, King Street, draw on Sir James Esdaile and Co., London.

Agent to Lloyd's.—W. Cobb, jun., Esq. ; Office in Broad Street.

Overseers.—J. Hayes, T. Carthew, T. Town and R. Crofts. J. Broome, Assistant.—G. Staner, Visitor.—J. Cooper, Guardian and Treasurer, and M. Harrison, Guardian.

Churchwardens.—Mr. S. Bettison, T. Blackburn.—Sidesman, W. G. Bettison, jun.—Vestry Clerk, J. E. Wright, Solicitor.

Pilots.—J. Swinyard, Warden.—A. Hills, T. Blown, — Larkins, J. Pain, and J. Potts.

Officers of the Customs.—Principal Coast Officer and Landing-surveyor, E. Relph.—Tide-surveyor and Landing-waiter, W. Clements.—Tide-waiters and Boatmen, J. Epps, R. Valder, and H. Caswell.

Excise Office.—Queen's Arms Inn ; R. Hersee and T. Howard.—Office Keeper, R. Grant.—Supervisor, — Castle.

Town Coal-meters.—J. Knowler, R. Gore, and J. Pavey.

OLD MARGATE COMPANY.

The Magnet or Dart every day during the season, including Sundays, from London-bridge Wharf.—Managing director, J. Heighington, Esq., Marine Terrace.—Office, Bankside, near the Pier.

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Harlequin or Royal Sovereign every day during the season, from London-bridge Wharf.—W. Carter, agent, Marine Parade.

MARGATE AND LONDON NEW STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.

The Royal George, Royal William, and Royal Adelaide, leave London-bridge new Steam-packet Wharf daily, in the

summer season. Office, Marine Parade.—Trustees and Directors.—Mr. J. Denne, Mr. R. Stride, Mr. J. Hurst, and Mr. G. Crow.—London; T. Cogar, and C. Edwards.

W. L. Hale, Secretary, 21, Union Crescent

COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

From Nicholson's Wharf daily during the season, and Tuesday from Ramsgate and Margate; and Saturdays from London, during the winter.—Office, Marine Parade.—J. Dunn, agent.

Besides these there are two corn-hoys, the Isle of Thanet, Latham Osborn; and the Governor, John Swinford, which take in goods and sail every alternate week, from Chester Quay, near the Custom-house, on Saturdays; also the Fox occasionally.

MAIL.

The London Post comes in about six o'clock in the morning; letters delivered at eight o'clock; and goes out at nine in the evening.—Box closes at half-past eight.

F. Gore, Postmaster.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

The Balls commence on the 4th of June, and the rooms are open during the season.—Master of the ceremonies, Octavius Scott, Esq.

Libraries.—Bettison's, Denne's, Vaughan's, Osborne's, and W. G. Bettison's.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Established in 1818, for the education of poor male and female children, of the town of Margate, and its vicinity; supported by voluntary contributions.—Treasurer, F. W. Cobb, Esq.—Master of the boys' school, Mr. T. Devey.

ISLE OF THANET SUBSIDIARY CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY.

President, the Right Hon. the Earl of Guilford, and 15 Vice-Presidents.—Secretary, the Rev. W. F. Baylay.—Treasurers, Messrs. Cobb and Son.—Annual Meetings, August 12th.

Quarterly Meetings, the first Monday in February, May, August, and November. £200. were devised by the late Dr. Jarvis towards the funds of this society.

ROYAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY.

Opened August 1st, 1796. Under the patronage of his Most Gracious Majesty. Patroness, H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, Countess of Dartmouth, and the Countess of Darnley. Directors, 24; Auditors, 5.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LAWS.

Every subscriber of ten guineas, or upwards, at one payment, shall be a Governor for life; and each subscriber of one guinea, or upwards, shall be deemed an annual Governor, who shall be entitled to equal privileges, upon paying a second subscription, or of two years in one payment.

No person shall be deemed objects of this charity, but those whose diseases require sea-air, or sea-bathing; and who are really necessitous.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

Every patient must be recommended by a Governor, and will be admitted according to vacancies in the Infirmary, and to the order of recommendation, with the strictest impartiality, after an examination of a Medical Board, consisting of the following Physicians and Surgeons.—

George Birkbeck, M.D.
Henry J. Chalmers, M.D.
Thomas Brown, M.D.
H. Lidderdale, M.D.
George Gregory, M.D.
John Scott, M.D.
James A. Gordon, M.D.
F. Cobb, M.D.
J. Sims, M.D.
R. Bright, M.D.
James Dunlap, M.D.
William Lamb, M.D.

Sir William Blizard, V. P.
Sir Astley Cooper, Bart.
Benjamin Travers, Esq.
B. C. Brodie, Esq.
J. G. Andrews, Esq.
E. A. Lloyd, Esq.
William Money, Esq.
Thomas Wormald, Esq.
Charles Ashton Key, Esq.
Thomas Callaway, Esq.
William Coulson, Esq.
James Luke, Esq.

Some of them attend during the season, for that purpose, at No. 16, Walbrook, and at St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner. The time of attendance may be known by applying to the Secretary, No 16, Walbrook.

Before patients can be received into the Infirmary, those residing in London and its environs must personally attend the Medical Board for examination ; and those living in the country, are required to send such a statement of their symptoms and appearances of disease, from some medical practitioner, as shall enable the Board to judge of the propriety of their admission.

When admission cannot be granted for want of room, or may not, from particular circumstances, be desired, proper objects are allowed sea-bathing, and the medical assistance of the charity, as *out-patients*

THE INFIRMARY,

Erected on a convenient spot of ground, purchased for that purpose, was opened in August, 1790 ; and the report of each successive season abundantly confirms its utility. A house-surgeon is attached, whose time is entirely devoted to the objects of the charity, under the immediate direction of Joseph Canham, M.D., and Richard B. Dennison, M. D., Physicians ; and Joshua Waddington, Esq., consulting Surgeon.

Collector, Mr. Anthony Wagner, Grosvenor Row, Chelsea.

Subscriptions are also received, in London, by Messrs. Willis, Percival, and Co., 76, Lombard Street, on account of Michael Gibbs, Esq., Treasurer ; by the Court of Directors ; the members of the Medical Board ; Mr. Joseph Rainbow, Secretary, 16, Walbrook ; and in Margate, by the Physicians and consulting Surgeon ; by Mr. William O. Chalk, the resident Surgeon, at the Infirmary ; and by M. W. A. Hunt, Secretary, at Ramsgate.

Also by the following Bankers in London :—

Messrs. Robarts, Curteis, and Co... Lombard-Street

Messrs. Esdaile and Co Ditto.

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co Ditto.

Messrs. Goslings and Sharpe Fleet-Street.
 Messrs. Ladbrookes and Co. Bank-Buildings.
 Messrs. Masterman and Co. Nicholas-Lane.
 Messrs. Prescott, Brett, and Co. Threadneedle-Street.
 Messrs. Smith, Paine, and Co. George-Street.
 Messrs. Cobb and Son Margate.
 And at the Bankers Canterbury.

Subscription-books are also left at the Public Rooms and Libraries, at Margate, Ramsgate, and Broadstairs.

PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTION.—Patroness.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and the Princess Victoria. Patron—Thomas Tomlin, Esq. For temporary relief of the poor during winter. The members of which meet every Tuesday evening, at the Fountain Tavern, for the purpose of transacting business. The late D Jarvis, Esq., bequeathed to this Institution £500; J. Eddowes, Esq., £100; and its late Patron, E. Taddy, Esq., a donation of £400.—Its present Patron, £100.—S. Chancellor, President,—T. Gore, Vice President; J. Crutton, Secretary.

Charitable Benefactions to the parish of St. John, Margate.

Ethelrede Barrowe, 1513, £40. per annum, for thirteen poor and aged annuitants, £1. 10s. each.

Thomas Toddy, 1599, £77. 10s. per annum, for thirteen poor and aged annuitants, £5. each.

Salmstone Grange, 1599, in the first week in Lent to each of 24 poor inhabitants of Minster, St. John, St. Peter, and St. Lawrence, 6 from each parish; nine loaves and eighteen herrings; and again in the middle of Lent; also to twelve poor people out of the said four parishes, three from each, two ells of blanket,

LADIES BIBLE ASSOCIATION.

Established in 1821, for the purpose of supplying the poor of Margate and its vicinity, with bibles.—President and Treasurer, Mrs. Taddy, Hartsdown; Secretaries, Miss Cobb, Mrs. Rybot, and Miss M. Cobb.

Court of Request, for the recovery of debts under £5, for the Parishes of St. John, St. Peter, including Broadstairs, Birchington, and the Ville of Wood.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE COURT OF REQUEST.

William Adams.	Thomas Hodgman, jun.
Rev. W. F. Baylay.	John Hays.
Rev. F. Barrow.	John Hurst.
David Barnes.	John Jenkins.
Henry Blackburn.	Richard Jenkins.
John Brooke.	James Jolly.
Thomas Busbridge.	William Lansell.
Jesse Carroway.	Robert Lawrence.
William Cobb.	Thomas Lansell.
J. M. Cobb.	William Ladd.
Richard Dendy Crofts.	John Mockett.
Robert Crofts.	Samuel Mercer.
S. S. Chancellor.	P. S. Munn.
William Castell.	Edward Neame.
John Cramp.	Richard Norwood.
John Creed.	Latham Osborn.
Garton Crow.	William Paine.
John Carthew.	John Paine.
Thomas Christopher.	William Payton.
Robert Staines Dawson.	John Pickering.
Charles Dixon.	John Philpott.
Henry Dove, R. N.	Gibeon Rammell.
James Denne.	George Staner.
William Edmunds.	Robert Sandwell.
John Friend.	R. S. Tomlin.
Thomas Gore.	Joshua Waddington.
Edward Goodson.	John Wetherilt.
G. Y. Hunter.	Edward White.
Robert Hurst.	Thomas White.
Francis Howe.	Charles Winch,
Moses Harrison.	James Wright.
Joseph Hollams.	John Chancellor, Clerk.

Collector of King's Taxes.—Mr. S. S. Chancellor.

Collector of Parish Rates.—Mr. J. Broome.

Inspector of the Weights and Measures.—R. Jenkins.

Town Crier.—T. Philpott.

MARGATE CHURCH.

The Church is very ancient, as I have before stated. The interior is crowded with galleries, in consequence of the population being so large; it was often filled to excess, before Trinity Church was built.

In the chancel are tablets and monuments to the memory of—

John Crispe	1588
Alexander Norwood	1557
Nicholas Cantis	1431
Ann Dowdeswell, who died 1st November, aged 100 years	1763
William Payne, Esq. of Shottendane	1716
Mary, wife of Edward Boys, Esq., of Salmstone, aged 44.	1792
Letitia, wife of Robert Brooke, Esq.	1823
Jacob Sawking	1819
Rev. W. Chapman, vicar	1810
James Taddy, Esq., aged 54	1764
James, son of ditto, aged 81 years	1828
James, nephew of ditto, aged 29 years	1831
Edward Taddy, Esq., aged 84 years	1835
George Slater, Esq., aged 75 years	1817
Mr. William Brown, aged 75 years	1799
Sibylla Culmer.	1801
John Benson	1808
Mary Brook	1830
Thomas Osborn	1829
John Jarvis	1789
Daniel Jarvis, aged 67 years	1833
Maria, wife of Joshua Waddington, Esq., aged 29 years.	1832
William Hunter	1785

In the church-yard are the following tombs and grave-stones.

Thomas Baker ..1698	Captain Brooke..1708	Sarah Salter, and
Wm. Small .....1703	Mary Gurney....1776	Francis Fors-
Wm Brooke ....1701	Thomas Gurney } 1790	ter, Esq. } 1835
Francis Tomlin..1736	Lidden. }	Sir Thos. Staines..1830
Elizabeth Baker..1722	Ann Gurney } 1814	Lady Gunning ..1832
Henry Culmer ..1690	Staines. }	Boughton Bowers.1784
Edwd. Philpot ..1700	Richard Staines, } 1828	Elizabeth Towerd.1834
John Barber ....1767	Esq. }	Thos. Cobb, Esq..1836
John Stanner ....1769	Ann Pegden ....1747	Wm. Cobb.....1784
Peter Sackett, }	Nicholas Pegden..1813	Isaac Silver ....1791
Sybella, wife }	Mary Pegden....1814	John Wheatley ..1673
of Jno. Baker, }	Mary Lloyd, }	Wm. Prince ....1723
Esq. of North- }	niece of ditto, }	Francis Cobb, Esq.1782
down. }	wife of Rev. }	John Rowe.....1823
John Baker, Esq.1815	Dr. Lloyd, }	Abraham Rowe ..1824
John Sackett ....1774	and daughter }	John Sackett ....1798
Robert Ladd ...1809	of Elijah }	Abrose Sackett ..1813
John Mitchener..1807	Mockett, St. }	Sarah Bouchuy } 1835
Jas. Benezet, Esq.1785	Peter's, and }	Cramp. }
Richard Laming...1103	her son Hy }	James Smith ....1701
Roger Laming ..1738	Mockett Lloyd }	Robert Brooke. .1668
Mary Laming, a }	Thomas Andrews 1775	Ann, wife of Jno. } 1701
liberal bene- }	Benj. Kidman, }	Mockett. }
factress. }	Esq. }	Francis Boyd....1823
Edward Cowell..1768	Thomas Chap- }	George Hall ....1756
Stephen Baker ..1703	man, Esq. }	Thomas Gore ...1816
Edward Bing....1765	James Dixon ...1823	

RAMSGATE.

In addition to the former entries, relative to Ramsgate, I have collected the following.

In commemoration of His Majesty's embarkation, and return to Ramsgate, in 1821, an Obelisk of granite, fifty feet in height, was erected by private subscription, with the following inscription :—

TO

GEORGE THE FOURTH.

KING OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The inhabitants and visitors of Ramsgate, have erected this Obelisk, as a grateful record, in his selecting this Port for his embarkation on the 25th September, and his happy return on the 8th of November, in the Royal George, of Ramsgate; but the royal progress was so rapid, as to

preclude any preparations for his reception, and thousands were disappointed in an opportunity of expressing their congratulations to their gracious monarch, upon his safe and happy return to his dominions. Sir William Curtis was just in time to receive his Sovereign, at Ramsgate, whence his Majesty (escorted to Harbledown, by Lieut. Col. Garrett, and such of the Thanet Yeomanry Cavalry, as were assembled,) proceeded immediately for London. His Majesty was much gratified by his reception, and by a letter from Lord Sidmouth, to Sir William Curtis, he was graciously pleased to order the Harbour, in future, to be called "ROYAL." Dated November the 27th, 1821.

On Albion Mount, Lady Augusta de Ameland, has purchased a large house, for her residence.

The town is enlarged very much, and become a favourite watering place.

The Harbour, which has since been denominated a "Royal Harbour," has continued to be improved every year.

The length is about 2000 feet. From the new stone stairs it is 1,650 feet. The sum expended for its construction was between 6 and £700,000;

In 1754 a curious frame work of timber, called Jacob's ladder, was constructed, to facilitate the communication of the workmen, whilst they were building the west head.

According to the census of 1821, Ramsgate had 12,508 souls; in 1801, only 3,300; and in 1811, 4,221 souls.

The Savings' Bank was established in 1818; the Dispensary, in 1820, and the Theatre was built in 1826. In the same year, coaches commenced going to and from London daily. I can remember when they used to be two days; starting at five o'clock; got to Canterbury to dinner; Rochester to supper and sleep; and off by five or six next morning, for London.

1832 Mrs. Henry Dawson, residing in Wellington House, had the clock put up at her own expense.

A tablet was erected at the entrance of the church to record so munificent a gift.

Signed by

Richard Harvey, Vicar ; John Bourn, and Stephen Norwood,
Churchwardens.

There are the following tombs, tablets, or grave-stones.

Lieutenant William Hutchinson, R. N.	1826	
John Wilkinson	1828	
John Jackson, Esq.,	1828	
Sir William Curtis	1829	aged 76
Thomas Fawsett, Esq.,	1839	aged 72
Elizabeth Carlisle	1830	aged 92
Ann Bland	1831	
Thomas Templeman, Esq.,	1833	
Medmer Goodwin	1834	aged 79

The interior of the Church is very neat, all the pews being alike.

The Church-yard is well enclosed, and there are a number of tombs and grave-stones.

The first tomb, 1828, is that of Mr. Layng, surgeon.

1829, Mr. John Burgess, banker.

A grave-stone, 1827, to Mr. Joseph Cocking.

This town has wonderfully improved ; and the immense number of people, of the first respectability, that resort to it, has made it of much importance. To add to its conveniences, they have recently erected water-works.

The steam-vessels to and from London, as well as those to and from Calais, induce hundreds to visit this place, in addition to the large number of annual visitors. The libraries, baths, and every other accommodation, are superior to most towns.

The Court of Request has been of much benefit to trade,

and the parishioners have had meetings to consult on the propriety of obtaining a charter to incorporate the town.

“NOTICE.—The petition to his Majesty for a charter of incorporation, as adopted at a public meeting of the inhabitants, held on the 23rd instant, will lie for signatures at the Town-hall this day, (Thursday) from nine o'clock in the forenoon until five o'clock in the afternoon; on Friday, from twelve o'clock at noon until five o'clock in the afternoon; and on Saturday, from nine o'clock in the forenoon until five o'clock in the afternoon: and all inhabitant householders who are in favour of the measure, are requested to sign the petition without delay.

“By order of the committee,

“JOHN MERCER, Jun.

“Hon. Secretary.

“Ramsgate, 25th February, 1836.”

ST. LAWRENCE.

In addition to the particulars already given respecting this Church, I may add that the Rev. Mr. Sicklemore, has just been appointed vicar, instead of the late Rev. Richard Harvey.

The house is modern, and has a good garden, but the living is very small, for such a large parish and population.

The gallery bears the date of 1733; but others were erected all over the Church, during the time that Ramsgate belonged to the parish.

Here are many tombs, and tablets; among them are the following:—

1810 Rear Admiral William Fox, aged 77 years.

His Royal Highness, Prince William Henry Duke of Clarence, and St. Andrew's, &c., &c., Admiral of the Red, erected this tablet, in memory of an uninterrupted friendship which had subsisted for thirty-one years.

1809 John Earl of Dunmore, aged 78 years.

1830 Lady Augusta Murray.

1810 Richard Lytton, Esq.,

1821 Rev. Richard Harvey, A. M., aged 86 years, and vicar of this parish, 55 years ; the tablet was put up by his friends, as a sincere memorial &c., of his virtues, and their loss.

1814 Rev. William Abbott, B. D., aged 92 years.

1795 Capt. Joseph Norwood 66 years.

1827 George Austen, Esq., 72 years.

In the church-yard, are tombs to the memory of the following persons :—

1803 Christopher Mayhew, Esq.,

1811 Edward Daniel aged 86 years.

1820 Robert Goodson aged 55 years.

1830 Josiah Culmer aged 76 years.

1800 Stephen Holman.

1793 Daniel Hooper.

1820 Captain Richard Kemp aged 84 years.

1802 " A tribute of affection, to the memory of Charlotte Abbott, daughter, of John Abbott, by Major Henry Bickwith, of the 52nd Regiment, to whom she was betrothed : aged 21 years, &c. &c.,"

" Let her example teach others how to die."

1835 John Garrett, Esq.

ST. PETER'S.

I shall give some further information respecting this Church, as I have of those at Margate and Ramsgate.

The Rev. E. L. Sutton, as before stated, succeeded the Rev. John Pigott, in 1820, and as he died on the 8th February last, to the regret of his parishioners, the Rev. John Hodgson, from Sittingbourne, succeeded ; consequently, neither the curate, (the Rev. Dr. George Masters,) nor the Rev. C. G. Davies, (of Broadstairs Chapel of Ease,) were wanted ; the former, because the vicar did the duty ; and the latter, because his son, and

the Rev. Mr. Bourdillion, did the duties there. In the vestry is a complete tithing table, which I found in the parish chest during my office of churchwarden, in 1824, and hung it up; it is dated 1760; and has a representation of harvest-men, hay-makers, fruit, and other titheable articles, with the following observations:—

“Hallow thy tithes unto God with gladness, Eccle. 25th.

So shall thy barns be filled with plenteousness, Prov. 3rd.

Tithes are a tenth part of the increase, and were first appointed by Moses, of all lawful things, as appertaining to God.”

In the chancel are two beautiful monuments, to the memory of the Rev. George Lovejoy, and Elizabeth Lovejoy; a small one to Jacob Shipton, and a stone to the Rev. John Dean, M.A., vicar 41 years; he died 11th March, 1757, aged 70 years.

In the Centre Aisle—The Rev. John Pigott, 44 years vicar, died 1820, aged 87 years; Mrs. Pigott and Mrs. Langley; Thomas Sheridan, Esq., 1825; Captain Richard Burton, 1833, aged 27 years; John Burton, 1833, aged 29 years; sons of Sir Richard Burton; Elizabeth Boys, wife of Edward Boys, Esq., of Salmstone, daughter of Elijah Mockett, died 1810, aged 44 years; Arabella, wife of George Boscawen, Esq., 1818, aged 72 years; Ann, wife of Robert Brown, Esq., 1812, aged 41 years.

North Aisle—Over the vestry door, are the Royal Arms, 1660; the Rev. Cornelius Willes, A.M., vicar 19 years, died 1776; Paul Kirby, 1721; John Kirby, 1781; John Cooper, 1769; Daniel Pamflett, 1698; Manases Norwood, 1636; (tomb and two helmets above); Mrs. Sarah Lancaster, 1797; Rev. Roger Huggett's tomb, and a tablet, to a large family, and also of Thomas Read, and his family; Peter Omer, 1709, (a tomb;); grave-stones to John Witherden, 1681; Thomas Read, 1759; John Goodwin, 1807; Roger Read and wife, 1800;

John Dekewer, Esq., and family, 1748, 1762, 1818, (very handsome tomb and tablets.) This family had been liberal benefactors to the parish.

West Aisle—Vincent Underdown, gentleman, and family, 1753; Robert Gore, gentleman, wives and family, 1795; Mr. Thomas Gray, 1783; Mr. John Gray, 1817; Rev. Thomas Reynolds, 1754, (neat tablets.) Grave-stones—Daniel Culmer, 1690; Richard Culmer, 1434; Sarah Simons, 1733; R. Brown, Esq., 1832. A very handsome marble font stands here, the liberal donation of John Dekewer, Esq. Here are leathern water-buckets in case of fire, and a new chest to put in the door curtains, after the winter season.

South Aisle—Henry Jenkin, 1645; Robert Wild, 1690; Robert Cock, 1762; Robert Barfield, Esq., 1833, aged 71 years; Lady Dryden, 1824, aged 72 years, of Northamptonshire. Here are five benefaction boards neatly executed, in gilt letters, exceedingly well done by Mr. Mussared. In the front of the gallery are the Royal Arms, well painted by Mr. Thomas Rowe, of Margate, with the following names attached to them:—

Rev. E. L. Sutton, Vicar,
John Mockett and James Read, Churchwardens.
1824.

The three large chandeliers were put up in 1758, by subscription; and the first person buried by candle-light from them, was Mr. Robert Crofts, of Dumpton. Mrs. Boscawen was the last, 1818.

In the church-yard, among the tombs and grave-stones, I observed the following:—

William Norwood's tomb, 1622; another, without name, dated 1633; Roger Taddy, 1695; John Culmer, 1709; John White, 1768; John Taylor, 1784; Richard Sackett, 1789;
D d

Robert Crofts. 1800 ; Elijah Mockett, 1797 ; Richard Mockett, 1721 ; Daniel Church, 1731 ; Daniel C. Brasier, 1831 ; Thomas Blackburn, 1779 ; John Birch, 1730 ; Harry Ketchley, 1826 ; John Hurst, 1789 ; Captain Gooch, 1830 ; Captain Isacke, 1831 ; Stephen Nuckell, 1834 ; Samuel Lancaster, 1824 ; George Summers, 1800 ; R. Preston, 1825 ; — Underdown, 1726, and 1775 ; Cooper, 1811.

Grave-stones.:—To the families of Witherden, Sackett, Mockett, Norwood, Huggett, Hurst, Sampson, Cramp, Strong, Righton, Newbolt, John Crofts, R. Joy, W. Goodson, Bayley, Oldfield, Hodgman, &c. &c.

N.B. The number of tombs and grave-stones in this church-yard, is by far greater than ever I saw in any village ; and, therefore, I must be excused for not noticing more.

MEMORANDUM.

Having finished the particulars of Church matters, I shall return to the late ministers, and show the respect in which they had been held. It has been already mentioned, that the Rev. Dr. George Masters, curate, had £50 given to him for his extra services in Lent, together with a further donation ; the particulars of which have before been stated. The gratitude of the parishioners was again manifested, at a later period, for his indefatigable exertions, in promoting their spiritual and temporal welfare, during the three years he officiated at a salary of £135 pounds per year ; by presenting him with an elegant tea service of plate, which cost sixty guineas, accompanied with a purse of gold containing forty sovereigns.

I trust I shall not be considered as taking too great a liberty, in copying the following portion of the correspondence which took place on the occasion :—

“ St. Peter's Thanet, 19th June, 1835.

“ REV. SIR,—We, the churchwardens of this parish,

are desired, by the committee of subscribers, to request your acceptance of a tea service of plate, as a memento of their affection and esteem for you, and to record their grateful sense of your kind exertions in promoting their spiritual welfare, and the general good of the parish, while filling the situation of curate amongst them. Permit us to assure you, with what gratification we fulfil this agreeable duty; and to subscribe ourselves, with great esteem and regard,

“ Yours truly,

&c., &c.”

The inscription on the plate was as follows:—

“ Presented by the parishioners of St. Peter's, Thanet, 1835, to the Rev. George Masters, D. D., (curate of this parish, in the years 1833 and 1834,) together with a purse of gold, in addition to two former subscriptions of two hundred and fifty guineas, as a testimony of affection and esteem, and to record their acknowledgments of his exertions in promoting their spiritual welfare, and the general good of the parish.”

In reply to the above, the Rev. Dr. acknowledged, in his letter, the high honour conferred on him, in the strongest language possible; and begged the inhabitants and visitors to accept of his most sincere and heartfelt thanks and gratitude, for this, and all other favors so kindly and liberally conferred upon him.

The Rev. Mr. Davies, was equally respected by his congregation at Broadstairs, and I am gratified to learn that he has now obtained a much better living.

The experience of the last few years, has clearly proved that since we paid only three-pence per acre for the tithes of our lands, and but very little for houses and gardens in 1819, and for 40 years before, we had only one sermon given on Sundays at church, by the vicar, (which occasioned six dissenting chapels in the parish); now we have two at St. Peter's Church, and two at Broadstairs Chapel of Ease; and are paying **SIXTEEN** times as much for our *best* land, and others in proportion. But mark the difference; and observe, the amount paid

is not, nor has it ever been, the object ; but the *smallness of the duties performed*. We have now four sermons every Sunday to full congregations, instead of one to only a few persons. The demand for tithes, although very high, has been paid cheerfully, and the liberality of the parishioners to Dr. Masters, is a proof of my assertion.

The next subject I shall treat upon, is the law of election-voting ; the following Notice was issued by the Overseers of St. Peter's :—

“ Notice of the making out of the Lists to be given by the Overseers.

“ We do hereby give notice, that we shall, on or before the last day of July in this year, make out a List of all persons entitled to vote in the election of a Knight or Knights of the Shire for the Eastern Division of the County of Kent, in respect of property situate wholly or in part within this parish ; and all persons so entitled are hereby required to deliver or transmit to us, on or before the 20th day of July in this year, a claim in writing, containing their Christian name and surname, their place of abode, the nature of their qualification, and the name of the street, lane, or other like place, wherein the property, in respect of which they claim to vote, is situate ; and if the property be not situated in any street, lane, or other like place, then such claim must describe the property by the name by which it is usually known, or by the name of the tenant occupying the same ; and each of such persons so claiming must also at the same time pay to us the sum of one shilling. Persons omitting to deliver or transmit such claim, or to make such payment, will be excluded from the register of voters for the Eastern Division of this County. But persons whose names are now on the register, are not required to make out a fresh claim so long as they retain the same qualification and continue in the same place of abode as described in the register. (Signed,) George Witherden, William Croft, Edward Mockett, Overseers of the parish of St. Peter, Thanet. 20th June, 1835.”

UNIONS.

1835, March 28th, the Overseers received printed documents, with instructions to fill up forms, for the purpose of the Union, agreeable to the Reform Bill, to unite St. Lawrence, Minster, Monckton, Sarr, St. Nicholas, Ville of Wood, Stonar, and St. Peter's, in one Union.

A petition was got up, and presented, from our parish, against its being united, as having a good house, &c. The reply was, that the Overseers had no power, and no redress, but to appoint two guardians from the parish, to meet those of others of the Union.

 RELIGIOUS RECAPITULATORY TABLE,

Shewing, at one view, the names, and origin of the names, by which the chief sects in the Christian world are distinguished. CHRISTIANITY is a revelation from God, by his son Jesus Christ. Its professors hold various opinions, and are thus denominated :

I. According to their opinions respecting *the Person of Christ*.

Trinitarians—From the Latin word *Trinitas*, which denotes a three-fold unity in the Godhead.

Sabellians—From Sabellius, who lived in the third century, and held a *modal*, or nominal Trinity.

Arians—From Arius, a popular divine of Alexandria, who flourished about the year 315.

Socinians—From Faustus Socinus, who died at Cracow, in Poland, 1604.

II. According to their opinions respecting *the Means and Measure of God's Favour*.

Calvinists—From John Calvin, a reformer, who flourished at Geneva, about 1540.

Arminians—From James Arminius, the disciple of Beza, who flourished about 1600.

Baxterians—From Richard Baxter, an eminent puritan, who died in 1691.

Antinomians—From two Greek terms, signifying “against,” and “the moral law.”

III. According to their opinions respecting *Church Government and the Administration of Ceremonies.*

Papists—From the Latin word for *Pope*, *papa* signifying a father, or Parent, and usually resides at Rome.

Greek Church—From their native language, which is the Greek tongue.

Protestants—From their protesting against a decree of Charles the 5th, 1529.

Episcopalians—From *Episcopus*, the Latin term for Bishop, Inspector, or *Overseer* of a diocese.

Dissenters—From the Latin word *dissentio*, to disagree with, or dissent from, any person, or body.

Presbyterians—From the Greek, signifying elder, senior, or presbyter.

Independents—From the independency of each church in its own discipline or government.

Baptists—From the Greek verb signifying to baptise, dip, or immerse.

Pædobaptists—From the Greek words signifying a baptiser of infants.

Scotch Church or Kirk—Established in Scotland, by John Knox, who died in 1572.

Seceders—From the Latin *secedo*, signifying to secede or withdraw oneself from any person or body.

MISCELLANEOUS SECTS.

Quakers—From the agitation or quaking with which their first preachers addressed their auditors.

Methodists—From the first methodical strictness of their religious conduct.

Jumpers—From the act of jumping used in their religious services.

Moravians—From Moravia, the country whence they first arose.

Universalists—From the belief, that all men will be finally happy.

Sandimanians—From Robert Sandeman, a popular writer amongst them.

Sabbatarians—From their observance of the Jewish Sabbath, or seventh day.

Hutchinsonians—From John Hutchinson, born in Yorkshire, 1674.

Muggletonians—From John Muggleton, who lived in Cromwell's time.

Mystics—From a Greek word, importing a secret, mysterious meaning.

Swedenborgians—From Emanuel Swedenburg, who died 1772.

Millenarians—From the Latin '*mille*,' a thousand, the years of Christ's future reign upon earth.



THE FAMILY OF MOCKETT AS YEOMEN AND CULTIVATORS OF
THE SOIL.

1564 Richard Mockett, by his will, bequeathed to his son the term of years of the parsonage of Crapphill, held by him, under the Archbishop of Canterbury.

"To his second son Tymothe, his freehold house and garden, and five pieces of land at Challocke, and also one tenement, called Pylchers, and twenty-five acres of land."

"To his sonne Christopher, all his estates, in the paryshe of Nonington, Goodnestone, Woodnesborough, and Barfreston. (And desired to be buried in Nonyngton Church, beside his family."

"To his sonne Richard, his messuages, lands, and woods, in the paryshes of Challocke, and Wye, &c."

1575 Richard Mockett died at Billyng Court, possessed of that manor.

1612 Richard, son of ditto, resided at Cheeseman's farm, near Birchington, and conducted the estates of Sir Henry Crispe, during his absence, when he was taken from his house, by pirates, and carried away.*

* In addition to the preceding statements respecting Sir Henry Crispe, I have since found, that the enterprise of carrying him away from Quex, was effected by Captain Golding, of Ramsgate, who had taken refuge with king Charles the second, in France, and adopted this plan to procure money.

- 1657 Richard, son of ditto, purchased the farm at St. Peter's, and married Sarah Sampson, of Reading-street, farm.
- 1702 Isaac, son of ditto, held Calis Grange, with Thomas Underdown of Joss farm.
- 1739 Richard, son of ditto, occupied St. Bartholomew's, 298 acres, near Sandwich.
- 1752 Isaac Mockett occupied Knowlton Court Farm.
- 1755 Elijah Mockett occupied St. Peter's farm, and Calis Grange, with John Underdown.
- 1763 Elijah Mockett occupied St. Peter's farm, and Bromstone in addition.
- 1770 William Mockett, Dent de Lyon.
- 1782 Elijah, in addition to St. Peter's, purchased Bird's Hill farm, of John C. Brasier.
- 1797 John Mockett, son of ditto, succeeded his late father.
- 1800 Ditto purchased nine-tenths of the estate.
- 1824 Ditto, these two properties were united, and agreed upon by the parties concerned, to name it Hopeville farm.
- 1825 Ditto, the parish books, and other records now acknowledge, by their entries, the estate of "Hopeville."
- 1833 John Mockett, of Hopeville farm, St. Peter's.
- 1834 Edward Mockett, son of John Mockett, from Downbarton farm.
- 1835 Edward Mockett, in addition, has the Dane farm, late Edward Taddy, Esq.
- 1836 The above particulars were collected by me, when I had seven sons and two daughters, with the wish of conveying to them their pedigree. The Almighty has thought proper to separate us, by taking six, and their mother, from me. My three surviving sons have now an account of their ancestors for two hundred and seventy-two years; from a father who has frequently suffered under the deepest afflictions for thirty years, in the full conviction, "*that man is born to trouble as the sparks fly upwards.*"—J. M.

FIRST TOUR TO DEVONSHIRE.

June 12th.—Having spent a few weeks at Canterbury, after I left my son Edward in possession of Hopeville Farm, St. Peter's, I proceeded to London, on my way to Teignmouth, in Devon; I passed a few days in London, and then took the coach to Winchester, 120 miles. In passing through the New Forest, which is very extensive, we saw a great number of ponies and foals, which the poor are permitted to turn in gratis; some of these they use in a variety of ways; others they leave until of an age to be sold. They are considered hardy, and are much sought after at Canterbury and other markets. They are commonly called *foresters*, and used to be cheap. Most of these people live in huts of their own building. As we proceeded, we saw large plantations of fir and other trees, and extensive sheep walks.

The coaches, however, proceed at such a rapid rate, that persons, not knowing the country, can get but little information, unless they sit by the coachmen, some of whom are very intelligent men, and much superior to the old fashioned, bluff, coarse, and uncivil creatures, who drank every time they stopped, so that, by the end of their journey, they were nearly tipsy. Such men would not do under the improved system; nor could they drive such horses as are now used, which go from ten to twelve miles an hour, with scarce any time allowed for passengers to get refreshments on the road. Before we reached Winchester, we found the land good and well-cultivated; but near Southampton, the soil is indifferent. The population of Southampton is very large, and the inns, shops, &c., of superior style.

The next day, I proceeded to Dorchester and Bridport. The weather was unfavourable, with a thick fog, so that the country could not be seen. The gentlemen's houses, built in a style of elegance, were thatched, as were the cottages. This is so customary, that we passed a church that was thatched; beautifully done with reeds. From Bridport, we drove on to Exeter:

very hilly. The arable land is fenced with stone walls, and large flocks of sheep run over a great extent of country.

We passed through Honiton, which is celebrated for its manufacture of lace. There are some good houses and pleasure grounds in this neighbourhood, and the country is very beautiful.

EXETER is a fine city : the population large ; the inns good. It being one o'clock, when I arrived, I had but little time for observation before the coach proceeded to Teignmouth, my destination. Our route lay through many small towns and villages, over a delightful country, well planted with orchards. There are also good pastures, with cows, sheep, &c. We passed through Dawlish, a very neat watering-place, on to Teignmouth, where, when I arrived, (having travelled 260 miles from home,) my friend, Mr. Hervey, surgeon, met me at the office, to conduct me to his house with a hearty welcome. Here I had the pleasure to find Mrs. Hervey, and her little boy, in good health. We had tea, over which we spent our time most agreeably.

Teignmouth, East and West, are so joined together, as not to be observed by those who do not know the boundaries. In each there is a Church, and all their parochial matters are separate. Mr. Hervey resided in East Teignmouth, where there are Public Rooms, Assembly Rooms, Billiard Rooms, and Libraries. A delightful walk, called *the Den*, by the sea shore, with a drive for carriages, is very much frequented by the public ; for, as the country is hilly, and the roads indifferent, (except the turnpike ones which are very good,) few go out, unless on business. The Manor of East Teignmouth, belongs to Lord Courtenay, and of the West, to Lord Clifford, whose seat is at Ugbrooke, near Chudleigh. The seat of the former is at Powderham Castle, near Exmouth. In the olden time, both families discharged the duties of chivalry, and commanded Devon and Cornwall. Devon is bounded by Somersetshire on the East ; Cornwall on the West ; the Bristol Channel on the North ; the English Channel on the South.

It is about 200 miles in circumference ; has forty market

towns; 394 parishes; 1,733 villages; 117 vicarages; and one city, (Exeter.) The principal rivers are the Ex, the Tamar, the Torridge, the Taw, and the Plym. The inhabitants are celebrated as a strong and robust people.

On the road from Teignmouth to Shaldon, is a very handsome bridge, which was finished on the 8th of June, 1827, under the direction of Mr. Hopkins. It is 1,671 feet long, and 26 wide, and cost £26,500. The present rent is £905. per year. Each person pays one penny to go over it, and the same to return; horses, two-pence; and every beast and carriage in the like proportion.

The Church at East Teignmouth was re-built in 1823, and is equal to any remains of Saxon antiquity in the kingdom. The rich carved stone altar-piece, executed by Kendal, with the fine picture of our Saviour crowned; the highly wrought and ornamental mahogany pulpit, and reading-desk; the rich stained window, by Mr. Gray, of London; a very fine organ; and the vaulted transept and porch, produce a degree of pleasure to the spectator. It is fitted up for 1,780 persons, and the duties are performed by the Rev. Mr. Phillot, curate to Dr. Richards, in a way highly satisfactory to a full and very respectable congregation, twice on Sundays. The prayer he used before his sermon made such an impression on my mind, that I entered it in my Journal; and I hope to be excused publishing it for the edification of others. "Let us pray for the whole race of mankind, dispersed over the face of the earth, by whatsoever sect, title, or party distinguished; that those who have not received the light of the Gospel, may, by the blessing of God, speedily come to the truth; and that those, to whom he has imparted this blessed hope, may, by a suitable improvement in virtue and goodness, deserve the inestimable benefit. Let no religious difference ever make us forget the indispensable duties of humanity: let the frailties and errors of our brethren, rather excite our compassion than our resentment, remembering that we also have much to be forgiven. May this congregation, O Lord, receive thy word

and practice it with sincerity. For the rest, O God ! may we, with confidence, look up to thee, summing up our imperfect petitions in that most excellent form of prayer which our Lord himself hath taught us, saying, Our Father, &c."

West Teignmouth Church, or Chapel, to Bishopsteignton, has eight bells in the tower, which is a lofty structure of the octagonal shape, 76 feet in diameter, with octagonal buttresses. This singular building is calculated to hold 2,000 persons. It has no organ ; the Rev. Mr. Rhodes does the duties to a very full congregation, and preaches extemporaneously.

These towns derive their names from being situated on the North West, and North East bank of the river " Teign."

In the reign of Henry the Eighth, a statute passed to amend the Haven of Teignmouth.

In that of Henry the Third, a market was granted on Saturdays.

In 1253, a fair was granted, of one day, three times a year.

In 1690, the French fleet made a descent here, and burnt the place. A petition was sent to the King, stating that property to the amount of £11,030. 6s. 10d. had been destroyed. The collection was so liberal, that the whole amount was obtained, and the street, called " French Street," was rebuilt, which is now (1835) standing.

Myrtles, and other evergreens, grow ten or twelve feet high, in consequence of the mildness of the climate ; so that the gardens, with those plants, and the geranium hedges, by far exceed any thing I ever saw, as to beauty and perfection.

The elm-trees by the road-side, and in the lanes, are very high. The custom is to trim off the branches, every three or four years, to encourage the growth of the tree.

This answers very well in this moist country, where, in many of the roads, and along the hedges, the water is continually running.

Orchards.—Orchards are very general, and planted with rough apples for cyder ; but table-fruit, as they call it, (eating-

apples or pears) is scarce and very dear. Cyder is cheap, 25s. per hogshead.

Cyder.—The farms are very small ; but from the advantages of cyder, and their dairies, they do not cultivate much corn. The meadows produce great crops of grass ; hence they fatten a great number of cattle, which are very fine.

The Devonshire Agricultural Society was formed in 1791, for the improvement of agriculture.

In 1820, there were 11,265 hogsheads of cyder, sent from the ports of Exeter and Dartmouth, to London.

To return to Teignmouth. There are races and regattas annually, in August, which have been well supported.

Here is also a Mechanics' Institution. The following is a Syllabus of the Lectures given at this Institution, during the first Session.

April	29—J. Sweetland, Esq., on the advantages of	Useful Knowledge.
May	2—Mr. Curtis	Water.
	9—Mr. Harvey	Electricity.
	16—Rev. E. D. Rhodes	Astronomy.
	23—Mr. Edwards	Pneumatics.
	30—Mr. W. R. Jordan	Natural History.
June	6—Mr. J. B. West	Hydrostatics.
	13—Mr. Tozer	Jurisprudence.
	20—Mr. Curteis	Chemistry.
	27—Mr. Eaton	Mechanics.
July	4—Mr. Harvey	Natural History.
	11—Rev. E. D. Rhodes	Astronomy.
	18—Mr. Edwards	Pneumatics.
	25—Rev. H. J. Roper	Phonics.
August	1—Mr. J. B. West	Hydrostatics.
	8—Mr. Eaton	Mechanics.
	15 Mr. W. R. Jordan	Natural History.
	22—Rev. H. J. Roper	Phonics.
	29—Mr. Curtis	Chemistry.

J. B. West, Honorary Secretary

BABBICOMBE is a very romantic place. Its beautiful serpentine walks are accommodated with rustic chairs, grottoes, and every thing to render it delightful to a party of pleasure. The bay and sea-shore are also much frequented by persons who collect shells ; there are lime-stones, and exquisite specimens, from marble quarries, in the vicinity.

RINGMORE AND SHALDON.—Ringmore Church is just over the long bridge, on the right ; Shaldon is on the left. The inhabitants of both attend this place of worship. The Church is very ancient, and appears to have been enlarged at different periods ; there is the date of 1639.

Mr. Hervey and myself attended on the day the Rev. Mr. Hutton read himself in, and preached, extempore, to a crowded and respectable congregation. The late vicar was of the old school.

DAWLISH is a particularly neat Church ; has recently been fitted up with much taste ; and has a good organ. It is one hundred and twenty feet long, and fifty-four wide ; capable of containing 2,000 persons, and has some very handsome marble tablets.. One of them is to the memory of Mrs. Baylay, wife of the vicar of Margate, who died at her sister's in Dawlish. Of course it surprised me ; I was also very much astonished to find a rev. gentleman, from near Sandwich, that day at church, who, with two others from Kent, were residing in this place, and with whom I dined, and spent many happy hours, during my stay in Devon. The Rev. Dr. Perkins has the living.

In the Church-tower are six bells. The church-yard has two small yew-trees, which have not been long planted. There are *eleven* family tombs close together, although the church-yard has abundance of room. A short distance from the Church is an estate called Luscombe, belonging to Charles Hoare, Esq., of London, banker, who has a delightful mansion here, and farms the land in superior style. His horses, harnesses, cows, pigs, and poultry, were, by far, more like those in Kent, than any I had seen in Devon.

The village of Dawlish, being close to the sea, has public baths, and libraries, shops, good inns, lodging houses, machines for bathing, sedan chairs, and carriages of every sort, public schools, and Bible societies. There are regattas annually.

The houses are very good, and fit for families, with coach-houses, stabling, and exceedingly well-planted gardens. I never saw, anywhere, such fine myrtles, geranium hedges, and all sorts of beautiful evergreens, with flowers of every description. A rivulet runs through the village to the sea.

On the 10th of November, 1810, a sudden swelling of the rivulet washed away several lodging houses, and a new lawn, in the lower part of the village. Its ravages extended as far as Haldon.

HALDON, ASHCOMBE, and MAMHEAD, are but a short distance from this place. My friends, Messrs. Michell, Jones, Eaton, and Elliot, sen., were very kind in accompanying me in these, and other walking excursions; one or other joined me as often as opportunity suited. We young men of Teignmouth, walked to every place, within eight or ten miles out, and back again in a day; though any three of us, together, counted more than 208 years.

NEWTON ABBOTT and NEWTON BUSHELL, are the names of two parishes now united, constituting one town.

It was here that William, Prince of Orange, first read his proclamation, on the pedestal of the Town Cross, still standing to commemorate that event.

It was singular that I should meet with a school-fellow, whom I had not seen but once for upwards of forty years. He recognised me walking up the town with Mr. Michell. We were much pleased to see each other, and frequently met afterwards, when we enjoyed many good jokes together. He lived a few miles beyond Newton; myself, seven miles from it.

The population, by the census of 1831, was 1,859, including the adjoining parish of Wolborough, which has a paved foot-path all the way from the town; half a mile, at least. The Church is ancient, and has a very neat light screen in it. The

church-yard has many graves, with stones along the edge to form the shape of the grave, and then filled up with earth. They are not so neat as our brick-graves, constructed of a proper shape, and which will last for ages.

Here are three Churches, and a Chapel of Ease, building. The Market has been removed ; and a new one was built in 1826.

We saw, at a watch-maker's, a carriage run on a circular board, stop, and take up a figure, (meaning to imitate life,) and proceed round and round. It attracted considerable notice.

The market is held on Wednesday, and people frequent it from Teignmouth and other places, to supply their own markets, or themselves and families. Apples are in great abundance all round this neighbourhood, and cyder is manufactured at about sixteen shillings per hogshead. The fruit is gathered in October for London, or for exportation ; but for early consumption, it is left upon the ground after dropping off, and then thrown up in heaps for several weeks, to improve and soften the cyder.

In going up the river from Teignmouth to Newton, in the regular passage (daily) boat, we saw the farmers carrying wheat upon *drays*, or sledges, to the ricks ; that is, they generally make a rick of the produce of each field, however small — say one, two, or at most, three acres ; if they exceed that quantity, then two or three ricks are made for the accommodation of carrying them home. These ricks are particularly well thatched, and, of course, secure from rain.

As we approached Newton, we saw several young herons, curlews, and other birds, as awkward as goslings, stalking about on the swamps, where no person could venture to follow them. The sea-gulls, and a variety of other large birds, procure a living on these shores. The boats are generally rowed by a man and his wife. The price is sixpence, there and back, and no fee expected.

TORNESS is one of the most ancient towns in the kingdom, and the situation is singularly fine. By a date, 3d April, 1449, the prior, Richard Stoke, gave £10. to erect the present belfry. The Church was re-built in 1432, and has an elegant screen of stone; the altar piece is of Grecian design. It was incorporated by a charter from King John.

HACCOMBE, a demesne long inherited by the Carew family. It is the smallest parish in England, as to the number of dwellings, which are only two—the mansion-house, and the parsonage. In the Church are various monuments to the Carew families, up to July, 1828.

BISHOPSTEIGNTON is two miles from Teignmouth, and belonged to the See of Exeter, before the conquest; the river Teign, runs at the foot of the parish, on the South side, for two miles, "*with fat and fertile fields.*"

The Rev. John Comyns is the lord of the manor. The Church is very ancient: eighty-two feet long, and thirty-five feet wide.

The Vicarage-house is a handsome building, near the Church, where Mr. Comyns (the Vicar) resides. Mr. Comyns is also Vicar to West Teignmouth, to which the Rev. Mr. Rhodes is Curate. The Church has recently been fitted up, and very much improved; the congregation is exceedingly respectable.

The church-yard, which has laurels planted, so as to form a hedge round it, looked particularly neat.

RADWAY is a place with the remains of a Palace. Bishop Bronsecombe resided here nearly a century before Bishop Grandison. In a letter from the latter, to Pope John the 12th., dated 1322, he describes the Palace as a beautiful structure. It is now in ruins. Mr. Hervey and I took a plan of it. Round the premises, were some excellent orchards, with apples in abundance, and some fine elm-trees by the roadside

KINGSTEINGTON, anciently a demesne of the Crown, and, by Henry I., bestowed on Richard de Burden: the manor belongs to the Clifford family. The Church was consecrated May 3, 1318. The tower is a stately structure, eighty-two feet high. The Church is in good repair; a stream runs by the footpath leading to it.

This village has a great number of poor families. There are clay-pits, whence is obtained the material which is exported to the potteries of Staffordshire, &c.

BOVEY-TRACEY, a small town in a single street. This parish was an ancient manor of the Tracey family, barons of Barnstaple; heirs of the Sir William de Tracey who took the lead in Thomas a Becket's assassination, at Canterbury, 1170.

This Church is dedicated to that saint. The pulpit and screen are of exquisite workmanship.

King Henry the 3rd, (1259), granted a market on Thursday, and a fair for three days, on the 7th July annually, being the feast of St. Thomas of Canterbury. Here are coal pits, and potteries for coarse earthenware.

IDEFORD.—This Church is particularly ancient, and every thing corresponds. The door and lock ought to be sent to the British Museum, as a curiosity. I thought Fordwich, in Kent, beat any thing I ever saw; but this rude workmanship excels it. My friend, Mr. Jones, and myself, happened to meet a bridal party, who had just been married, which gave us the opportunity of entering the Church. There are three bells, and they rang merrily for the happy couple just united.

The Vicar's house and gardens are very near the Church. The cottages, and every thing round the neighbourhood, indicate poverty.

STOKEINGHEAD, about four miles over the bridge, in an opposite direction to the last place, is, if possible, more ancient and more deplorable. My friends, Mr. Michell and Mr. Jones,

found this Church undergoing repairs, by taking the old oak benches away, with an intention to put up pews. The antiquity of this Church, and of the houses, or rather the *mud cots*, is beyond description. The clergyman's house, and a school-room, have just been fitted up.

CHUDLEIGH has frequently suffered by fire ; and, in consequence of the houses being, in general, thatched, the destruction has always been very great. Two hundred houses were burnt on the 22nd of May, 1807, at noon, from a baker's shop having caught fire. A public subscription was set on foot, for the sufferers, and the sum of £21,000. collected to re-build their dwellings.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, was consecrated November the 6th, 1259, by Bishop Bronsecombe. It is 109 feet in length, and 36 wide ; the tower 22 feet high, and containing six bells. In 1669, a Free Grammar School was founded here. The town is greatly improved by wide streets, and good shops of every sort ; and the Clifford's Arms Inn, with others, afford excellent accommodation. As we walked over the barren heath, everything looked dreary ; but on a nearer approach, the land was well cultivated. It appeared singular to see three horses in a plough, with two drivers ; a girl to lead the first horse, and a boy the others.

In Kent, a boy drives four horses with regularity ; by which means, we get one acre and a half of land well ploughed with one man and a boy, in eight hours ; or one and a quarter, with three horses ; but we never have two drivers to a plough, or wagon, with three or four horses, neither do we use reins, the men guiding them by their voice.

After we had our dinner, (for *one shilling* each), we looked over the town, and walked our seven miles back to tea.

UGBROOK, near Chudleigh, is the seat of Lord Clifford, and from its varied beauties of wood, water, rocks, &c., may be called the gem of Devonshire. The park abounds with deer ; and the noble family of Clifford trace their pedigree to Rich-

ard II., Duke of Normandy, 1026. The present peer has greatly improved the natural beauties of Ugbrook, and is the sixth baron of Chudleigh. About half a mile from the town is Chudleigh Rock, which rises, almost perpendicularly, to the height of several hundred feet.

TORBAY was the principal station of the Channel fleet, under Earl St. Vincent, who held his head-quarters, and councils of war, at Tor Abbey. In 1688, the Prince of Orange landed at Brixham, and Sir Charles Hardy sought refuge here, from the fleets of France and Spain, under the command of — Dorvilliers.

TORQUAY is one of the most popular and esteemed watering-places in England, and was first brought into notice by the families of the officers, stationed in the Bay, in 1805.

It is a place of the greatest natural beauties ; hill and dale, well planted, and a variety of gothic-built houses, in every direction. The town is more frequented in winter, from its being such a very mild climate ; many persons are recommended to reside here, by their medical attendants, particularly in consumptive cases. In summer it is excessively hot, chiefly in consequence of the reflection from the lime-stone rocks on each side, and the surrounding hills.

The Harbour is built of stone, (quarries of which are abundant in the neighbourhood,) and in shape resembles that of Ramsgate, but is much smaller. There are good shops, in the London style ; a Royal Hotel ; the Commercial Inn ; and others.

The new Church is like a dissenting chapel, both the interior and exterior. In consequence of the increased population, besides visitors, a Chapel of Ease is building. My friend, Mr. Michell, having challenged me to walk and see this place, I could not well refuse a journey of eight miles, when my challenger was turned 82 years. Under these circumstances we set out on the 4th of August, at nine o'clock in the morning, and saw men reaping, mowing, and cutting peas,

neither of which they did as we do in Kent ; consequently I showed them, having, in my youth, learned every branch of harvest-work, and the use of agricultural implements. Having arrived, we dined, and then looked over the town ; and on our return, walked round by St. Mary's Church, a village so named, of a large size. The Church is a fine ancient structure, and has a large tower very high. The Church-yard is full of tombs, and black head or grave-stones, which are taken from the slate-coloured stone quarries, in this neighbourhood.

By the church-gate is a board, hung up in a tree, for the purpose of putting on parochial notices and bills of sales, instead of their being affixed to the church doors.

HARVEST.—In harvesting their corn, I perceived it to be green. The wheat is cut with a hook, which strikes inwards, close to the ground ; and the sheaves are made up very small ; barley and oats were mowed as in Kent, but cut sooner, and lie but a few days, when they are carried into small ricks, which are exceedingly well thatched. They are, consequently, secured from rain, and by being in small ricks, they do not get heated. The thatch is taken off with care, when carried to the barns, and preserved for two or three years, for the same purpose. Beans and peas are not much grown ; but vetches very general. The farms are not large, and being in orchards, pasture, and corn, there is but little of each to manage. The produce of the apples is made into cyder, which is the common beverage. The cows being very good, and the pastures excellent, the farmers are induced to pay due attention to the dairy ; consequently, their butter and clotted cream are in high repute, particularly in London, which receives a constant supply of both by the coaches, &c. There is but little corn grown, beyond the consumption of the farmer, except by those upon a larger scale, and they are few in number. As a proof of the small quantities that are grown, I have seen men cleaning wheat, by sifting it from a cart, on a hill, to blow away

the chaff, the corn falling on a sail-cloth, and then put into sacks and carried back. This, the men told me, was their usual method. In Kent, we set store by the chaff, as food for horses ; but here their horses run to grass all the year, and have hay given them on the pasture land. Another custom they have, is that of carrying out manure, or strong lime, for their lands, on horses' backs. Carts are used occasionally. I have seen sacks of corn brought into town on horses' backs, laid in crooks, on pad-saddles. Hay, also, is cut in long tresses, and laid over the backs of the horses. The sheep are very good, but they do not dock the lambs until November, when they go on turnips, which they are turned upon with others, without restraint, or folded as we do in Kent. The men and maid-servants are hired by indentures of apprenticeship, from any age until they are twenty-one. I was at a farmhouse for a week, near Exeter, and learnt that poor persons' children are put out to farmers from twelve or fourteen years of age ; and the parish officers give five pounds, as a premium, to the master or mistress, who take them into board and clothe, for the time agreed upon. When they behave properly, they give them money on fair-days or holidays. Thus they continue, with an understanding that their good conduct will secure them other service in future. The female servants are sought after for dairy-maids in gentlemen's families ; and others prefer an apprenticeship for many reasons. The introduction of orchards is supposed to date 300 years back. Cherries, pears, and walnuts, are raised in some parts, for market.

The cyder is made in *pound houses* ; a sort of hovel, containing the mill and screw press, with cisterns to ferment the liquor, &c. The apples are gathered to make rough cyder ; but are allowed to drop off, and are thrown in heaps, to mellow, (which prevents them from fretting, as they term it,) for cyder intended for present use. Estates are held here by life tenure ; the proprietors of the fee-simple, lease their estates generally for three lives, or ninety-nine years. Leases of this kind are valued at eighteen years' purchase of the gross rent

and taxes. The lessee is generally bound to keep up buildings and fences. The practice of *beat-burning* has long been introduced. In an old tract in the British Museum, it is called "Devonshiring," and in many parts here, as well as in Kent, and other places, it is termed "*Denshiring*."

CUSTOMS. The style of driving the plough, is with two horses, generally; but sometimes with three, in which case they have a girl to guide the first horse, (in addition to a boy to the wheel-horse,) who keeps on chanting, counter-tenor; the boy, at intervals, throwing in his hoarser notes to animate the horses, as music does a marching army; or the song, men rowing boats. You can hear them, at a distance, call out in a breath, "Wot Peter," "Wot Tom," or "Bob," as may happen, to be their names, (these being the general names of horses.) The word "Wot," is to keep off; "Comehither," is to you; and "Wey" is to stop. Their ploughs are very simple, and cost about sixteen shillings; the harrows and rolls are good. Their forks are very small, as if made for children; and the shovels have long handles, four and five feet long, with a small plate, in the shape of a heart divided; this is used in preference to those we have, which they called "engineer's tools," and obliged a man to stoop; which they never do at any work.

The ladders are made the round side of the rib within. We have the flat side inwards, which gives more room for a man's foot in going up or down, as bricklayers, thatchers, &c. The former, in this county, draw up their materials by a winch.

The horses are small, but exceedingly active, and fit for troopers; many of them are used by the yeomanry. The plan of having four horses in a team, is not observed, as in Kent; for when they leave work, they are soon after turned out to graze. The cows, and other stock, are not shut up in a farm-yard, as with us, to make a good heap of manure, and fed with oil-cake and hay; for as they get plenty of lime cheap, and less carriage, and obtain good crops, which

nature produces without much labour, they do not require artificial means.

Their cows being good, they pride themselves much on their daries, which enable them to rear many pigs, and occasion them to be cheap. Fatted pork is only five shillings per score.

Having perambulated the sterile rocky sides of the hills, I shall return to the pleasures of Teignmouth. The Mechanic's Institution afforded much pleasure, once a week, as I have observed. The ball-rooms are fashionably attended, and the books in Croydon's well-conducted library, amuse and instruct those who are fond of a good selection.

The public walks are much frequented by genteel persons; the tradesmen are very obliging and respectable; the town is well supplied with meat, poultry, and fish. Coals, wine, &c., by the traders, and other craft. Coaches from Veal's London Hotel, to Exeter, on to London, every day; and the Mail from London every evening. Bankers, Messrs. Langmead, and Jordon. Magistrates—Messrs. Sweetland, Langmead, and Curtis, who hold a court occasionally between the assizes, which are held at Exeter, as the whole of Devon is in that diocese.

In West Teignmouth, are schools, where from two to three hundred children are educated on the national system, founded by the Elwill family; another was founded in 1731, by Capts. John and Thomas Coleman, by their joint benefactions, where thirteen children are instructed.

The Rev. Mr. Rhodes gives lectures, and examines them once a month. He also gives lectures at church, on Wednesday evenings, to a full congregation, which we used to attend.

The climate of this place is recommended to invalids, in preference to France, or Lisbon. The myrtle, and other plants, flourish, unsheltered, with beautiful verdure.

Torquay Regetta was an interesting sight; the day being fine, we made up a large party of ladies and gentlemen, and

were highly delighted to see all the gay equipages and fashionable persons from every part of the county. Soon after this, the Teignmouth races commenced, (August,) which also was a gay scene. A regatta followed, and much amusement was occasioned by six women, who rowed a boat against six men round the boundaries, and won the match. They were cheered tremendously on their arrival. This town, and Shaldon village, have a large number of very masculine women, who are in the constant habit of attending the fishing-boats. They were, on this occasion, dressed in white with blue ribbons. The scene occasioned much mirth.

DAWLISH, three miles from hence, had its annual races and regatta, and, of course, many of the same persons attended. The autumn now began to close upon us, and the friendly evenings commenced, with invitations to tea, cards, &c. Thus we spent our time happily, until the period arrived for my visiting Kent again; and having, with much regret, taken leave of my kind and hospitable friends, Mr. and Mrs. Hervey, I set out for Exeter, on my way to London. The following memoranda were made during my journey :—

March 11, 1835.—Having spent eight months very much to my satisfaction, I set out for Exeter, and arrived at Cockran's Inn, where I took my place for the next morning, when, unfortunately, it rained. But, having booked myself by the Pilot coach, I was obliged to proceed, or lose my fare. The roads were good, and we saw a great number of large plantations of fir and forest trees on to Wellington. It continued to rain so heavily, that we passengers put down our umbrellas and faced it. Having got wet through, I made up my mind to stop at BRIDGWATER, and change my clothes, rather than proceed, at the hazard of being laid up, and a doctor's bill to pay. There being a fair for stock, butter, cheese, cloths, &c., I walked down after dinner, with my umbrella, and was much surprised to see the quantities of every sort, and the wholesale manner in which they dealt. One man with a wagon-

load of cheese, butter, &c., would sell the whole to another man, who also has a wagon, with a cover, which he backs to the other, and the load is soon exchanged from one to the other. These wagons and carts appeared to be so numerous, that I took the trouble to count them, and found there were 115.

Here is an excellent church, well enclosed with iron railing. The market-place is fine, and the quay well stored with goods ; several ships unloading. The next morning I left the Clarence Hotel, for Bristol. It was a beautiful morning, and I enjoyed the view of the country, it being such a contrast to the hills of Devon ; flat, just like Sandwich flats, with some corn fields, which were badly cultivated. The beans were in wide rows, about nine to the rod, and as thick as possible ; we put eleven to the rod, and as thin as we can have them to be regular : consequently, they produce more.

TEAZLE.—The teasle is planted in rows, about a foot apart each way, from plants of two years old, taken from a bed, as we do cabbages. When it is ripe, they cut it by hand with a knife peculiarly formed, and then fasten it to polls to dry. It cannot be stacked, because the pressure would destroy the spines. In order to secure it, it is hung up in sheds ; some in cottages, even in the bed-rooms, by those whose gardens are cultivated. When dry, picked, and sorted for sale, in bundles, ten thousand best and small, make a peck. They vary from £4. to £22. the peck, according to the season and demand ; but from £5. to £7. is the average price. The manufacturers occasionally import teasle from Holland and France, when the price exceeds £8.

The dressing of a piece of cloth, consumes from 1,500 to 2,000 heads, which are used repeatedly, in the different stages of the process, according to the fineness of the cloth.

The Church Hill turnpike roads are very good ; the cottages and houses are generally covered with pantile roofs.

BRISTOL.—The fields by the road are fenced with stone walls, for many miles, up to Bristol, where the houses are mostly covered with pantile roofs, until you get into the city, which, I learn, is mentioned by Nonnius, as one of twenty-eight cities of Britain, in 620. It stands principally in Gloucester; and Robert, earl of Gloucester, son of Henry I., was founder of the Castle.

Bristol extends from east to west two miles, and three from north to south; and covers a surface of 1840 acres. The streets are narrow, in the ancient parts, which are now (1835) lighted with gas.

The Cathedral and the Church of St. Mary, Redclift, are the only parts of the original buildings founded in the reign of King Stephen, by Robert Fitzharding, whose monument is still preserved. There are twenty-six Churches. Saint Mary Redclift is, on all accounts, entitled to be considered the first parish Church in England. It was commenced in 1249, by Simon de Burton; and five Chapels of Ease have been built since.

In the eleventh century, here was a mart for slaves, collected from all parts of England; young men and women; of the latter, particularly those who were pregnant. They were sold in the public market, tied together with ropes. This was prior to the trade being removed to the West Indies. I dined at a friend's, (No. 12, Berkley Square,) and saw as much of the town as time would permit. The old parts have a very crowded population; the new parts, and those building, are in the improved London style.

The trade of every sort is very considerable, particularly in bacon. A steam-vessel landed eleven hundred hogs, the day before I was there, to one bacon merchant, from Ireland, whence they arrive, after a few days voyage, without injury, such as they used to sustain, during a long voyage, in sailing vessels, from suffocation and starvation. They now come safe

to hand in a day or two, instead of being as many weeks. The large number of pigs, reared by the Irish, causes them to be cheap; and the quantities brought to England, have been the reason of pigs and bacon being so cheap in this country, as to prevent the little farmers from rearing them with such profit as would remunerate him for his trouble, and, consequently, we have a much less quantity for our markets, which, if otherwise, would enable many of our people to obtain a profit that would assist him to pay the *high rents* for his land, which the Irish, who rear and sell those pigs, know nothing about. By these means, the poor of England will, in a few years hence, be as poor as they are in Ireland, because their corn, pigs, &c., can be sold for much less than we can bring them to market.—J. M.

BATH.—The land is well cultivated, and the pastures are stoked all the winter, as in Devon.

The buildings in this place and neighbourhood are very regular, and constructed with stones taken from the adjoining quarries, so that the greatest uniformity is observed. A book, called "A Guide to all Watering and Sea-bathing Places," printed in 1806, relates, that Richard Nash, Esq., master of the ceremonies at Bath, was called *King of Bath*. His codes serve to display his character as a man of whim, taste, and knowledge. Under his administration, *no rank*, or dignity, had any influence. He desired the Duchess of Queensbury, who appeared at a dress ball, in an apron of point lace, worth *five* hundred guineas, to take it off; which she did, and at the same time, requested his acceptance of it.

Another time, the Princess Amelia requested to have *one* dance more, after eleven o'clock. He replied that the laws of Bath, like those of Lycurgus, were unalterable.

To shew his gallantry, he took up a gentleman by his breeches and the collar of his coat, and threw him over into one of the baths, in consequence of his improper observations to a lady, whilst bathing, *quite naked*; which was then cus-

tomary. The gentleman sent him a challenge, and a duel took place, by which Mr. Nash was wounded in the pistol-hand. My authority farther states, that both sexes used to bathe together, quite naked, and not in private. Mr. Nash drove a carriage with six beautiful grey horses, and several out-riders.

The Prince of Wales, the Prince of Orange, and the nobility, gentry, &c., all treated him with the greatest respect. His picture is in the assembly-rooms. He died in 1761, and was buried, at the expence of the corporation, in the Abbey Church, with much pomp; and was succeeded by Mr. Collet. The public baths, and also the King's and Queen's baths, and the hot baths, are furnished with every accommodations for health and luxury; but *privately* and *separately*. The first discovery of these baths, was 863 years before Christ; and 2698 years since, up to 1835.

OBSERVATIONS.

What a change since both sexes bathed together, at Bath, and other places in England. Modesty is now properly observed, and endeavours to keep pace with religion. Slavery, as I have shewn, was once the trade of Bristol, in a public market, and since of the Indies, but is now abolished. Ladies, too, now wear fringed trowsers down to their ancles, for fear of shewing their legs. Machines with guides are used for bathing, and the authorities at watering places prevent persons from bathing improperly. So far, we are improving.

Bath is a beautiful place; with elegant buildings, and noble streets. The land is well cultivated; the stock good, and pastured, as in Devon, all the winter.

DEVISES is in Gloucestershire. The lands on this road have much larger fields, and are cultivated by men of capital and respectability. The land is light and stony for many miles. In the town we were amused by seeing the town beadle in a peculiar dress, in conformity to an ancient custom (or charter). He had a red cap, in shape like a hunting cap

and a jacket of various colours. On a plain of some extent, consisting of rough grass, is the shape of a large horse, cut out many years ago, by a shepherd's boy, on the side of a hill. The land being poor, the grass has never grown since the turf was taken away; consequently, this white horse is seen for a considerable distance in several directions, and is likely to remain so. It is exceedingly well done; and the hill, or place, is called *White-horse Hill*. As we approached toward London, I discovered we had got into Berkshire, by the well managed lands, which denoted that a wealthy population resided in the neighbourhood; and I regretted very much, that my time would not permit me to make any calls on my friends. We passed through Reading, and proceeded by Bushy Park, to London; and, having reached the Spread Eagle, I had my box taken to Jack's Coffee House, Mark Lane, where I had, on all occasions, found good accommodations by the same person for thirty-one years. Occupying my old quarters for two days, and visiting several of my friends, I proceeded on the third, for Canterbury; thence to Margate, and then to St. Peter's; and what I felt, I cannot describe, after an absence of eleven months from my native place, and the house I was born in, and where I had constantly resided, until this excursion.

S T. P E T E R ' S .

ON the 17th of March, 1835, I arrived at my native-place, having returned from my long tour into Devonshire. I was most happy to find my family in good health, and myself surrounded by many kind neighbours. I soon discovered that, during my absence, many alterations had been made in several families; and a variety of circumstances had occurred to change the general order of matters. The Rev. E. L. Sutton, our late respected vicar, was dead; in consequence of which, neither the Rev. G. Masters, D.D., our curate, nor the Rev. C. G. Davies, of Broadstairs, would be wanting in future. This was a very unexpected change.

The New Poor Laws, also, made a very great alteration in our parochial matters; and, as they are not generally understood, I shall introduce some portion of them for the information of my readers.

UNIONS.

The Reform Bill having passed, the Poor Law Commissioners were appointed, and the following Rules were published:—

To all to whom these presents shall come, We, the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, send Greeting.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of the powers given to us, in and by an Act passed in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of his present Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales," we, the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, appointed under the said Act, did, by an Order under our hands and seal, bearing date the, order and declare that the parishes and places named in the margin of the said order, which are situated in the count . . . of, being the same which are now named in the margin at the foot of this page, should, on the day of be, and thenceforth should remain, united for the administration of the laws for

the relief of the poor : And further, that on the day of, in the manner therein mentioned, the said parishes and places should respectively elect a Guardian or Guardians for the said Union.

And whereas, by the said Act, it is provided that the Poor Law Commissioners shall prescribe the duties of Guardians, and shall also, as and when they shall see fit, direct the Guardians of any Union to appoint such paid officers, with such qualifications as the said Commissioners shall think necessary, for superintending or assisting in the administration of the relief and employment of the poor, either within or out of a Workhouse, and for the examining and auditing, allowing or disallowing, of accounts in such Union, and otherwise carrying the provisions of the said Act into execution : and the said Commissioners are thereby empowered to define, and specify, and direct the execution of the respective duties, and determine the continuance in office or dismissal of such paid officers, and the amount and nature of the security to be given by, and regulate the amount of salaries payable to, such officers respectively, and the time and mode of payment thereof.

Now know ye that, in pursuance of the said provisions of the said Act, We, the said Poor Law Commissioners, do hereby order, direct, and declare, that—

1. Upon, and from and after, the said, the ordering and directing of all relief to the poor of the several parishes and places comprised in the Union constituted by the order hereinbefore recited, and the building, hiring, and providing of any workhouse, poorhouse, or other premises for the reception and maintenance of paupers therein, and the altering, improving, or enlarging the same, or any other existing workhouse or poorhouse within the said Union, and the regulation and management thereof, and the hiring or purchasing of land for such workhouse or workhouses, or for the employment of paupers therein, shall appertain and belong exclusively to the Guardians of the said Union ; subject, however, in all cases to the powers of the Poor Law Commissioners for the time being, and such orders, regulations, rules, and directions, as are herein contained, or as may hereafter be issued by the said Commissioners : and saving and excepting such powers and authorities as in the aforesaid Act are given or reserved to Justices of the Peace and Overseers of the Poor.

2. No Guardian shall have power to act in virtue of such office, except as a member, and at a meeting of the said Board of Guardians, and except

as hereinafter is provided with reference to summoning extraordinary meetings of the Guardians, and except also as in the aforesaid Act is excepted.

3. All the powers and authorities hereby or by the said Act granted to or vested in such Guardians, shall and may from time to time be exercised by the major part of the Guardians who shall attend at any meeting to be holden as is herein directed : but no act of any such meeting, except for the purpose of adjourning the same, shall be valid, unless three Guardians at least shall be present and concur therein.

4. The Guardians shall at their first meeting elect out of the whole number of Guardians a chairman and a vice-chairman, who shall continue to act as such until the next annual election of Guardians shall take place ; and at every meeting during the year the chairman, or in his absence the vice-chairman, shall preside ; and if at any meeting the chairman and vice-chairman shall be absent, the Guardians present shall elect a chairman of that meeting : And when there shall be an equal number of votes upon any question, including the vote of the presiding chairman, he shall have a casting vote.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

5. The first meeting of the Guardians shall be held at.....on the183...., and shall commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon ; at which meeting every Guardian is hereby required to attend : but if three Guardians be present at such first meeting, the non-attendance of the remainder shall not invalidate the proceedings of such meeting.

6. The Guardians shall meet once at least in every week at..... for the execution of their duties, and shall, at their first meeting, determine upon some fixed day of the week, and some fixed hour between eight o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon for holding such weekly meetings, and also on some convenient place for holding the same.

7. Notice of the first of the said weekly meetings, and of the place, day and hour fixed for holding the same, shall be given in a manner hereinafter directed ; but it shall not be necessary to give notice of any other than the first of such weekly meetings.

8. If three Guardians be not present at any weekly or other meeting, the Guardian or Guardians who shall be present shall adjourn the same to the next day of weekly meeting, or to such other day previous to the next weekly meeting, as he or they shall think fit ; and, thereupon, the

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clerk shall make an entry in the minute book of the adjournment, and of the cause thereof; and in case no Guardian shall attend, the clerk shall make an entry of such failure of attendance; provided, that, in either case, one hour and no more shall be allowed to elapse from the time fixed for the commencement of the meeting before any such entry be made as is above directed.

9. The majority of the Guardians present at any weekly meeting may, if necessary, adjourn the same, to the day of the next weekly meeting, or to such other day previous to the next weekly meeting, as they may think fit.

10. Any two Guardians, by a notice in writing according to the Form A, may direct the clerk to the Board of Guardians to summon an extraordinary meeting of the Board at any time by such notice as hereinafter is mentioned.

11. Notice of the first weekly meeting of the Guardians, and notice of adjournment of a weekly or other meeting, and notice of an extraordinary meeting, shall be given in writing according to the Forms B, C, and D, and signed by the clerk to the Board of Guardians; and two days, at least, before the day upon which the meeting to which such notice relates is to take place, the clerk to the Board of Guardians shall give or cause to be given to each Guardian resident within the Union, or cause to be left at his place of abode, a copy of such notice.

12. If any case of emergency shall arise, requiring that a meeting of the Guardians should immediately take place, they, or any of them may meet, and act as if a regular notice had been given; and may take such case into consideration, and give order therein, provided always that such order shall only be valid and have effect, until the next weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD.

13. At each weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians, the business shall be conducted in the following order:—

Firstly. They shall read over the minutes of the preceding weekly meeting, and of any extraordinary meeting which shall have been held during the preceding week, and cause an entry of the same having been so read to be made in the minutes.

Secondly. They shall dispose of such business as may have arisen out of the minutes so read, and give the necessary directions thereon.

Thirdly. They shall consider and decide upon, and give the necessary directions respecting all applications which shall have been made since the last meeting, and also respecting the amount and nature of relief to be given or continued to the paupers upon the books of the parishes or places in the said Union, or within any of the workhouses thereof, until the next weekly meeting, or during such other time as such relief may be deemed to be necessary.

Fourthly. They shall hear and consider applications of any paupers which may be made at the existing meeting ; but no such application shall be heard, unless such paupers shall have previously applied to the relieving officer for the parish from which such paupers claim relief.

Fifthly. They shall determine the kind of work to be performed by the paupers, either in or out of the workhouse.

Sixthly. They shall examine the books and accounts of the several relieving officers, receive reports on the state of the workhouse or workhouses of the Union, and give all needful directions thereon.

Seventhly. They shall give the necessary directions to the churchwardens and overseers of the several parishes in the Union, for providing such sums as may be requisite for the relief of the poor of such parishes, and for defraying such proportion of the general expenses of the Union, as shall be lawfully chargeable on such parishes respectively.

Eighthly. The Guardians present, or the presiding chairman in their behalf, shall sign the minutes of the proceedings.

APPOINTMENT OF CLERK, TREASURER, AND RELIEVING OFFICERS.

14. At the first meeting of the Guardians, or within one month after the same, the Guardians shall appoint a fit and proper person to be clerk to the Board of Guardians, and a fit and proper person to be treasurer to the said Union, and shall take such security for the proper discharge of the said office of treasurer as shall seem to them necessary and fitting ; and shall also appoint such and so many competent person or persons as the said Board of Guardians shall think fit, to be a relieving officer or relieving officers of the said Union, and shall likewise determine the parishes or places for which each such relieving officer shall act ; and in case and so often as any person so appointed shall die, or resign, or be removed, the said Board of Guardians shall, as soon as conveniently may

be after such death, resignation, or removal, proceed in like manner to a new appointment; and the salaries of such clerk, treasurer, or relieving officers, shall be such as the said Poor Law Commissioners shall from time to time direct.

15. If any such clerk or relieving officer shall be at any time prevented by sickness or accident from the performance of his duties, the Board of Guardians may appoint a competent person to act as his temporary substitute.

16. If the Board of Guardians shall, in the event of any vacancy in the office of relieving officer or clerk, delay to make a new appointment, or to appoint a substitute in case of sickness or accident as aforesaid, the duties hereby required to be performed by such relieving officer shall in the cases aforesaid, and also in the mean time, and until the first relieving officer shall be appointed as herein directed, be performed by the overseers of the poor of the several parishes and places in the Union respectively; and the duties of clerk to the Board of Guardians shall in the like cases be performed by the vice chairman, or in his absence by some Guardian to be appointed by the chairman.

17. No person shall be chosen as such relieving officer unless he will undertake to reside in one of the parishes for which he may be appointed to act, and to devote his whole time to the employment, not following any other trade or profession whatsoever, nor unless he can read and write and keep accounts.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

18. The following shall be the duties of the clerk :—

Firstly. To attend all meetings of the Guardians, and to enter punctually into a book at every meeting the minutes of all the proceedings thereat; which minutes shall be submitted to the presiding chairman of the same for signature.

Secondly. To keep all such accounts, books of account, minute books, and other memoranda, as the Board of Guardians may think necessary, and as the Poor Law Commissioners may require.

Thirdly. To conduct the correspondence of the Board of Guardians according to their directions; and to make all necessary copies thereof, and preserve the same, and all letters and documents belonging to the Union.

Fourthly. To give such notices of adjourned and other meetings of the Guardians as hereinbefore are mentioned.

Fifthly. Generally to observe and fulfil all lawful orders and directions of the Board of Guardians; and likewise the rules, orders, and regulations already or to be hereafter issued by the Poor Law Commissioners.

DUTIES OF THE RELIEVING OFFICERS.

19. The following shall be the duties of each relieving officer:—

Firstly. To attend all weekly meetings of the Guardians, and all other meetings when summoned for that purpose.

Secondly. To receive all applications for relief, and to examine into the merits and circumstances of each case, and report the same to the Board at their next weekly meeting.

Thirdly. In cases of sudden and urgent necessity, to give such temporary relief as each case shall require, either by placing the pauper in the workhouse, or affording relief out of the house, in articles of absolute necessity, but not in money; whether the applicant for relief be settled in any parish or place comprised in the Union or not.

Fourthly. As soon as he shall have notice of the sickness of, or of any injury received by, any pauper in any of the parishes or places for which he may be appointed to act, he shall notify the fact to the medical officer, and in the mean time furnish such relief as the emergency of the case may call for; and shall also furnish such further relief, in or out of the workhouse, as the case, upon the certificate of the medical officer, may appear to require.

Fifthly. To keep a separate, full, and true account of all monies received and disbursed by him, for, or on account of the relief of the poor of each parish, for which he shall be appointed to act, and also of all articles received and given out by him for the relief of the outdoor poor, and to balance such account weekly, and present the same for inspection and approval, at the meeting of the Guardians.

Sixthly. To report to the Board of Guardians at their weekly meeting all cases in which relief shall have been given by the churchwardens or overseers of the poor of any parish or place for which he shall be appointed to act.

Sevently. To keep a book in which he shall enter the name of, and other particulars relating to the paupers relieved out of the workhouse, and the amount of relief afforded to them respectively; and to produce such book for the inspection of the Guardians, at every weekly meeting of the Board.

Eighthly. Once in every quarter of a year, as soon as conveniently may be after the respective days following, namely ; Lady-day, Midsummer-day, Michaelmas-day and Christmas-day, he shall make out a list according to Form E, for each of the parishes or places for which he may be appointed to act, of the paupers who have received relief during the previous quarter, and of the relief afforded them in or out of the workhouse, and shall affix copies of such lists respectively upon the principal doors of the parish churches of the parishes or places for which such lists are made ; which copies shall remain so affixed for three successive Sundays.

Ninthly. Generally to observe and fulfil all lawful orders and directions of the Board of Guardians, and likewise the rules, orders, and regulations already or to be hereafter issued by the Poor Law Commissioners.

20. DUTIES OF CHURCHWARDENS AND OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Firstly. The churchwardens and overseers of the poor of every parish or place in the Union shall make, assess, and collect all rates which shall be necessary for the relief of the poor, and for defraying all other charges and expenses which by law now are, or hereafter may be, chargeable on the same ; and shall duly and properly satisfy all such charges and expenses ; and shall, at the end of each quarter, submit to the auditor of the Union a distinct account and balance sheet, exhibiting the amount so collected and the amount so disbursed.

Secondly. They shall, from time to time, pay over from the rates so collected, all such sums as by the authority of the Board of Guardians expressed to them in writing, according to the Form K, signed by the presiding chairman of any meeting and two other Guardians present at the same, and countersigned by the clerk, shall be directed to be provided from the poor-rates of their respective parishes for the necessary relief of the poor thereof, and for defraying such proportion of the general expenses of the Union, as shall be lawfully chargeable on such parishes respectively ; and shall pay over such sums to such person or persons, at such times and places as by the same authority shall be directed, and shall take such person's receipt for the same ; and shall produce such authority and such receipt as their vouchers for those payments before the auditor of the Union in passing their quarterly accounts.

Thirdly. They shall provide, at the expense of the parish or place, a *Rate Book* according to Form G: and shall duly and punctually make the entries therein of the several matters mentioned in the headings of the several columns of the said Form; and every rate for the relief of the poor in such parish or place, and the allowance of such rate by the Justices, shall be recorded in the said *Rate Book*.

Fourthly. If any churchwarden or overseer of the poor of any parish or place in this Union shall in any case of sudden and urgent necessity deem it right that temporary relief to any pauper in articles of necessity, should be given out of the workhouse, such churchwarden or overseer shall, if possible, cause the same to be given by the relieving officer, for such parish or place; but if such churchwarden or overseer shall give such relief himself, he shall forthwith report the same in writing to such relieving officer.

Fifthly. If any churchwarden or overseer of the poor of any parish or place in this union shall be ordered under the 54th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act to give temporary relief in articles of absolute necessity, but not in money, to any poor person not settled nor usually residing in the parish, and shall give such temporary relief accordingly, he shall forthwith report the same in writing to the relieving officer for each parish or place.

Sixthly. If any churchwarden or overseer of the poor of any parish or place in this Union shall receive an order directing relief to be given to any person (duly certified under the hand and seal of one of the signing justices, to be of his own knowledge wholly unable to work) without requiring that such person shall reside in any workhouse, he shall forthwith transmit the same to the relieving officer for his parish to be laid before the Board of Guardians at their next meeting, that the Board of Guardians may be enabled without delay to give to the relieving officer the necessary directions as to the amount and nature of the relief to be given.

Seventhly. The churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the several parishes or places in this Union, are hereby enjoined in all things where their aid may be necessary or required by the said Guardians, or by any relieving officer acting under the directions of the said Guardians, to give their aid in carrying the orders of the said Guardians into effect, and generally to observe and fulfil all lawful orders

and directions of the Board of Guardians, and likewise the rules orders, and regulations already, or to be hereafter issued by the Poor Law Commissioners.

RELIEF.

21. Immediately from and after the first meeting of the Board of Guardians above directed, the Guardians of the Union, and the churchwardens and overseers of the several parishes and places comprised therein, and the relieving officers of the said Union immediately from and after the time of their appointment shall, to such extent as in the convenient and proper discharge of their several duties they may be enabled, observe and conform to, and carry into effect the following RULES and REGULATIONS relating to the relief of the poor in the said Union; and from and after the day of 183 , the said rules and regulations shall become peremptory and binding upon the parties above-mentioned, and shall not be departed from in any case, nor shall any relief be thereafter given from the poor-rates of any parish or place in the Union contrary thereto :—

Firstly. . No relief shall be given in money (except in cases of sickness or accident) to any able-bodied male pauper who is in employment, (the same not being parish work,) and in the receipt of earnings; nor to any part of his family who shall be dependent on him, or for whose relief and maintenance he shall be liable.

Secondly. If any able-bodied male pauper shall apply to be set to work by the parish, one-half at least of the relief which may be afforded to him or to his family shall be in kind.

Thirdly. One-half at least of the relief which may be afforded to widows or single women not being aged or infirm, shall be in kind.

Fourthly. No relief shall be given to any able-bodied male pauper by payment or payments, of, for, or on account of the rent for his house or lodging, or for the house or lodging of any part of his family who shall be dependent upon him, and for whose relief and maintenance he shall be liable, or by allowance towards such rent.

Fifthly. Except in case of accident, sickness, or other urgent necessity, no relief shall be afforded from the poor-rates of any parish or place comprised in the said Union, to any pauper between the ages of sixteen and sixty, belonging to any such parish or place comprised in the said Union, who shall not be resident therein : Provided always that this regulation shall not extend to any person not being

an able-bodied male pauper between the ages of sixteen and sixty who shall, on the day herein appointed for the first meeting of the Guardians, be in the receipt of relief from any parish or place comprised in the said Union, although not resident in such parish or place, and although such person shall continue a non-resident: but in every such case due inquiry shall be made as to the propriety of such relief being continued.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

22. The Guardians shall contract with some competent person or persons duly licensed to practise as a medical man, to be the medical officer or officers of the said Union, and to attend duly and punctually upon all sick paupers belonging to and resident within the Union, either in the workhouse or otherwise, and to supply such sick paupers with necessary medicines; and such contract shall contain a clause, by which the said medical officer shall engage to attend, at a fair and reasonable charge per head, to be named in such contract, on all persons not belonging to any parish or place comprised in the said Union, whom by law any such parish or place may be bound to relieve, whether under suspended orders of removal or otherwise.

23. The medical officer shall in every case, when required by the Guardians, or the relieving officer, or by the pauper on whom he is attending, give a certificate under his hand of the sickness of such pauper, or other cause of the attendance of such medical officer, the extent and nature of such sickness at the time of giving such certificate, and its probable duration, and such other particulars as may show how far the applicant is prevented from attending to his usual calling.

24. The medical officer shall make a weekly return to the Board of Guardians, according to the Form F, and shall also attend the Board of Guardians when summoned by them for that purpose.

RELIEF BY WAY OF LOAN.

25. Any relief, or the cost price thereof, which the Board of Guardians shall, after due consideration of the circumstances of the case, think fit to give by way of Loan, to or on account of any able-bodied male pauper, between the ages of twenty-one and sixty; or to or on account of his wife, or any part of his family under the age of sixteen, shall be considered as a loan to such pauper, and shall be recoverable as such under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

PURCHASE OF PROVISIONS AND OTHER ARTICLES.

26. The Board of Guardians shall order and direct the purchasing of the supplies of bread and flour, and meat, and other articles required for use in the workhouse, or for the relief of the paupers out of the workhouse in such manner as may appear to such Guardians best calculated to prevent imposition, and to promote economical management; and that with such view, such purchases shall, so far as circumstances will allow, be made upon tenders, after public advertisement in one county newspaper at least.

ACCOUNTS.

27. The Guardians shall, at their first weekly meeting, or within one month of the same, appoint a competent person to be auditor of the accounts, and immediately report such appointment to the Poor Law Commissioners; and such auditor shall four times in every year, that is to say within thirty days of each of the following days, namely, Lady-day, Midsummer-day, Michaelmas-day, and Christmas-day, examine and audit, allow or disallow the accounts of the said Union, and of the several parishes comprised therein, according to the laws in force for the time being for the administration of the relief of the poor; and the said auditor, having audited the quarterly account, shall with his own hand write a certificate of such audit at the foot of such account according to the Form H, and such accounts so audited, allowed, and certified, shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of the rate-payers of the parish or place to which such accounts relate.

28. That such auditor shall receive for the performance of such duty such sum as the Board of Guardians, with the consent of the Poor Law Commissioners, shall determine; and the auditor so appointed shall remain in office (unless he shall previously die, or resign) until he be removed therefrom by the said Commissioners, or by the said Board of Guardians, with the consent in writing of the said Commissioners; and in either of such cases, another auditor shall be in like manner appointed

Given under our hands and Seals, this day of
in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty

To the Overseers of the Poor and Churchwardens of the
several Parishes and Places comprised within the
Union, and to the Board of Guardians of the said Union when constituted.

For the parish of St. Peter's, Mr. John Mockett Cramp

and Mr. Thomas Christophers were chosen, and a very arduous undertaking it was. The inhabitants, as well as the paupers, felt great indignation at the power being placed in other hands, and our parish authorities losing, in a great measure, that which they had so long possessed.

SECOND TOUR TO DEVONSHIRE.

August 5.—Having made arrangements to visit my friends in Devonshire, again, I proceeded to Deal, for the purpose of going on board the *Zephyr* steam-vessel, from London to Topsham, which takes in passengers at Deal. I got on board about five o'clock in the afternoon, and on enquiry was told I should be landed at Exmouth, by seven or eight the next evening. As I am but a very inexperienced sailor, I chose a berth on deck, thinking I could encounter one night better there than by going below. It turned out that we were two nights on board. Captain Speirs and his men were very attentive to me in my illness; but nothing did me so much good as the sight of the red cliffs, which convinced me that we were on the coast of Devon; it cheered up my spirits; as I was aware we should soon see Exmouth, which we did about six o'clock in the morning. Having arrived safely at my lodgings, in Bicton-street, a cup of coffee refreshed me, and I prepared to attend the regatta with my friends.

It was a gay day; all the fashionables of Devon were present, and I was introduced to several families.

EXMOUTH is six miles from Teignmouth. The town is large, but the ancient part has narrow streets and low houses, which are mostly thatched.

In Bicton-street and Bicton-place, there are good houses, and a magnificent church and steeple, built by Lord and Lady Rolle, in a superior style, where service is performed *three* times on Sundays, to a very full congregation. The Beacon Hill is a long range of elegant family houses. At the entrance

is Ewin's Public Library, which is well attended. I used to go every day to read the papers, and met with some friends from Kent, and many others.

Louisa Terrace is beautifully situated just beyond ; and a great many gentlemen's houses are building, called Adelaide Place, Lyon House, &c., on the road to Exeter, with gardens.

This town belongs to the parish of Littleham, a mile and a half in the country ; consequently the new Church is a Chapel of Ease to that parish. In order to give no offence, by having two faces to the new church clock, which could not be seen every way, *there is none*. The clock goes very well, and people know the time *once* in each hour, when it strikes. Here are good shops, and inns of every description and accommodation, and many of the best tradesmen I ever saw. The new houses are well finished.

The Church has been built in a masterly manner, with good workmanship ; the organ and singing are both excellent.

I regretted to see a second-hand Royal Arms put up, far too small for its situation, and evidently used on some former occasion of less importance.

The Rev. Mr. Gatty, assisted by others, performs the duties much to the satisfaction of a crowded congregation. The regulation of providing for the aged and other poor persons, by giving them the preference in the centre aisle, is well judged.

The aged men are towards the pulpit ; others next, and the young last. The aged women, and others, are classed in like manner, on the opposite side of the passage. The most respectable inhabitants, trades-persons, &c., have pews round the church, and two large galleries.

The river being so near, which ebbs and flows to a great distance, many persons are enabled to get their living by collecting cockles, and other shell fish, in abundance, which they sell in the town.

LITTLEHAM is the mother church, one mile and a half in-

land. The structure is very ancient; a screen separates the two chancels, neither of which is ceiled. There are several good tablets in both; the reading and clerk's desk are on one side, and the pulpit on the other, with a sounding board. The Royal Arms are dated 1731; the Rev. Mr. Pressgrave, Vicar. Here are tombs and tablets to the memory of the Rev. John Humphry, 1673; Thomas Trevilian, 1740, aged 88 years; Mr. Henry Humphry, 1746, who left £50. to the poor, and on his tablet is a ship well executed on grey marble. Thomas Read, Rector, 40 years, 1706; Rev. Thomas Warren, Vicar, 16 years, 1772.

Sarah Spry, died 1788, and left £100. in trust, for the interest to be given in shirts and shifts, to poor men and women, on Easter-day for ever. Two tablets to the daughters of Robert Peel, Esq.; one 13, 1824, and the other 22 years of age, 1825.

In the church-yard is a very handsome tomb, to the memory of Frances Hubert, Countess Nelson, who died the 6th of May, 1831, aged 73 years. There are many tombs and grave-stones, of persons who died at Exmouth, which, being a watering-place, and having no burial ground, accounts for the great number. Hence it is filled to excess. In the church-yard is a very ancient house; one room of which is used for a school, and for the vestry. The cottages round this neighbourhood are very old. There are some good farms, occupied by Mr. Merchant, Mr. Francis Pearse, and others; the orchards are well sheltered by very large elm-trees; the roads are low and dirty.

WITHYCOMBE Church, or Chapel to St. John's, one mile from hence, has the duties done by the Rev. Mr. Trevor, twice on Sundays, and the singing in the country fashion. The altar-piece is very gaudy, in the Catholic style, with angels, candlesticks, &c.

The pews are good, but have an earth-bottom, as have the aisles. The church was re-built in 1720. The font has a

date 1661 and a curious wooden top. This Church is much frequented in consequence of the pleasant walk, and there being several good houses on the road to it.

In September, two cows were reported to be seized with hydrophobia, belonging to Mr. Merchant. Mr. Land and myself walked over, and saw them in a shed, loose; they looked very fierce, and had some slaver at their mouths; they also refused water. Mr. Merchant was out; so we could not obtain the particulars; we therefore called again on the 11th, and found they had both been shot, as well as the shepherd's dog. It was much feared that other cows, or cattle, might also be taken ill; but they were not.

In this neighbourhood are brick fields and kilns, the only ones I have seen in Devon.

LYMSTONE is a large village two miles hence. There are a great number of gentlemen's houses, beautifully situated, with good views of the river, and the country opposite. We walked over the church, which was enlarged in 1830, and refitted. The duties were well performed by the Rev. Mr. Hull, to a good congregation. The Royal Arms have no date; and there were no Scripture boards, nor commandments; so I told them they could have ten from Wingham, in Kent; for as they had twenty there, it was likely they would part with ten of them. It occasioned a laugh; but I thought the observation, coming from a stranger, might induce them to have these matters done; particularly if they should take me for an Archdeacon, as once occurred in Berks, where one of the churchwardens promised, that all the matters I had pointed out should be attended to *before the next visitation*.

MEMORANDA.

October 5.—In consequence of being at so great a distance (more than 260 miles) from my native place, and feeling anxious for its welfare, I obtained intelligence from my youngest son, Charles, who is a good scribe, and who sent me the following particulars, which enable me to keep up my Parochial Journal.

A meeting was held at Broadstairs, (not the vestry, St. Peter's,) on Monday, the 5th October; the Rev. John Hodgson, Vicar, in the chair; when the opinion of that meeting considered it highly advisable, that schools, in connexion with the National School Society, should be instituted in this parish, for the education of the children of the poor, in religious and useful knowledge, at a cost not exceeding *one penny* per week, for each child.

October 12.—Another meeting was held at Broadstairs, when it was the opinion of the meeting, that schools, in connexion with the National School Society, should be instituted in that parish, for the education of the children of the poor, in religious and useful knowledge, at a cost not exceeding one penny per week, each child: and a liberal subscription, to the amount of *several hundreds*, was set forth.

December 31.—A meeting was held on Thursday, 31st December, at the vestry-room of St. Peter's Church, for the purpose of authorizing, so far as the parish may be concerned, the Vicar, and other parties, to use a piece of ground immediately adjoining the East end of the parochial Chapel, at Broadstairs, for the building, thereupon, a gallery, opening into the said Chapel, and schools for the education of the children of the poor, by means of *voluntary subscriptions*, and *without any charge* to the parish.

It was resolved unanimously, "That this meeting do consent to applications being made for a faculty, in the case of such being needed, on account of the erection of the whole,

or any part, of the building, proposed to be raised, in the Chapel-yard, at Broadstairs, according to the preceding resolution, &c. &c."

Signed by a large number of parishioners.

N.B.—The first stone of three National Schools, to be built at Broadstairs, according to the above resolutions, was laid on Friday, the 22d of April, 1836, by Miss Trecothick.

Education has now become so general, that the poor begin to claim instruction for their children, beginning with infants, some of whom require a mother's care.

Michael's observation, in the play of the "*Adopted Child*," (1795,) may be applied:—

. "He liked nature's independence, HONESTY."
And then says—"Fine doings, to make poor people scholars; and when they get it, I wonder who is to mind the ferry boat?"

Sir Bertrand replies, "I have a fancy to have the boy educated; there's earnest of what I intend for you," (offering a purse,) to which Michael replies, "I'LL STARVE FIRST;" throwing it away.

ALORONE is just by the turnpike-gate, as you come from Lympstone, into the Exeter road. It is a romantic building, and, like most other respectable houses, is thatched. The interior is very curious, as every room is circular, and, the panels being in imitation of the doors, strangers are so deceived, as to render it difficult for them to find the door. This is the case in all the rooms. The offices are very good, and so are the gardens; there is a beautiful park-like lawn, in front, in the occupation of Miss Barminter, somewhat advanced in years, having a lady as her companion. She keeps a good establishment, and fully enjoys the comforts of a retired life.

The situation commands the most unbounded sea and land views, which are beautiful beyond description.

On the estate is a Chapel of the Calvinist persuasion, in a

circular form, with four cottages, or alms-houses, containing very comfortable apartments, for four aged women, each of whom has ten pounds per year, besides house-rent.

The walls are decorated with shells, of various shapes, in the most tasteful manner. There is a garden to each house; in one of them, were strawberries in blossom, on the 14th of December.

The Chapel, or place of worship, is called "*The point in view*;" the Minister has a neat, good family house to reside in, and a salary of £70., per year, and does duty *twice* on a Sunday, and once in the week.

Some years since, the family of this lady came from France, and built these places, and endowed them.

MOUNT PLEASANT.—A village just over the water to Dawlish, and Teignmouth, consisting of a few good houses, and an inn, called Mount Pleasant, where all the boat-men land, or take passengers; many of whom walk from Dawlish over the Warren, and refresh themselves here, before they proceed. It was here, one night, that in consequence of a storm, none of the boats would venture to cross the river, and I was obliged to stop till the morning. Here are very good accommodations, and the house is much frequented by sportsmen, watermen, and their passengers, to and from Dawlish, Teignmouth, Torquay, and other places.

PAINGTON.—The Church is 139 feet long, and 43 in breadth, and has a fine stately tower. It belonged to the see of Exeter before the Conquest, and is ranked amongst the most fruitful manors in the county. It is three miles from Torquay. The trade in cyder is carried on to a great extent. Small vessels bring coals, and take, in return, the produce of the orchards.

TORR ABBEY is a sort of rocky island, approachable at low water. It is separated from a projecting cliff by the sea;

much corroded by the saline spray in the upper parts, and undermined and excavated by the surge below.

Here is the immense cavern, called *Kent's Hole*. There are three entrances; two lateral, and another in front; the roof may be nearly thirty feet high, and the length 130 feet.

BRADNINCH.—This is a small Corporation town, governed by a Mayor, &c.; there are several paper mills. In 1666, the town was nearly consumed by fire. Its church is dedicated to St. Deny's. The greater part of the place belongs to the Duchy of Cornwall.

FORD is a mile South of Newton Abbot, and belongs to the Courtenay family. It was built in the reign of James I. In 1625, Charles I. took up his abode here. The situation of Ford House is retired, and truly delightful, in the midst of a beautiful lawn. One day, after dinner, he conferred the honor of knighthood, on Richard Reynell and Thomas Reywell, in the presence of their wives, and divers lords and ladies, saying unto them,

“God give you joy.”

Near Ford is the widow's house, bearing this inscription:—

“Its strange a phophet poor should be :
If strange, then is the Scripture strange to thee.”

This was founded by Lady Lucy, wife of Sir Richard Reynell, for the reception of four clergymen's widows, each of whom was to receive an annuity of £5. per year; and, to entitle them to the residence and annuity,

“They shall be noe gadders, gossupers, talkers,
Tale-bearers, nor given to reproachful words;
Nor abusers of anye, and no man may be
Lodged in any of these houses, nor any beer,
Ale, or wyne, be found in them.”

This house is now the residence of Ashford Wise, Esq. In the vicinity is Stover House and Bradley House. The elegant residence called Haccomb House, is occupied by Sir Henry

Carew, bart. Ugbrook, is the seat of Lord Clifford, and displays a beautiful intermixture of wood, rock, lawn, and water.

The canal and railway remain private property, in the hands of his Grace the Duke of Somerset.

The principal traffic is in coarse clay, (shipped from Teignmouth, for the Staffordshire potteries) and granite, of which some thousand tons are annually exported to London, and other places.

POWDERHAM CASTLE, near the river Exe, is supposed to have been built in the year 970, to prevent the Danes from coming up the river to Exeter, when they landed at Teignmouth, or else by William de Orc, a noble Norman, who came to England with the Conqueror, to whom the King gave Powderham. The park and plantations are about ten miles round. The red deer are numerous, and the timber very fine, particularly the oaks. The present Earl employs a large number of persons on the grounds, whom we saw making improvements. The late Earl having recently died in France, his furniture, books, &c., were sold, to the amount of £120,000. which was directed, by his will, to be given to his butler; all the other servants were provided for very liberally, during their lives.

BELVEDERE, a high tower, stands very conspicuously on the hill, in the park. If he should reside here, and spend good part of his large income, (£60,000. per year,) it will benefit the whole neighbourhood. The Church is small, but neat; the tower square, and has three bells. Having spent a delightful day here, walking round the house, and in the beautiful gardens, we proceeded to Kenton.

KENTON has a very good Church, particularly well fitted up. The pulpit is ancient and well carved. The screen is of good workmanship; the pews are numbered; those for the poor, in the centre aisle, are on the right, marked "*Men's free seats*," and on the left, are "*Women's free seats*." The tower is

lofty, and built of square stones, of good workmanship ; the clock has a date 1820, with a *face* ; not like Exmouth, without one.

This parish is large, and the inhabitants respectable. In the neighbourhood, are many gentlemen's residences ; for, as it is the road from Torquay, Teignmouth, &c., to Exeter, the stages present a great accommodation. From hence we walked to Starr Cross, to the Courtenay Arms, and took a boat to Exmouth.

MAMHEAD is two miles from Kenton, a mansion built by Sir Peter Balle, an eminent loyalist, who died 1680. The family of Nightingale succeeded. A tragical event occurred in these grounds, by Mrs. Nightingale being struck dead by lightning, and falling into her husband's arms as they were walking. In 1823, the estate was sold to B. W. Newman, Esq., who represented the city of Exeter. He has erected a new mansion with a handsome terrace. The edifice has four fronts, and reflects the highest credit on the designs of the architect, A. Salvin, Esq.

BOVEY.—Here are rocks of granite ; also at Hennock, and Lustleigh. On Bovey Heath field, the perpendicular depth of the strata, is about seventy feet ; and from eighteen inches to four feet thick.

In Teigngrave are many tin works, some very ancient. Pipe-clay and potters'-clay, in the vale of Kingsteignton, are from fifteen to twenty feet deep ; and from ten to twelve thousand tons are annually sent to Teignmouth, and thence forwarded to London, and Liverpool, to supply the potteries.

ST. JOHN'S.—From its remote situation, this is called " St. John's in the Wilderness." Here is one of the most ancient churches in Devon, or in England ; there are no pews, but stalls ; the pulpit, communion table, and font, are originals indeed ; the bier also is about the same date. In fact the biers in this county, are different from those in Kent, and have hoops to lay on the palls.

In the tower is a bell dated 1055, with a fine strong frame ; the names on it are Thomas Churchill, and S. Drake, churchwardens. This led me to suspect the date, as there were certainly no churchwardens so early as the eleventh century ; and on closer inspection it appeared as if the top of a figure of six had been cut off, which made it an 0. If so, the date should be 1655, instead of 1055. When I got home to dinner, I referred to my memoranda and found that churchwardens were appointed in 1123, so that the point is clear that a trick had been practised.

The timbers of the floor are suffering much, for want of a little expence to keep out the rain. I found that in consequence of Withycombe Chapel of Ease being in this parish, the minister does the duty there ; nothing being done here but the celebration of marriages and funerals, which in some measure accounted for the neglected state in which everything was. Near the communion is a grave-stone, to the memory of Mary Rix, 1726, aged 92 years, highly spoken of as to her good qualifications ; some neat marble tablets to the memory of the Webbers, 1809 ; Bourke, Esq., 1815 ; Rice, Esq., 1816, &c. In the church-yard is a grave-stone, with others enclosed, (to appearance a portion of the original church, which has evidently been in part taken down,) to the memory of Mary, wife of William Hullnow, who, by her will, left 20s. per year to widows, and to *old maids* 2s. each. There are a great number of tombs, and grave-stones ; one of the former is to the memory of Mr. Eadmead, surgeon, formerly of Greenwich, Kent, dated 1808. The church-yard is full of brambles and rubbish, and may well be called a "*wilderness*." It certainly has all the appearance of a neglected place of worship. There were many flowers out in blossom, growing round the church-yard, bearing yellow berries ; some of these I gathered for my friend to ornament his mantle-piece with, and the remainder I kept to carry into Kent, to be sown, and the plant to be called "*St. John's*."

N. B. I beg to observe they have been carried to St.

Peter's, and sown in the garden of Hopeville farm.—March 1836.

SIDMOUTH.—This is a very ancient town ; there is a fine old Church, in good order ; and from the increase of population, the church-yard, like that of Littleham, is full of graves. It appears to me very extraordinary that these two burial-grounds are not enlarged, or that others are not provided, by purchasing fields for the purpose. This town is like Exmouth, Dawlish, and Teignmouth, as a watering place. Here are libraries, public rooms, very good inns, and some fine shops ; in fact, Sidmouth possesses every necessary accommodation. The place is much indebted to the attractions of Knowle Cottage, the much admired marine villa of T. L. Fish, Esq., by whose liberality the public have permission every Monday (if fine), from July to October, to view the superb collection, gratis. The road to the Cottage is overshadowed by an exuberantly rich foilage for a considerable distance. At the end of this very delightful walk, it may truly be called a fairy spot.

The grand suite of rooms, one hundred feet in length, with two elegantly painted glass bay windows, which give light to the splendid apartments. Here are vast collections of unparalleled costly articles, arranged upon *seventy* tables, large and small, placed up the centre, and on the sides ; comprising superb Geneva, and Parisian clocks, (the face of one representing a sun flower). Select specimens in bronze, fillagree works, incomparable fine Dresden, and oriental china figures, carved ivory, rare boxes of Florentine, Mosaic, alabaster, and artificial flowers, &c. Near the centre of the room, is an elegant basin ewer, of opal, which cost 300 guineas, manufactured at Dresden, for the Empress Catherine of Russia. In the windows, are fine paintings upon glass, much admired ; over the chimney-piece is a fine portrait, (by Stewartson), of T. L. Fish, Esq., and in another part, there is one of Thomas Fish, Esq., his father. There are also some fine pictures, pourtraying marriages, baptism, the sacrament, and confirmation, besides moonlight views, sun-setting, &c. In the morning room, the

large Gothic windows are embellished with paintings upon glass ; some of Harding's fine pictures on ivory, a chandelier, Dresden china, &c. In the recess, or alcoves, are some choice productions of Italian sculpture.

BREAKFAST-ROOM.—Here is an exquisite specimen of carved ivory, late the property of Josephine Buonaparte, which occupied a place in the chapel, at the Palace of St. Cloud. In this room is a matchless wonder of mechanism, in a glass case, consisting of a Chinese rope dancer, and two musicians.

THE EXTERIOR OF THE COTTAGE.—This truly romantic villa, was built by the late Lord De Spencer, in 1810, and is thatched, forming nearly a quadrangle. It contains forty rooms ; but Mr. Fish has considerably reduced their number, and made the house more comfortable as an abode. There is a verandah, 300 feet in length, and 12 in width, supported by superb oak pollards, at equal distances, and surrounded with ivy, myrtle, roses, &c. The upper lawn is exceedingly beautiful. It has a fountain of marble, classically designed ; the basons containing a variety of gold and silver fish. Two green china vases, supported by pillars of the same antique taste. Along this front, are orange and lemon trees, bearing fruit in great perfection, together with many other superior and rare plants, which excite the admiration of all florists.

THE CONSERVATORY is well stored with exquisite, and rare plants : among them a remarkably fine camphor tree, a native of Japan, from which exudes the camphor sold by the druggists. The entrance, columns, and pediments of this Gothic archway, are formed of the most costly shells from each quarter of the Globe.

THE LOWER LAWN has a large American Aloe, upwards of 100 years old ; blossomed in 1826. Here, too, are some grand specimens of the hydrangia, one of which is 60 feet in circumference ; also a grotto, and an elaborate piece of shell-work.

AVIARY.—The domed aviary contains rare foreign birds. In its centre, is a fountain, and an oval basin, containing gold and silver fish. This part is decorated with splendid balsams, &c., in china vases.

PARK.—In the outer park, the kangaroos, from Botany Bay, are remarkably tame. They have bred upon the estate. We saw one of their young carried in the bag, or pouch of its mother. There was another which ran upon its hind legs in their usual manner, and jumped along at a great rate. There were also two Cape sheep, two small Indian buffalos, the gazelle, Georgian axis, and other deer. Among the birds were two black swans, two splendid macaws, two crown birds, paroquets, cockatoos, parrots, gold and silver pheasants, a fine pelican of the wilderness, and two emeus, which stand seven feet high, and can out-run greyhounds.

REMARKS.—The treasures of Knowle Cottage, and the expense incurred by Mr. Fish, in amassing so great a collection of curiosities, are reported to be "*one hundred and forty thousand pounds.*"

In every room, and at every part of the premises, there are men or maid-servants to attend upon the visitors, but by no means to receive any gratuity. In fact, as the men are out of livery, and as the females are all well dressed, they are not generally known; which is a protection to the articles. The greatest order prevails, though there are six or seven hundred persons, some days, not only from Devon, but from London, and every part of the kingdom, which is a great benefit to Sidmouth, by causing plenty of money to be spent there.

The road from Exmouth is very narrow and hilly, for some miles; the villages denote poverty, except Otterton, in which some large horse-chestnut trees in a row, hung close to our carriage as we passed. The Church stands on high ground, and appeared to be a good one. Just before we reached Sidmouth, the scenery was very beautiful. The gentlemen's houses are delightfully situated, and the traveller ap-

pears quite above the town. The descent is very bad ; but as it is only a short distance, people, in general, get out, and walk. The sea comes up here, just as it does at Dawlish ; their bathing machines, &c., also resemble their's, *without any hood*, like those at Broadstairs, &c. I endeavoured, when residing at Teignmouth, to prevail on them to have hoods and curtains, as in Kent, but could not succeed. To conclude this excursion, I must confess, we had a delightfully pleasant day, and the ladies were highly gratified ; indeed, it was impossible for any of us to be otherwise.

N.B.—I forgot to mention another beautiful residence, that of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, who died here, in 1820, immediately after the demise of his lamented father, George III.

On the Western Hill, on the Peak, is the Signal House, erected during the war. The Fort Field has a flag, staff, and four pieces of cannon. Some of the paths have altogether an Alpine appearance ; and on Salcombe Hill, you may see forty miles, to the elevated points of Dartmoor.

BUDLEIGH SALTERTON.—This place has a rivulet which runs through it, similar to Dawlish. It is four miles from Exmouth ; there is a sea-shore like other parts of Devon, and a parade for visitors. The lodging-houses are fitted up in style, with good accommodations, and are well filled. Here is a Chapel of Ease, built by Lord Rolle ; an inn, ("Rolle's Arms,") shops, and every thing requisite to make a retired life comfortable.

ST. MARY CLIST is a small village, near Heavytree ; and close to the Church is Winslade House, the residence of Henry Porter, Esq. (late the residence of Lord Graves, one of whose daughters married — Cuthbert, Esq., of Stone House, Thanet, in St. Peter's parish). This is a princely mansion ; the grounds and gardens are delightful ; the furniture superb ; and everything in the most elegant style.

SOWTON CLIST is a small parish, about a mile from St. Mary's. Here is a very small Church; the tower nearly covered with ivy. A short distance from it is a mansion, called Bishop's Court, the residence of John Garrett, Esq., (son of Mr. Garrett, the large tea-dealer, London,) who, with his family and domestics, attend regularly at church, and are particularly kind to the poor.

In this neighbourhood the sheep, oxen, cows, and hogs, were loose in a large enclosed field of turnips. Seeing such an unusual sight, I walked in, to have some conversation with a person I saw there on horseback, and who, I supposed, was the owner of the cattle. I mentioned the waste they must make, by running over the whole field at once. He observed, that what one head of stock spoiled, the other would eat, as they differed in their choice; and the land was trod all over and manured alike. I remarked that we farmers, in Kent, folded our sheep, and carted turnips into the farm-yard for other cattle. He thought that was a great deal of unnecessary trouble; for he had pursued this plan all his life, and considered it best; so Mr. Hayward, a much older man than myself, was left to enjoy his own opinion; but we agreed that 40s. per acre was by far too much for any arable land.

I learned that St. Mary Clist took its name from the *river Clist*, as the rivers Teign and Exe gave names to places in their vicinity.

ALPHINGTON is about a mile from Exeter, on the Teignmouth road; where I took lodgings for a week, to see the city and neighbourhood. I attended the church; the Rev. Richard Helican took his text from the 3rd chapter of Genesis, 9th verse:—"And the Lord God called unto Adam, and said unto him—*Where art thou?*" He impressed on his congregation how necessary it was for them, individually, to ask themselves the same question; and they would discover they were still in darkness, &c. &c. The church was well attended. In the front of the gallery is a date 1632; in the centre panel,

the King's Arms ; and in the others are the arms of many families of former days. Over the west-door is a stone, neatly engraved, to the memory of Richard Cole, son of the present clerk, who was unfortunately struck dead in June, 1826, during a storm of thunder and lightning, aged 14 years. The event is thus recorded, to shew the uncertainty of life. The Church was so shaken by it, that it rent the walls, by which means a *Catholic font* was discovered near the communion-table which had escaped observation, in consequence of its having been plastered, and whitewashed over, from time to time. Here are many ancient tombs and stones. The service is quite in the rural style, although but a mile from the city. In consequence of the women and girls being in the habit of walking into the church with their pattens on, to the annoyance of the congregation, a board was placed over the inner door with these words—"Please to take off your pattens." This request was paid due attention to, and the people left them in the porch, instead of taking them in their hands to their seats. The consequence was, some wag cut off one ear from each ; so that about twenty persons had to walk home in the dirt, which taught them to take better care of their pattens in future. This trick put me in mind of an innkeeper, who was continually losing his boot-jack, at Hythe, in Kent. The waiter brought in a highly finished boot-jack for me, which attracted my notice, and I took it to look at, when I found it very heavy ; say 40 lbs. to 50 lbs. I naturally enquired the cause for having an iron boot-jack ; when the answer was—"Why, Sir, the gentlemen travellers from London always used to carry master's proper boot-jacks away before he had this made on purpose to keep it, and prevent its being packed by *mistake* ; so this we have had for three years."

The Vicar's house is close by the church-yard, and is a good residence, pleasantly situated in the road from Teignmouth to Exeter.

The pasture lands are very good round this neighbourhood,

and so are the orchards. There is a remarkably well-stocked nursery ground, and extensively beautiful gardens, green and hothouses, &c., carried on with great spirit, and no expence spared to accommodate the public. During my stay here, I enjoyed much pleasure by walking in to see the beauties they contained, and the splendid way in which every thing was conducted.

YEOMANRY.—October 8th, 1835.—The Yeomanry, consisting of nine troops, came to Exmouth, to perform eight days' duty; Colonel, the Right Hon. Lord Rolle, who, with Lady Rolle, on horseback, accompanied by a great number of gentlemen, and others, attended. The horses are small, but active; the yeomen middle-aged and of good conduct. It was a pleasing sight to see them at church, on the 11th, when his Lordship, with his venerable grey locks, and his worthy lady, walked up the centre of the church, which was crowded, from having upwards of five hundred persons added to the usual number of the congregation.

On Wednesday, the 14th, they were reviewed on Woodbury Hill, a delightful and well adapted spot, with beautiful views of an extensive country. Our friend Mr. Land, surgeon, and family, accompanied us in a carriage to the ground, and we obtained a good situation to see the troops perform their exercise, which they did, with much credit, in a true military style, according to my opinion; and, after thirteen years service as a yeoman of Thanet, my judgment may be considered correct. On the ground we saw the Earl of Devon, Sir E. S. Prideaux, Bart., Sir Walter Carew, Mr. Chichester, M. P. Sir John Duckworth, Bart., Sir T. Drake, Bart., Captain Rich, Captain Nesham, Mr. and Mrs. St. John, &c. Much credit was given to Captain Clark, their Adjutant.

The day passed off uncommonly well. It was very amusing to see many of the yeomen's wives, and other women, on horseback, who appeared to have come some distance to see the review, and had rode, in turns, on one horse.

A few days after, the officers enlivened the scene by having hurdle races. They left the town much regretted, and returned to their respective homes.

BICTON.—The mansion of Lord Rolle is very near this place. He is the proprietor of a large quantity of land, and estates, besides the greater part of Exmouth, called Bicton-place, Bicton-street, and the Terrace called Louisa Terrace, (after Lady Rolle); most of which are leased out for three lives. It is here that he and Lady Rolle built the noble Church I have mentioned; and I hope they will put a face to the clock, that we may know the time oftener than once an hour, in case I should ever be there again. Bicton has a fine mansion, and a park with large venerable trees. This liberal benefactor, and his lady, are entitled to every praise for their marked attention and benevolence to the poor; their liberality in supporting the worship of God, is shown by erecting the highly finished Church, at Exmouth, and Chapels of Ease in other parishes. They are also munificent patrons of schools &c. In addition, his Lordship gave a splendid donation of £1,000. towards the subscription in aid of the Irish Clergy, besides £1,000. and two five hundred pounds at Exeter, in January, 1836, to the Devon institutions and public buildings. The Church, at Bicton, is dedicated to the Holy Trinity; is small, and placed in silence and solitude; built in 1409. Woodbury Castle stands on the edge of a very high hill, and is deeply entrenched.

The White Church, of Up Ottery, is a principal feature in the distance. Passing Honiton, towards Monkton, the Church is secluded with firs. The roads are narrow, with a few cottages.

LUPPIT is a small hamlet, where Dr. William Harris was born, well known as a biographer. He wrote memoirs of James I., Charles I., Oliver Cromwell, Hugh Peters, and Charles II.

COLYTON is a compact little village, near Sidmouth. The Church is a large handsome structure. The tower has six

bells ; on the south side, is the burial place of the De la Poles, and on the north is the burial place of George Younge's family, and of Captain Wilson, who discovered the Pelew Islands.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ACCIDENTAL ENTOMBMENT.—
“Near the village of Dailly, Ayrshire, a man named *John Brown*, a native of Mid Lothian, about 60 years of age, employed in the coal works ; the roof set down, which intercepted his egress, and confined him in this subterraneous abode from the 8th of October, to the 31st. At four o'clock in the morning of the latter day he was restored again to light and liberty, being thus twenty-three days *without one morsel of food*. When entombed, he had a small portion of tobacco, sufficient for one day's consumption, and two small flasks of lamp-oil. Some of the latter he attempted to swallow, but was unable to do so ; and the only sustenance he took, besides the tobacco, was a strong chalybeate water, within the range of his prison, which was very bad indeed. He never despaired of ultimately escaping ; he calculated his time by the noise of the workmen, at stated intervals. His feelings of hunger left him after the second day. When he was found, he was extended on the ground on his breast, nearly dead, his extremities cold, and his voice reduced to a whisper. His dark, unshaven beard, sunken features, and glistening eyes, gave him an unearthly appearance ; his pulse was regular, and he put out his hand to Dr. Hills, and asked him to return thanks to God for his deliverance.

In consequence of great care as to his diet of milk, &c., he recovered. It is singular that, on a former occasion, he was entombed in another coal-pit, for three days and three nights, which in some degree, perhaps, composed his mind during the twenty-three days above stated.

FIRE AT HATFIELD.—This noble mansion, one of the oldest in the kingdom, was burnt down, and the lamented Marchioness of Salisbury perished in the flames. It is stated, that the fire broke out in her room; and it is supposed she was writing letters before dinner, and her cap caught the candle; and, although every assistance was rendered, the flames could not be stopped, until nearly the whole was consumed. Notwithstanding there were one hundred and fifty labourers employed in clearing away the rubbish, the unfortunate lady's bones were not found for several days, when they were in part discovered, and buried at Hatfield, with great solemnity, attended by her family, friends, and neighbours. She was of great age, and very much respected.

BARRACKS, originally, were huts, or a lodge, for soldiers in a camp. In 1739, they are mentioned as permanent buildings for the lodging of troops. From 1793, to November the 10th, 1804, a time of war with France, the expenditure in Great Britain, for building barracks, amounted to £4,115,383. 6s. 1¼d. From November the 11th, 1804, to December the 24th, 1819, it cost for Great Britain and Ireland, including the artillery, £3,220,857. 17s. 5d.

PLYMOUTH, one of the largest maritime towns in England, and a place of considerable antiquity, is situated at the mouth of the river Plym. In 1389, the French burnt a great part of the town, but were repulsed, with a loss of five hundred men, by Hugh Courtenay. St. Andrew's Church is particularly interesting, and has been erected, at least, five hundred years, and contains many curious monuments. The organ is supposed to surpass all that are in the West of England. In 1823, a Chapel of Ease was built, and in 1828 applications were made for two new Churches, one for St. Charles, and the other for St. Andrew, which the Commissioners readily granted.

The Victualling Office is an extensive range of buildings, where, in one day, they could bake bread for one thousand six hundred men, at one pound for each.

The Harbour is capable of receiving one thousand sail of ships.

The Royal Hotel and Theatre were built in 1812.

The Guildhall is a modern structure, of a triangular form.

The Exchange is a place of general resort, built in 1813. A spacious piazza surrounds an open area, which contains the Reading Room, Chamber of Commerce, Marine Insurance Office, Oil Gas Company, and the Steam Packet Company. The Market is very convenient. The Mechanic's Institution was formed in 1826, to which C. Greaves, Esq., gave one hundred pounds.

There are also a public library, the Freemason's Hall, and Auction Mart. Among the numerous charitable institutions, *The Household of Faith* is not one of the least remarkable. It owes its origin and support to the late Rev. Dr. Hawker.

The Grammar School was erected in 1573. Here are two mail coaches for London every day. Hackney coaches and other carriages.

The population in 1821 amounted to 30,998 persons. In the year 1654, a special order was directed to the Mayor from Oliver Cromwell, then Protector, that, in future, all persons were to be married in the Guildhall, by the Mayor and Justices. A remonstrance, in a very submissive style, was exhibited against it; but the order was made peremptory, on the ground that marriage "was a civil contract."

N.B.—What would the people of England say to this now (1835)?—J. M.

BUCKLAND MONACHORUM has a very handsome Church, which contains the monument of Lord Heathfield, the gallant defender of Gibraltar, executed by J. Bacon, R. A., 1795. He was the seventh son of Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart., and closed a brilliant career with immortal glory. In another vault is Sir Francis Drake and family.

BIDEFORD.—Neither the age of the Church, nor the name

of its Saint, is known. It originally formed a cross. The tower is square, and about 70 feet in height, containing six bells, which, from being so near the river, has a very harmonious sound. The treble has for its motto :—

“Peace, and good neighbourhood.”

The tenor :—

“I to the Church, the living call,

“And to the grave I summon all.”

In 1785, the Church was enlarged, and will accommodate two thousand persons. It is a small sea-port town ; the streets are of a good breadth, and being in a sloping direction, it is much cleaner than towns in general.

Here are an ancient free Grammar School, Sunday Schools, and a Bank, opened in November, 1791. By a Charter, granted in 1610, the government is vested in a mayor, aldermen, and recorder.

APPLEDORE is a small sea-port town, three miles below Bideford. It was here that Hubba, the Dane, landed, in the reign of Alfred, by whom he was discomfited and slain, with 1,200 men, before Kenny Castle. This memorable spot adjoins the grounds of Thomas Hogg, Esq., in whose mansion is a tablet to record the important victory. There are boats from Barnstaple, with goods and passengers, three times every week.

BARNSTAPLE stands on the east side of the river Taw, in a broad and fertile vale. It is a very ancient place. At the time of the Conquest, there were forty burgesses. The privileges were confirmed by a Charter, which was granted by James I.

The Church is an ancient Gothic structure, in the centre of the town, in which there is a fine toned organ.

Here are Charity Schools for boys and girls.

Gay, the poet, was born in the vicinity, in 1688.

The North Devon Friendly Institution was established in April, 1825, for the benefit of the working classes.

Besides the fairs and markets held here, there are the North Devon Cattle Shows, in April and December.

The population in 1821, amounted to 5,079 inhabitants, but since it has been resorted to as a sea-bathing place, it has wonderfully increased.

The principal seats are, the Castle Hill, and the beautiful residence of Earl Fortescue.

WRESTLING.—The men of the moors in Devon, and the adjacent county, are famed for wrestling, and this practice has not declined. The two champions step forth, stripped to their doublet and hose, and shake hands in token of friendship; whoever overthroweth his mate, is accounted to give the fall. Silver prizes are given for this, and other feats of agility, by the Carew family and others.

ILFRACOMBE.—There are several villas beautifully situated upon the eastern bank of the river Taw.

TAVISTOCK is a large and populous town, where manufactures of serge and woollen cloths are carried on. The mining business, and tin melting, together with the iron foundry, afford employment to many of the inhabitants. The Church is a large building, and the once celebrated Abbey has some remains. In a stone coffin, dug out of the ruins, are some human bones, of gigantic size, supposed to be those of Adulph, whom William of Malmesbury describes as being of such immense stature, that he could stride over rivers ten feet wide. The Duke of Bedford built a free school, in 1822, at his own expence, and gave £100. towards a new road to Launceston. In the same year, an elegant building, in the Greek style, was opened as a public library, by a number of gentlemen. The Duke of Bedford has built a handsome house on the banks of the Tamar, of a very singular description, with verandahs, where each person of the family, has his separate lodging under a separate roof.

DEVONPORT is a large town, indebted for its rapid increase to the establishment of the Dock-yard and Naval Arsenal.

The town and Dock-yard are defended by strong fortifications ; the streets are regular and wide ; the foot-paths are paved with variegated marble, obtained in the neighbourhood, and presents a beautiful appearance. In 1817, a new Chapel was opened, in the Dock-yard ; it is a fine specimen of modern Church architecture. The rigging-house is a handsome building, four hundred and eighty feet long ; the geometrical staircase is admirably wrought.

The blacksmith's shop is two hundred and ten feet square, and has forty-eight forges for anchors, &c., which, when at work, consume one thousand, three hundred chaldron of coals in a year. The largest anchor weighed five tons, worth £360. The largest cables are twenty-five inches in circumference, and one hundred fathoms long, worth £400., and contain three thousand, two hundred and forty yarns. The diversity of employment, ingenuity and activity, exhibited in the various departments of a Dock-yard, presents a very interesting spectacle.

DIVING BELL.—Among the objects highly worthy of notice is the *diving* Bell, which is made of cast-iron, and weighs four ton, two hundred pounds. It is six feet long, four broad, and five high ; and contains one hundred and twenty cubic feet. There is nothing either difficult or hazardous in the use of this machine, provided care be taken, that the tackles, &c., are correctly arranged. The Granby and Marlborough barracks, with the magazines, excite much attention.

The Market is held three times a week. The principal inns are Elliott's Royal Hotel, Weakley's Hotel, and the George Inn.

EDDYSTONE LIGHT-HOUSE stands on a rock at the entrance of Plymouth Sound, about nine miles from the land. The many fatal accidents which happened to ships, suggested the propriety of erecting a Light-house, on that spot. Consequently, in 1696, one was built by Mr. Winstanley, who, with great art and expedition, completed the work.

In November, 1703, during a dreadful storm, it was blown down, and the ingenious builder, with several others, perished.

It is stated, that when Mr. Winstanley was on the eve of departure for the rocks, some friends intimated the danger he ran. He replied, "that he was so well assured of the strength of his building, that he only wished to be there in the greatest storm that ever blew under the face of the heavens, that he might see what effect it would have upon the structure." Most fatally for the architect, his wishes were too amply gratified.

Another was erected, which, while being repaired, in December, 1755, took fire, and was destroyed. While one of the men was looking up at the flames, a quantity of molten lead fell on his head, shoulders, and into his mouth. He died twelve days after, when a quantity of lead was found in his stomach, weighing seven ounces.

In 1774, the present building was constructed by Mr. Smeaton. It consists of four rooms, one over another; and on the top there is a gallery, and a lanthorn, which are much protected by a break-water.

ASHBURTON.—The Church is a handsome building, with a tower ninety feet high. The chancel contains several stalls, like those in collegiate Churches. A curious incident happened at the new inn, kept by Mrs. Aldridge. A large oyster had expanded its jaws in a cellar; two mice, searching for prey, pounced on their victim, and seized it with their teeth: the oyster, shrinking at the wounds, closed its shell, which crushed the marauders to death. They were for some time exhibited as a curiosity by the landlady to her guests.

A similar circumstance, of an oyster clasping a mouse with its shell, has been recorded in one of the epigrams of the Greek Anthology.

The population of this place is upwards of four thousand; several eminent men have been educated in this Grammar School.

DARTMOOR is a wild tract of uncultivated country, twenty miles long, and about eleven broad; containing thirty thousand

acres. Many of the fragments, on the south side, wear the aspect of ruined fortifications. In a plain below Fox Tor, are still to be seen the remains of a gigantic tomb, erected about three centuries and a half ago, to the memory of John Child, of Plymstock, who perished in a snow storm, which overtook him while hunting on the moor; and being benumbed with cold, he crept into his horse's belly for warmth, and wrote with its blood :

“ He that finds and brings me to my tomb,
“ The land of Plymstock shall be his doom.”

He was found dead the next morning, and by his will he directed that wheresoever he should be buried, to that Church his lands should belong, as he had no issue.

His body being found by Tavistock men, the Plymstock people, to prevent his remains being buried there, resorted to the expedient of stopping the bridge, where the corpse was to pass. But they were deceived by a guile; for the Tavistock men, forthwith, built a slight bridge, and passed over at another place, without resistance; buried the body, and enjoyed the lands.

This immense waste is in the parish of Lydford, and was of old a Royal demesne. King John granted it to the Earl of Cornwallis. The prison, built during the last war, for the reception of prisoners, is at the end nearest to Plymouth, called Town Royal, or Prince Town. It has been known to contain 9,600 men during the war; but since the peace of 1814, many of its dwellings are deserted. Mr. Tyrwhitt enclosed a part, and built an elegant house on it, for his residence, a few years since.

N.B.—His example surely is worthy to be followed; and the poor might also be accommodated on a liberal plan, instead of their emigrating to other parts, which they do by thousands, and leave our own wastes uncultivated. J. M.

CREDITON.—The Church is an elegant structure, in the form of a cross. The tower is 100 feet high, near where stood

the Cathedral formerly. In the Saxon times, no fewer than 12 Bishops had their seats here, between the years 924 and 1049, when the see was removed to Exeter.

In 1743, four hundred and fifty houses were destroyed by fire; and in 1769, the market and shambles, together with several houses, were similarly destroyed. In 1698, six hundred houses were consumed; and in 1612, the loss was estimated at £35,000. In 1731, another fire destroyed two hundred of the best houses, with several manufactories, to the amount of £150,000.; and on Whitsun eve, 1785, between sixty and seventy houses were burned.

Here is a noble Free Grammar School, founded by Peter Blunder, a poor boy, who afterwards became a rich merchant. Bamfylde Moor Carew, king of the beggars, was brought up here, and educated at Blunder's school. He was a good scholar, (his father, at the time, being Rector of Bickley,) and, although descended from one of the most ancient families in Devon, and allied to others, yet nothing could draw him from a life of MENDICITY. He died at a great age, and was buried in the adjoining parish ground (Cadleigh), his body not being permitted to be interred in the family vault of the Carews.

A new Market-house has recently been erected, by subscription, at a cost of £9,000.

PLYMPTON is of great antiquity, and, probably, one of the smallest towns in the kingdom. Its charter of incorporation is far more ancient than that of Plymouth. It is stated, that

“ Plympton was a borough town,
When Plymouth was a furzy down.”

In the Guildhall dining-room are the portraits of George I. and II., Sir Joshua Reynolds (by himself), and several members of the Corporation. In 1821, there were 100 houses, and 763 inhabitants. Sir Joshua, a native of this parish, evinced an early propensity for drawing, by copying some sketches, made by his elder sister, when only eight years of age. He was afterwards placed under Thomas Hudson, the

most celebrated portrait painter of that time. By his literary and professional talents he exalted his own name, that of the arts, and of his country. He died 23rd February, 1792, and was interred in St. Paul's Cathedral, with every honour that could be shewn. His pall was supported by three Dukes, two Marquises, and five other noblemen.

DARTMOUTH is a very considerable sea-port town, most delightfully situated near the river Dart. Here are three Churches, a new Town Hall, and a well constructed Market-house, built in 1829. The Harbour is very safe, and capable of containing 500 sail. An extensive trade is carried on with the Newfoundland fishery. The Castle defends the entrance; and, with its round towers, presents a very prominent object. A new line of road has been constructed to Plymouth, by way of Dawlish, Teignmouth, Torquay, Paington, and Dartmouth. To the north lies the port of Torbay, the principal rendezvous of his Majesty's shipping. About two miles and a-half on the opposite side of the Harbour is Brixham.

BRIXHAM has the largest fishery in the kingdom, and is considered one of the finest nurseries for seamen. A new Church has lately been built, (which will hold 1,100 persons,) assisted by a grant of £1,200. from the Church Commissioners. There is a Literary Society and a good Reading Room, and many genteel residences. Upton-house is near; and at Berry-head are some Barracks, which were erected last war. A Pier has also been built within these few years. No less than one hundred sail of vessels are employed here in the fisheries, for London, Bath, and Bristol markets.

TORNESS has an ancient Gothic Church, the screen of which is much admired. The pulpit is formed of one solid block, and elaborately ornamented. Here is an excellent Grammar School and a Library. The Castle, built in the reign of William the Conqueror, and several other antique edifices, and picturesque ruins, are in its vicinity. The population, nearly four thousand persons.

DARTINGTON Church is of some antiquity. It contains the arms and effigy of a Duchess of Exeter. There is also an alabaster monument, to the memory of Sir Arthur Champeroune, on which are the figures of his wife and seven children, with the arms of the family. He was the first that possessed Dartington. The parish contains three thousand acres, and the population is not large.

COLLUMPTON.—The people are mostly employed in manufactures. The turnpike road from Bath and Bristol to Exeter, runs through the main street, which is very long, and is of some advantage to the woollen, serge, broadcloth, and keseymere manufactories.

The Church is a large, handsome building, with a lofty tower. The altar is ornamented with a good painting.

The south aisle was built by John Lane, a clothier, in 1552. In 1798, seven houses were burnt down, in consequence of a rocket falling on the roof of a thatched house.

In 1821, there were six hundred and ninety-five houses, and three thousand, four hundred and ten inhabitants. The market is on Saturday. The country round is highly pleasing, and the views extend over a rich landscape, well wooded and watered. It is the principal place on the river Culme.

EXETER.—The population of this city is 32,963 persons, and is a place of great antiquity, having been a British settlement long previous to the Roman invasion. It is supposed to have been built about the year 162. The city is nearly two miles in length, and upwards of one in breadth. The venerable and magnificent Cathedral is entitled to our attention. It was begun in 1150, by Bishop Warlewart, and finished by Courtenay, in 1485. Other accounts say that Leofric, the first Bishop of Exeter, built it in the eleventh century. In 1138, it received great damage, during the siege of Exeter, by King Stephen, and was finally repaired by Bishop Marshall, in 1194, and improved by Bishop Grandison, in 1327. In 1818, the altar-screen was removed, and replaced by a new one, of stone, executed after the design of Mr. John Kendal, archi-

fect. The length of the whole church is 390 feet, and 75 in breadth. The organ is supposed to be one of the finest in England. It was built by John Loosemore, in 1665, and has since been improved by Jordan and Micheau. The great Peter Bell, brought from Llandaff, weighs 12,500lbs. A curious astronomical clock was given by Bishop Courtenay, who also gave the Peter Bell. Here are a great number of singular and beautiful tombs; amongst which may be noticed, that of the Baroness Southampton, lady of Lord Southampton, and Rachel Charlotte O'Brien, wife of Captain E. I. O'Brien, of his Majesty's 24th regiment. Her clothes catching fire, and seeing the flames communicating to her infant, she lost all regard for her own safety, and, to save her child, rushed out of the room. She preserved its life, but sacrificed her own. She expired 13th December, 1800, aged 19 years.

There are fifteen churches within the walls, and four in the suburbs. In 1813, St. Sidwell Church was re-built, and a magnificent building it is. Several other churches were enlarging and improving; many of the old ones are small, like those at Canterbury, which require enlarging, and full duties on Sundays; for when there is only one service, and persons, anxious to attend twice, are obliged to go to the neighbouring churches, at the chance of getting a seat for themselves, and none for the remainder of their family, so that they are obliged to be dispersed, some will go to church, others to meetings, and, on their return, all are complaining, round their firesides, of the difficulties they have encountered.

A bill to enable commissioners to improve Exeter has lately passed, and very great alterations have been begun. Some of the roads are raised from ten to twenty feet high upon arches, to enable the public to ride, drive, or walk, without having those steep hills to ascend which abound round the city. The public institutions, charitable and literary, are numerous. They comprise Grammar Schools, College ditto, the Devon and Exeter Hospital, (erected 1741,) an Asylum for Lunatics

several literary societies, many excellent libraries open to the public, assembly and ball-rooms, Ladies Clothing Society, and an Indigent Female Relief Society.

The Theatre, with a handsome stone front, was destroyed in 1820, but has since been re-built. Here are mail coaches to and from London daily, and four deliveries from the two-penny post. From Bath, Bristol, &c., there are coaches, vans, and flies.

TIVERTON.—On Sunday, the 11th of January, 1835, were buried three persons, whose united ages made two hundred and eighty-one years ; and on Sunday the 1st of February, three others, amounting to two hundred and fifty-four years : the eldest, (97), had been deputy sexton upwards of forty years. The average of the first three, was ninety-three and a half each, and of the second, eighty-four ditto. In addition to these, Woolmer's Exeter paper states the death of Mr. Roberts, aged eighty-four years ; and Miss Quartley, eighty ; and Mr. Blake, eighty-three years.

N.B.—These speak well for Devon, as to longevity.

Tiverton is the next town, in importance, to Exeter, and was incorporated by King James I., in 1615.

The old Church being too small, another was built in 1825, and the curious porch erected by John Greenway, in 1517, was taken down and re-built.

FOX HUNT.—January, 29, 1835, an extraordinary Fox hunt took place by T. J. Philipps, Esq., of Landew. His hounds were thrown off in Swainicott Wood, where they unkennelled a fox, in the presence of thirty horsemen ; and many noted riders, possessing pluck and courage, determined to be up. After passing a tremendous heavy country to Broadridge, &c., there were only three horses in, the two Mr. Glanville's, and Mr. Langman ; when, in consequence of night having approached, they were compelled, with much reluctance, to call off the hounds that were up ; being only seven couple out of

twenty that were thrown off in the morning, after a run of nearly six hours, through *sixteen* parishes, and a distance of upwards of FIFTY MILES. The whipper-in, with two others, in sight. Mr. Langman was seen, for the last hour, with his hat in hand, cheering the pack, when the bulk of the field, with blood and courage, could not “ come to the scratch.”

EMINENT MEN.

To enumerate all the learned and eminent men who were natives of this county, would occupy too much space for this journal ; I shall, therefore, select but a few :—

- 1191 Archbishop Baldwin, who accompanied Richard I. to the Holy Land. He was born at Exeter.
- 1341 William Courtenay, Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1545 Sir Francis Drake.
- 1552 Sir Walter Raleigh.
- 1642 Rev. John Barham, a learned antiquary.
- 1656 Lady Mary Chudleigh, an ingenious poetess.
- 1659 John Churchill, the immortal Duke of Marlborough, born at Aske, 24th June, 1650.
- 1670 Sir John Fortesque, born at Fortesque.
- 1709 John Shebbeare, M.D., a political writer, born at Bideford.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- 1584 Sir Walter Raleigh, discovered Virginia ; he was born at Budley. Sir Walter, one morning, had a tankard of ale brought to him by his servant, who, on seeing smoke issue from his mouth, he threw it all in his face, and alarmed the house by exclaiming his master was on fire, for he saw the smoke come from his mouth.
- 1588 Defeated the Spanish Armada.
- 1599 Set out on a voyage to Giuana.

1618 October 29, he was beheaded in Palace Yard, to satisfy the court of Madrid, for some pretended treasonable practices on the accession of King James.

1722 The famous John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, one of the ablest statesmen, most polite courtiers, and most illustrious heroes of his age, died 16th June, in the 73rd year of his age. He was interred, with great pomp, in Westminster Abbey, having retired a few years from public life.

In 1646, Barnstaple was infested with the plague, brought in by a vessel from the Levant, when four sons of one family, died on the 17th August, (one day.) A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning happened in 1662, during divine service, in the Church at Withycombe, and a ball of fire striking thereon, killed three persons, and wounded sixty others,

N.B.—In making extracts from different authors, I may be excused for observing,

“ I vouch not for the truth d'ye see,
I only tell what's told to me.”

TOPSHAM is the port of Exeter, and the Quay belongs to the Chambers of Exeter. Here are vessels exceeding 200 tons. Their chief business is ship-building. The population is about 3,556. The market is held on Saturday.

Topsham has one long street, bordering on the east bank of the river Exe. The Church stands nearly in the centre.

I shall now return to Exmouth. We passed Mount Radford, a mansion built by M. Radford, Esq., in the sixteenth century. In 1826, it was established by shareholders, as the College School.

Litterton Park has been called the pride and ornament of this part of the county. Ebford House has a beautiful view of the ocean. There are large lime kilns by the road side. Lord Heathfield has a modern mansion. His extensive sta-

bles were built for raising a breed of the finest Arabian horses in Great Britain.

Sir John Duckworth has a noble residence on this road. The land in this neighbourhood is very good, and there are several respectable farm residences. We passed a Unitarian Chapel, erected in 1774; the burial place has a great many tombs and grave-stones. The cottages, in general, are very ancient, having their chimneys on the outside of their houses; although only built of mud, they have stood several centuries. The apple trees in this, and other places, are covered with moss of a grey colour, not yellow, as in Kent. The leaves being off, and the fruit hanging on, the appearance, to me, was very singular, at so late a period, 7th December. But it is the general opinion that the fruit improves by hanging until it drops.

Marpool Hall is an ancient seat, and the neighbourhood abounds with gentlemen's houses on to Exmouth.

At Lymstone Church, erected in 1409, on the site of the original structure. There is some stained glass, and on one of the panes of a window in the north aisle, St. George is pictured with this inscription:—

“The holy Knight, who slew the dragon by his might.”

BANK OF ENGLAND.—In the year 1694, the Bank was projected by Mr. William Patterson, a Scotch gentleman, and first opened on the 27th of July, when it received its charter of incorporation with a capital of £1,200,000

1722 The amount of capital 3,400,000

1764 The amount of capital 9,800,000

1816 The amount of capital 14,553,000

N. B. In 1758, the notes in circulation were not less than £20

1759 Ditto Ditto . . . £10

1793 Ditto Ditto . . . £5

1797 Ditto Ditto £1 and £2

1829 April 5, the £1 and £2 called in, and the £5 and £10 remained.

The expences of the Bank of England are very great. It maintains an establishment of more than 800 officers, clerks, porters, and messengers. It also pays to the Stamp Office, upwards of £70,000. annually, as a composition for the duties upon its notes and bills.

In 1809, the first year when bankers were required to take out a license, the number issued was 702 ; but in 1832, only 636 licences were demanded.

LONDON CONSUMPTION.—The cattle sold in Smithfield Market, from the 12th of November instant, for the last twelve months, were

Beasts	156,000
Calves	21,000
Sheep	1,500,000
Pigs	20,000

£.

The cattle sold for	8,500,000
Poultry	80,000
Milk	1,250,000
Butter	11,000
Wheat, a million of quarters per year.	

In Leadenhall Market, 14,000 rabbits are sold, weekly, during the season.

It is supposed that a million a year, is expended for fruits and vegetables.

GUY FAWKES.

EXMOUTH.—“ Pray remember poor Guy,” is uttered in supplicating tones of all sorts, on the 5th of November, in this town, to bring to recollection the fearful plot, so daringly designed to sweep off all the potential authorities of the land, by one grand explosion. It is curious, and somewhat consoling, to observe, that if a blind and savage superstition was the chief exciting cause of the plot, it was the counteracting workings of a natural humanity that occasioned its failure ; for it is quite clear, that but for the kind and warning letter sent to Lord Montague by *one* of the conspirators, in which he was entreated not to attend the opening of parliament, the plot would have succeeded ; at least so far as the blowing up of the House of Lords, with its royal, noble, and official assemblage.

“ What a fire and commotion, and miserable desolation ! No King, no Queen, no Prince, no issue-male, no Councillors of State, no Nobility, no Bishops, no Judges. O ! barbarous ! And more than Scythian, or Thracian cruelty.”

Fawkes was taken at midnight, and, with his associates, tried, condemned, and executed as traitors, in Old Palace Yard, in 1605. It was the custom of my father, all his life, to encourage a bonfire on this day ; and he reserved old baskets and other articles, to assist in making the blaze, that boys and young folks might not forget the circumstance. I have followed his example in this and all rural sports. It gives a spirit of life even to the most indolent ; and children, from an early age, naturally enquire the cause, and by these means all matters of this sort, are handed down from one generation to another.

I am a great advocate for bell-ringing on memorable occasions, it keeps up loyalty, and draws attention to the causes which would otherwise be, in a great measure, overlooked.

Such things are of more value than it is generally imagined. Men and boys should be encouraged to employ their leisure hours at some pastime, the manly game of cricket, running, coits, &c., or they grow effeminate, or sit in a public house for want of amusement. I may be excused for adding, that persons in every parish should endeavour to accommodate people, by letting them sport in their meadows. It is but a few weeks they can indulge in those pastimes ; and, however hard it may fall upon one or two, in a parish, to do this, they may be assured there are others who would do it if they had it in their power ; but it requires a larger field than many possess. In towns and populous villages, it would be well if a plan could be adopted to hire, on a long lease, or even purchase, by subscription, three or four acres for a *sporting field*, which could be let out for stock from October to May to graze, and then sported upon during the summer. I have mentioned, that in Devon and Cornwall, the men wrestle, and play at coits, hurling, cricket, &c. In Hants, Berks, &c., they have May-poles erected throughout the month, to keep holidays in turns ; that is, each public-house has, what they term, *MAYINGS*, for young people to assemble to dance, play coits, cricket, &c. I have seen persons going in a variety of conveyances to these dances, for they make it a rule to attend ; distance appears to be no consideration, and as poles, boughs, flags, &c., are hoisted many days before, during the necessary preparations, they become generally known, and the lads and lasses look forward to the happy meeting. The public-houses are by no means so numerous as in Kent, or they could not all get a "*MAYING*." In fact, I know many parishes that have neither public-house nor beer-shop. It may be right to observe, that these inland counties have no regattas, horse-racing, public-gardens, and other amusements, as at watering places ; therefore, they have very properly adopted this plan of amusement for persons of all ages.

December 18.—In consequence of circumstances requiring my presence in Kent, I took my leave of my friends, Mr. and Mrs. Hervey, Mr. Michell, Mr. Jones, Mr. Gervis, Mr. Greaves, Mr. West, &c. &c., at Teignmouth, six miles across the river, and paid my respects to all my friends here, from whom I had received *unbounded* hospitality and kindness. I took my departure with much regret, as the distance would separate us for some time. Having arrived at Exeter, I resumed my former quarters at the White Lion Inn, from which, the next morning, I proceeded, by the Red Rover coach, to Southampton.

HONITON.—The streets are very wide. There are a great many lace makers; in fact, there are some in every village, but Honiton is considered the best in Devon. The country is beautiful; and there are several gentlemen's houses in the neighbourhood.

CHARMOLT is a small village, in which there is a very neat Church building; the country is hilly and barren. In the valleys, the sea looked beautiful on our right, as we proceeded along.

CHIDWICK is a small village, with a very ancient Church. In this neighbourhood, we saw sheep in folds, feeding upon turnips, as in Kent. The lands in the valleys appeared to be much better cultivated; the hills are *tremendously* high.

BRIDPORT, in Dorset, is also very hilly. The arable land is fenced with stone walls. Here we saw tares or vetches growing, as also turnips well planted out. The flocks of sheep were large. Some were folded with lambs, which appeared to be very early, and well managed. The land, in general, was under good cultivation; and as we approached

DORCHESTER, there were two rows of very fine trees for a considerable distance before entering the town. Here are two Churches, and a Chapel of Ease; a fine market; good inns; capital shops, &c. The streets are very wide; and the roads good to Blandford.

BLANDFORD is a large town. Here we dined at the Crown Inn, with permission to eat, drink, and be merry, *for one half hour only*. We set to, in right earnest; and having done justice to the good things on the table, and paid the demand, we were punctually summoned by a call from the coachman, "Now, gentlemen, we're ready." We passed through some large plantations of fir trees, and some well managed lands, to

SOUTHAMPTON; the roads very good; horses fresh, coachmen respectable, and company agreeable; so the time passed pleasantly. Here I found a grand entrance to the town; splendid houses, first rate inns, and superior shops, with every accommodation that London could afford. The next day, I proceeded to Winchester, and to our surprise, the hoar frost had covered the land. We felt the cold so intense, that although only a twelve-miles stage, we could hardly encounter it, having come from the mild climate of Devon.

WINCHESTER.—Having had some refreshment, and recovered from the cold, I walked down to the corn-market, where I found my worthy old friend, Mr. B——, whom I accompanied to his hospitable roof at Avington, where I spent my Christmas, in the good old style of English hospitality. The social glass went merrily round, and every heart forgot its sorrows. In addition to these comforts, we had the gratification to see the mansion of Avington Park, the seat of the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham, who bountifully furnished beef, mutton, and bread, for the poor of four parishes. It was a glorious sight, to see all these on tables, with tickets, according to the size of each poor family. The next day, old and young, with happy countenances, went to fetch the treasures so liberally provided for them.

AVINGTON.—The Church was built in 1771; the tower is of brick, with six bells; the pulpit, pews, and gallery, are of mahogany, built at the expence of the Marchioness of Carnarvon, wife of James Brydes, Marquis of Carnarvon, only

son of Henry, Duke of Chandos. She died the 14th of August, 1768, before the Church, she had ordered, was finished. It is stated on the tablet, that she was "religious without enthusiasm; just without severity; charitable without ostentation; generous without profusion; blessed with beauty, rank, and fortune." She died in the prime of life (aged thirty-four years).

The Communion is paved with marble; the aisle is also marble, and the Royal arms are on the gallery. Here is service twice on Sundays; as there ought to be in every Church. On Christmas-day, my friends and myself received the sacrament, and it was highly gratifying to see so many poor attend. The population is under three hundred persons; and there is neither public-house, beer-shop, nor Dissenting Chapel.

EASTON is an adjoining parish, nearly the whole of which belongs to the Duke; the poor being partakers of the above bounty. The Church is very ancient; the chancel-ceiling is particularly good; and the *horse-shoe* arches are very superior. The pulpit is carved, and of wainscot, and, like all the pews, fitted up in a masterly manner; during the official situation, as churchwarden, of my friend, Mr. Baker, a few years since, to whom I jocularly observed, "I should have thought, by the neatness of the Church, that somebody from St. Peter's had been there, fitting it up;" not thinking, at the time, that it was his doing.

The Rev. Robert Denny performs the duty for the Rev. J. Riddle, the Vicar.

Here is one of the Roman *dippen*, or *crossing* fonts; a proof of its antiquity. The tower is low, and has three bells. There are several good tablets and flat stones in the Church; one to the memory of Hogatha Barlow, widow, and daughter of Humfrey Welsborne, 1568, whose five daughters married five bishops—viz., the Bishops of Chichester, Coventry, Hereford, Durham, and Winchester. She died the 13th of June, 1595, upwards of 90 years of age.

In the church-yard, are several stones, and one to Lucy Baker, daughter of my friend. In many instances, the graves are protected by a frame of a peculiar construction, something like a sheep-crib. In this large village is a public-house called the *Bat and Ball*, and one beer-shop.

KILMESTONE, a small village, between Alresford and Winchester. The population is over 200, but neither public-house, beer-shop, nor Dissenting Chapel.

The Church is very small ; no tower : and, consequently, the bell is in the roof. It has lately been fitted up, and repaired. On one of the head-stones is a date 1693, and two tombs of 1823. Opposite, is Kilmister House, part of which is used for a farm-house, by a very active, intelligent man, a large occupier.

Adjoining are a spacious farm and premises, occupied by Mr. Henry Budd, (late from Betsanger, in Kent). My friend Mr. Baker, and myself, were invited to spend the day with him, which we did on the 28th of December ; and after looking over his well arranged farm yards, the capital stock, and all in excellent condition, from the method and regularity of feeding them, and the large number of fatting hogs and pigs, we were taken to see the sheep, amounting to twelve hundred, many feeding on turnips ; they were the best we had seen all round the country. The goodness of the turnips was accounted for by being drilled ; consequently the system is much admired ; seed of the superior sorts (particularly the Swedes) he had from Mr. Robert Matson, of Wingham, Kent, who is famed for furnishing almost every county. The produce was double that of many others, which I had seen. Having been over upwards of 600 acres, we returned to dinner, and ended the day in the good old English style of friendship, and arrived safe back at Avington.

AVINGTON.—After having spent the above happy day at Kilmestone, we crossed the country, over barren fields and

sheep walks, for miles, with a few farm-houses, scattered about, but so lonely, that I wonder any one ever takes them.

The next day, we were highly amused to see the game in Avington Park, and in the fields, gardens, &c., for in consequence of a hoar frost, and a little snow, the hares, pheasants, and partridges, were to be seen walking about as unconcerned as rooks would with us. The wild ducks, vidgeons, geese, and swans, sat as quiet as if they were aware of their safety. The four brown and white Spanish donkies, belonging to her Grace the Duchess, as well as the deer, sheep, and cows, were all supplied with hay, in consequence of the severity of the weather.

December 31st.—My time having expired, I took leave of my friend and his worthy family, and proceeded to Winchester, on my way to Reading, and thence to St. Peter's, according to my first arrangement. Having left the hospitable roof of my friend, he accompanied me to Winchester, where I took the Reading coach. Soon after we left, I saw a great number of lambs on the right, and the lands appeared to be well managed. On the left is a very ancient Church; and a little farther is King's Worthey, a small, ancient Church, near which a new house is building for the clergyman, (a son of Sir Thomas Baring,) in the good old fashioned style of Elizabeth.

Sir Thomas has a very fine mansion, park, and woods, on the right. The turnpike road is much improved by being lowered.

STRATHFIELDSAYE, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Wellington. The parks are very extensive.

Several gentlemen's houses are on the road to Reading, where I arrived at the George Inn, and took up my abode.

January 1st, I called on my friends in this town, and was driven over to Purley, with my friend, to see the rest of the family, where we stayed until a late hour. The moon shone brilliantly, and the snow increasing the light, we returned flying, behind a very spirited horse, at an hour when robbers, if there were any, had got quietly housed. The next day I proceeded to London, and, on my arrival, took up my old quarters at Jack's Coffee-house, Mark Lane, where I had, for thirty-one years, found good accommodation. There I stayed two days, that I might see some of my London friends, and then I set out for Canterbury. Having arrived safely, I attended St. Dunstan's Church, to hear my very old friend, the Rev. Mr. Bunce, whose friendship I have enjoyed at least thirty-five years.

This Church is very ancient, in good repair, and has several exceedingly good marble tablets, six hatchments, and a particularly fine worked top to the font. The pulpit is of original design, with a sounding board, which gives one an idea of grandeur, not to be found in the modern churches, where they resemble those of Dissenting Chapels.

I was much amused with the "SUNDAY READER," edited by the Rev. I. E. N. Molesworth, Rector of St. Martin's, the oldest church in Canterbury, and where Christianity was first embraced by a British King. The title page of each number bears the following portion of Scripture.

"Kings shall be thy nursing fathers, and their Queens thy nursing mothers."—Isaiah, xlix.

January.—Having left Canterbury, I returned once more to my native place, and found all my family well ; but the hand of death had taken many of the ancient and most liberal persons, whose loss to the parishioners will not be easily replaced. The death of so many valuable friends, and the changes in other respects, by removals, alterations in property, and other circumstances, really shook my nerves, when I

reflected that all this had been the work of a single year, and thought of the wonderful alteration which a few years more would make.

February 2nd.—The St. Peter's Association, for protecting property, held their 28th Annual Meeting, when the same good friendship was displayed as at the commencement. Mr. R. Collard, the Secretary, gave a most satisfactory account of the flourishing state of the funds; and, in his usual pleasant manner, accepted the office again, much to the gratification of its numerous members.

THE EAST KENT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Held a meeting at the Fountain Hotel, Canterbury, on Saturday, 31st January, 1836. Sir Henry Montresor in the chair.

The following resolution was proposed, and seconded by J. Neame, Esq., "that a petition to both Houses of Parliament be forthwith adopted, praying for a commutation of tithes, upon sound and equitable principles." Present, Right Hon. Sir E. Knatchbull, M.P., J. P. Plumptre, Esq., M.P., Sir Brook W. Bridges, —Rice, Esq., F. Bradley, Esq., and about seventy gentlemen, large owners and occupiers in Kent. The petition was drawn up, and put into circulation for signatures.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In referring to my manuscript books, I have discovered some articles omitted; I shall, therefore, introduce a few of them, and, among others, the following appropriate lines, which are in the first page of my third volume.

THE TITLE PAGE OF AN ALBUM.

"Come wit, come humour, here your gifts diffuse;
Come here the comic, and the tragic muse;
On these fair leaves your best effusions write,
T' amuse the mind with rational delight.
Inscribe the glowing verse, with pathos fraught,
The speaking image, and the breathing thought;

Yet let not wit obscene, or mirth profane,
 With no foul jest, these spotless pages stain ;
 To virtue every thought and aim direct,
 And vice and folly equally reject.
 With such proviso, write, or less or more,
 'Twill all increase my still increasing store.
 But most those muses to these leaves I woo,
 Whose powers refine the heart, and cheer it too.
 Call to your aid some kind assisting power,
 Invoke the muse, and seize the happy hour.
 Then write away, the path you see is clear,
 Write what you will, save sinful nonsense, here."

1378 Plays first performed in England ; and in 1390 by the parish clerks.

1509 The first double decked ship was built, of one thousand tons, and cost £1,400., by Henry VII. It was called Henry the Great.

1512 The " Royal Navy," first so styled.

1695 May 30th, William Thompson, master of a small hoy, with one man and a boy, having only two guns, and some small arms, took a French privateer, off Cherburgh, having on board *sixteen* men, two patereroes, &c. After wounding the Captain and Lieutenant, with six men, they surrendered, at the end of two hours engagement ; having eight sound men still on board.

For this brave exploit, the Lords of the Admiralty gave him the sloop, and a medal, with a chain, of the value of fifty pounds.

1714 A contagious distemper raged among the cows, in July, near London. Mr. Ratcliff lost one hundred and twenty cows out of two hundred. Mr. Rufford, sixty-two out of seventy-two, and Mr. Pullen, thirty-eight out of eighty-seven—all of which died in three days after they began to refuse food. In Essex and Surrey, they lost five thousand, four hundred and eighteen, and four hundred and thirty-nine calves. An order was issued for all cattle that died, to be burned, for which they

were allowed forty shillings each, from a Royal bounty.—The loss beyond that amount (£6,774 1s. 1d.) was £2,450., to the individuals.

In Holland, their loss was three hundred thousand head of cattle, as it raged there for three years.

Since my statement in 1792, of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the artist, I have found the following lines on him :—

“ Here Reynolds is laid, and to tell you my mind,
He has not left a wiser, or better, behind ;
His pencil was striking, resistless, and grand,
His manners were gentle, complying, and bland.”

February the 3d.—Madam Marie Lætitia Buonaparte, died, aged 76 years.

February the 15th.—Mr. Gouger's Corn Mill was burnt down, at Margate, by an incendiary.

March the 12th.—J. Waddington, Esq., called a meeting upon the occasion, to consult the inhabitants, as to offering an additional reward, beyond the £100. named in the handbills, when it was agreed, that a further sum of £400., in addition to the £100., should be offered, for the discovery of the offender or offenders, to be paid on their conviction. Joshua Waddington, Esq., in the Chair.

N.B.—The £500. reward has not yet succeeded in discovering the offender.

ST. PETER'S.

March the 15th.—The poor of this parish were removed to the Union at Minster, much against the general wish of the inhabitants, and to the sorrow of the paupers.

March the 21st.—A notice was given for the parishioners to meet, to arrange matters as to the sale of the workhouse, and other property, for the purpose of paying the proportion of the expences in building the Union.

March the 25th.—The Commissioners of the Poor Laws required a return to be made by the officers of this parish, (St. Peter's, Thanet,) to Edwin Chadwick, Esq., a Commissioner. The following is a copy of their return :—

March 25th, 1834, to March 25th,	
1835, expended.....	£1,325 9 0
March, 25th, 1835, to March 25th,	
1836, expended.....	1,053 19 6

This shews a difference, in one year, of the sum 'of £271 9 6

In addition to the removal of paupers, which, in the year 1835,

amounted to the sum of 150 13 10

Ditto in 1836 24 5 3

126 8 7

The County Rate in 1835, was 125 17 6

Ditto, in 1836 107 6 0

18 11 6

Total difference in one year to the parish £416 9 7

Signed by William Crofts
George Witherden
Edward Mockett

} Overseers of the poor.

Robert Farley, Vestry Clerk.

I shall, perhaps, surprise many of my readers, when I state that I have paid, during the time I was a farmer, the sum of £2,536 15s. 10½d. for poor, church, and highway rates; besides the amount of great and small tithes, which, by far, exceed that amount; and for many years, during the war, I paid upwards of £220. per year, property tax. I mention these facts to shew the importance of the farmer, and the station he is entitled to hold in the scale of society. For, independently of these disbursements, he expends large sums to carpenters, blacksmiths, and other tradesmen. I know the many thousands I have paid them, would now realize an income sufficient

for any one of them to retire upon. These things are not remembered, perhaps not known, by tradesmen in towns; and therefore, whenever they speak of us, it generally ends with, "*he is only a farmer*," as if it were an inferior way for any man to get his living. I have, in the course of my travelling, met with these observations in the commercial inns, frequently, as well as in Kent. There is, I am afraid, an unjust feeling, prevailing very generally, in most classes of society, as regards the farmer. Can they do without him? Bread is the staff of life; and I should like to know how they would get hold of this staff, were it not for the farmer.

SALE OF THE WORKHOUSE.

May the 4th.—The sale of the workhouse, and other property, took place, and in order to shew, in a few words, the real case, I shall introduce here the advertisement in full:—

"St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet. Valuable Freehold Property. To be sold by Auction, by R. Collard, at the Red Lion, St. Peter's, on Wednesday, May 4, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, (under the authority, and by direction of the Board of Guardians, of the Isle of Thanet Union and subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced), the following very valuable Freehold Estates, viz.:—1—The substantial and well-built house and premises, lately used as the Workhouse for the parish of St. Peter's, and erected at the sole expense of Thomas Brown, Esq, of Broadstairs. There is a lawn in front, shaded by trees; and a walled garden behind, in good cultivation; the whole site containing upwards of an acre of land. The building has a handsome frontage, and the rooms are spacious and lofty. It may be easily converted into a residence for a genteel family, or into a school, or other public establishment. 2.—Six Freehold Cottages, situated near the Church, and furnishing a most desirable spot for building purposes. Also, on Thursday, the 5th of May, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the furniture and effects of the late workhouse, comprising tables, chairs, feather and flock beds, blankets, rugs, brewing and washing utensils, coppers, brine tubs, about fifty score of good pickled pork, &c., &c. For further particulars inquire of M. L. Daniel, Esq., Solicitor Ramsgate; or of the auctioneer, Broadstairs. A plan of the Estate will be produced."

The Rev. John Hodgson, our Vicar, addressed the auctioneer and gentlemen present, expressing his deep regret that the property was about to be sold, under the Poor Law Amendment Act, and which there was no possible means of preventing. He had taken the matter into his consideration, and was prepared to purchase the workhouse, to convert it into *widow's Alms-houses*, (or other charitable purposes,) provided the parishioners, and the public, would accept his offer. In case his contemplated plans did not succeed, the property should be re-sold, and the parish have the advantage at some future period.

The Auctioneer then put up the estate, and no person advancing upon the Vicar's bidding, he became the purchaser. Mr. Hodgson, observing several gentlemen from Margate, &c., he rose, and expressed his sense of their liberality in not bidding against him, and requested they would oblige him, by partaking of a dinner, with his neighbours, at the earliest hour it could be put upon table.

The invitation was readily accepted ; and upwards of twenty gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner, prepared by Mr. Newbolt. The day and evening passed off most agreeably. Among the toasts, was one of "health and long life to the Vicar and family."

May the 11th.—Mrs. Taddy, wife of the late James Taddy, Esq., of Hartsdown House, near Margate, was accidentally burnt to death, aged eighty-four years.

May the 14th.—The subjoined tables, (Nos. 1. 2, and, 3) which shew the contributions and expenditure for each parish in the Isle of Thanet Union, were put into circulation :

Statement shewing the Contributions and Expenditure for each Parish in the Isle of Thanet Union, for the Quarter ending 25th March, 1836.

No. 1.

PARISHES.	In-Maintenance and Out-Relief of Paupers.		TOTAL		Proportion of Establishment of each Parish for charges, calculated on the average of each Parish.	Total charge to each Parish for In-Maintenance, Out-Relief and Re-establishment Charges.	Amount of Assessment on each Parish as per Quarterly Estimate Book.	Amount of Surplus Payments in Treasurer's Hands.	Amount of Deficient Payments due to the Treasurer.
	No. of In-door Paupers.	COST.	No. of Out-door Paupers.	COST.					
St. Peter's...	32	£. s. d. 78 7 11½	110	£. s. d. 69 11 5½	£. s. d. 147 19 5½	£. s. d. 159 19 4	£. s. d. 307 18 9½	£. s. d. 252 14 3	£. s. d. 16 8 4½
St. Lawrence	23	51 8 6½	181	120 2 3½	171 10 10½	199 15 7½	371 6 5½	320 16 2	25 9 10½
Minster....	32	71 11 6½	80	37 4 1	108 15 7½	132 6 1½	241 1 9	190 2 9	2 7 10½
Sionar.....				9 8 6½	9 8 6½	1 18 10½	11 7 5	9 17 9	39 0 10
Acol.....	6	12 2 0½	34	20 0 10½	32 2 11½	38 13 10	70 16 9½	77 11 9	25 6 10½
Bichington..	16	33 14 3½	65	44 17 11½	78 12 2½	93 6 5½	171 18 8½	172 8 4	4 15 4½
St. Nicholas.	28	57 9 3	69	45 9 11½	102 19 2½	153 5 1	256 4 3½	189 13 3	8 12 0½
Sarre.....	1	2 4 2	3	3 1 1½	5 5 3½	12 14 4½	17 19 7½	15 15 7	12 12 10½
Monkton....	22	40 9 8½	72	42 3 6½	82 13 3	88 0 4½	170 13 7½	145 3 2	
	160	347 7 6½	622	391 19 10½	739 7 5	880 0 0	1619 7 5	1374 3 0	10 7 5

No. 2.

STATEMENT shewing the Amount of Diminution of Expenditure for each Parish in the ISLE OF THANET UNION, for the Quarter ending 25th March, 1836.

PARISHES.	Amount of Diminution of Expenditure in a period of 42 Weeks, ending March 25th, 1836, as compared with the same period in the former Year.								
	In-Door.			Out-Door.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. Peter's	107	9	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	229	19	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	337	9	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
St. Lawrence ..	116	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	339	17	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	456	3	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Minster	3	7	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	414	7	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	417	14	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stonar				11	11	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	11	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Acol	4	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	155	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	159	11	7
Birchington	42	18	5	295	13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	338	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Nicholas	128	12	0	538	9	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	667	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sarre	15	6	1	61	3	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	76	9	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Monkton	6	13	6	328	0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	334	14	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
	424	13	7	2374	13	10	2799	7	5

By order of the Board of Guardians,

WILLIAM FREEMAN, Clerk.

No. 3.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT,

Showing the IN-MAINTENANCE and OUT-RELIEF of PAUPERS, and the TOTAL of PARTICULAR EXPENSES, in the
ISLE OF THANET UNION.

	IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-RELIEF OF PAUPERS.		TOTAL OF PARTICULAR EXPENSES.
	IN-DOOR.	OUT-DOOR.	
From the 5th June, 1834, to the 25th of March, 1835	£. 8. d. 1537 13 2½	£. 8. d. 4166 8 3	£. 8. d. 5704 1 5½
From the 5th June, 1835, to the 25th of March, 1836	1112 19 7½	1791 14 5	2904 14 0½
Diminution in 42 weeks	424 13 7	2374 13 10	2799 7 5

N.B.—The foregoing Statements shew the indefatigable exertions of all the guardians. The chairman, (Mr. J. M. Cramp) Mr. Bedford, and their colleagues, are entitled to our best thanks for their trouble.—J. M.

A. D. 1836.]

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

ANNUAL AMOUNT OF HOP DUTY.*

Year.	£.	Year.	£.	Year.	£.
1751.....	73,954	1780.....	122,724	1808.....	251,089
1752.....	79,000	1781.....	120,218	1809.....	63,452
1753.....	81,000	1782.....	14,895	1810.....	73,514
1754.....	112,000	1783.....	75,716	1811.....	157,025
1755.....	82,157	1784.....	94,359	1812.....	30,633
1756.....	48,106	1785.....	112,684	1813.....	131,482
1757.....	69,713	1786.....	95,973	1814.....	140,202
1758.....	72,896	1787.....	42,227	1815.....	123,878
1759.....	42,115	1788.....	143,168	1816.....	46,302
1760.....	117,992	1789.....	104,063	1817.....	66,522
1761.....	79,776	1790.....	106,841	1818.....	199,465
1762.....	79,295	1791.....	90,059	1819.....	242,476
1763.....	88,315	1792.....	162,112	1820.....	138,330
1764.....	17,178	1793.....	22,619	1821.....	154,609
1765.....	73,778	1794.....	203,063	1822.....	203,724
1766.....	116,445	1795.....	82,342	1823.....	26,058
1767.....	25,997	1796.....	75,223	1824.....	148,832
1768.....	114,002	1797.....	157,458	1825.....	24,317
1769.....	16,201	1798.....	56,032	1826.....	269,331
1770.....	101,161	1799.....	73,279	1827.....	140,848
1771.....	33,143	1800.....	72,928	1828.....	172,027
1772.....	102,650	1801.....	241,227	1829.....	38,398
1773.....	45,847	1802.....	15,463	1830.....	83,047
1774.....	138,887	1803.....	199,305	1831.....	174,864
1775.....	41,597	1804.....	177,617	1832.....	139,018
1776.....	125,691	1805.....	32,904	1833.....	156,905
1777.....	43,581	1806.....	153,102	1834.....	189,713
1778.....	159,891	1807.....	100,071	1835.....	235,207
1779.....	55,800				

CALCULATION OF THE HOP DUTY PER CENT.

	s.	d.
Original Duty 1d. per lb.....	9	4
Three £5. per Cents. on ditto.....	1	4½ 4-20
New Duty ¼ 8-20 per lb.....	7	11 16-20
Total per Cwt.....	18	8

* For the amount of Hop Duty up to the year 1750, see page 124 of this Work.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN FROM 1792 TO 1836.*

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1783.....	2	14	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1805.....	3	9	6
1784.....	2	13	9	1806.....	4	8	0
1785.....	2	8	0	1807.....	4	3	0
1786.....	2	4	0	1808.....	3	18	0
1787.....	2	2	0	1809.....	4	5	0
1788 George III..	2	10	5	1810.....	5	6	0
1789.....	2	6	5	1811.....	5	12	0
1790.....	2	16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1812.....	5	8	0
1791.....	2	16	0	1813.....	6	8	0
1792.....	2	9	4	1814.....	6	0	0
1793.....	2	9	6	1815.....	4	5	0
1794.....	2	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1816.....	3	16	0
1795.....	2	14	0	1817.....	4	2	0
1796.....	4	5	6	1818.....	5	16	0
1797.....	4	0	3	1819.....	4	18	0
1798.....	3	2	0	1820 George IV..	3	10	0
1799.....	2	14	0	1821.....	3	16	0
1800.....	3	5	8	1822.....	3	11	0
1801.....	6	7	0	1823.....	2	13	0
1802.....	6	8	6	1824.....	2	17	0
1803.....	3	7	3	1825.....	3	12	0
1804.....	3	0	0	1826.....	3	13	0

N.B.—End of the Averages from 1706 to 1826.

The following are the Averages as given in the newspapers :—

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1827.....	2	19	6	1832.....	2	14	9
1828.....	2	15	0	1833.....	2	17	0
1829 William IV..	3	6	7	1834.....	2	11	0
1830.....	2	16	1	1835.....	2	5	0
1831.....	3	5	0	1836 March.....	1	18	0

* Continued from page 11.

HIGHWAYS.

A new Act passed on the 31st of August, 1835, respecting roads, &c. I shall, therefore, introduce the qualifications of a surveyor. A man is qualified, who has houses, lands, or tenements in his own right, or that of his wife, to the value of £10. per year, or £100. personal property; or who is an occupier to the value of £20. per annum. Such persons may appoint a deputy; salary to be paid out of the money collected, by the rates, but not to exceed ten-pence in the pound, on each rate, or more than two shillings and six-pence in *one year*. Surveyors, with the consent of a vestry, may appoint a collector, with such allowance for his trouble, as may, by them, be considered reasonable.

July the 7th.—Having thus given my Journal, for a period of fifty years, according to what was promised in my Circulars, and which I hope will amuse my friends, neighbours, and the public, to whom I am indebted for their LIBERAL PATRONAGE, I shall now endeavour to fulfil the remainder of my promise, and give some information on agriculture; together with a few practical observations on the advantages of cottages for labourers in husbandry, and the good effects that would arise from having, on each farm, sufficient for the labour required thereon.—J. M.

AGRICULTURE.

July 7.—Having finished my journal of fifty years, as announced in my advertisement, I shall now proceed to offer some observations upon agriculture.

All travellers, says a great moralist, have their advantages. If they visit better countries, they learn to improve their own ; and if fortune carries them to a worse, they may learn to enjoy it. Everything seems strange, and every strange thing seems objectionable, to John Bull. He is unwilling to improve, because he disdains to alter. He should, therefore, travel, to collect information, and to enlarge the sphere of his usefulness and benevolence. I have had these advantages, in addition to upwards of forty years' practical experience. The bold peasantry, to which I have belonged, have been their "country's pride ;" and I may speak from experience, that when they are once destroyed, they "can never be supplied."

The wealth of a country is visible in the number of its inhabitants, and the elegance of their dwellings ; and we may venture to say, the present state of England, (except as to agriculture), is very flourishing and prosperous. "If our taste for building increase," says an able writer, "with our opulence, for the next century, we shall be able to boast of finer country-seats, belonging to our shopkeepers, artificers, and other plebeians, than the most pompous descriptions of Italy, or Greece, have ever recorded. We read, it is true, of country seats belonging to Pliny, Hortensius, Lucullus, and other Romans. They were patricians of great rank and fortune. But who has ever read of a Chinese bridge, belonging to an Attic tallow-chandler, or a Roman pastry-cook ? Or could any of their shoemakers, or tailors, boast of a villa ? Upon these principles, we may expect, that posterity will perhaps see a cheese-monger's *apiarium* at Brentford ; a poulterer's *theriotrophium* at Chiswick ; and an *ornithon* in a fishmonger's garden at Putney." The same writer observes, that "knowledge is now universally

admitted to be power; but the triteness of the axiom has prevented the reflection, that it is efficient for evil as well as for good. The truth is evident, that the metropolitan press, which represents the people, is universally arrayed in hostility, to the agricultural interest. Whig, tory, and radical, alike proclaiming, 'Pull down the rents.' If rents are to be annihilated, what becomes of the aristocracy? Fatal delusion! Our lands would soon be untilled, our work-shops silent, and our manufacturers beggared, the peasants starved, and fire and famine desolate the land. Such would be the inevitable effects of the destruction of the landed interest, now requiring the utmost vigilance for its preservation. Agriculture and trade, commercial and maritime, unfortunately, are considered antagonist interests. The three important branches of landlords, tenants, and labourers, have been plunged into difficulties by no fault of their own; and require to be elevated to that permanent prosperity which their intelligence, their industry, and their morality, deserves. Why are the farmer, and the cottager, to be made to descend in the scale of comforts, while all intermediate classes of Englishmen, betwixt the pauper and the peer, have been elevated, and surrounded with conveniences and luxuries unknown to their forefathers?"

Is it wished that our labouring population, should be degraded to the condition of the Irish peasantry? Would it not be better to elevate the Irish to comforts, and not the Englishman be depressed to necessities?—which must be the case unless corn, in future, bears a better price. A farmer is taxed as if he really had a beneficial occupation, as used to be the case when every man was, by law, charged, in his parochial assessment, according to his occupation, under the impression that it was a beneficial one. In fact, when those laws were made, there was no other property but land and houses, to be assessed, and they have hitherto been rated as a beneficial occupation; consequently, if that, which was the real cause of their being so rated or assessed is done away, then they ought to claim an exemption, and very justly too; for the law says where there is

no *profit or beneficial* occupation, there can be no legal demand. Under this change of system, the tradesman, the fundholder, and others, having an income, or profits, should be assessed; and not the farmer, who has neither; but whenever he has, then he should be charged in proportion; for now, it is evident, he is *unfairly* taxed, and those who ought to pay are screened, in great measure. As, for instance, a man with a hundred acres of land, which require a £1000. capital, pays towards the poor £30. per year, to the church-rates £2. 10s., to the highway rates, £5.; together £37. 10s.

The tradesman who employs one or two servants, lives better than the farmer, and gets money, and has a house and shop rated at £12.; he pays towards the poor-rates £3. 12s. on the same proportion as the farmer does, the £37. 10s. He pays to the church-rates 6s. and to the highways 6s.; altogether £4. 4s.; so that the farmer pays for the fundholder, and also *nine* times as much as a tradesman, who has the same benefit of the church, roads, &c., for himself and family, as the farmer has: but he is getting money, and the farmer is losing his capital every year.

WHEAT.

There are a great variety of sorts and names to this grain, and if properly suited to the soil, each bears a preference. The brown lammas, and the Essex white, I have always found to produce more than any other; but the hoary and hard-castle are preferred on stronger land. The golding drop, the salmon colour, or blood straw wheat, with several others, have lately been introduced, and the opinions of millers and farmers differ, as to their respective values. I always sowed my wheat in November, when everything suited. After it has been put into sea water, a short time, and limed, it should lie one night, or two, before it is sown or drilled. I always sowed mine broadcast, in preference, my opinion being, that it produced more per acre. It could be done quicker than if drilled, and also put in at any reasonable sort of weather, which cannot be done

by a drill. Many farmers have put their wheat in without the usual and ancient custom of lime and water; but, in my opinion, it is a great risk. The trouble is but little to do it, while the loss in having smut, for want of it, would be very serious.

A great improvement has taken place by reaping wheat, before it gets too ripe; but it is generally carried too soon after. The produce varies according to the goodness of the soil, or the good or bad management of the farmer. Four qrs. per acre, for the whole of any one growth, is very good, but at Minster, a much larger crop is produced; so there is at Ash, Wingham, Word, &c., where they have introduced new white sorts, the golden swan, nonpareil, egg-shell, and red; Duke William, yellow lammas, golden drop, and salmon.

BARLEY,

According to the most ancient authors, formed the principal food for man, in the early ages, and it is much used, in some remote parts, at present. The different species are the winter, or spring barley, and Scotch bere or big. Spratt barley has a flat ear, and used to be much sown on strong land, because it does not get laid so soon as other sorts. I have always preferred the Norfolk common barley, which is generally sold in Mark Lane, or exchanged for seed by the hoymen. My father, and his neighbour, Mr. Marten Cramp, used to grow ten qrs., and upwards, per acre, tithe paid, on some small fields. I never exceeded nine qrs. three bushels per acre, and have averaged seven qrs. per acre, on 70 acres: the land in our parish being particularly congenial for barley. There is a new sort introduced, as being a superior grain, called *Chevalier*, from the name of the gentleman who brought it into notice. Having found one ear in a field, he preserved it, sowed it, and continued to increase his store until 1832, when Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, who is always foremost in any agricultural experiments and improvements, sowed some in the same field, with a portion of common barley. The produce of each

was equal to four qrs. per acre ; but the Chevalier weighed 57 lbs., per bushel, and the other 52lbs., which gave the farmer an advantage of nearly ten per cent ; and its advantages induce the maltsters to seek after it, at a higher price than the other. Barley is, in general, drilled at two and a half bushels per acre ; but, my opinion is, that three bushels is by far better ; for when the land is well covered, the seed being soon up, the quick vegetation is destructive to weeds ; but if the crop comes up thin, there is great encouragement for all sorts of weeds, which, if not cleared, will greatly injure the crop, to the amount of one or two qrs. per acre. It used to be the custom to let ears of barley turn before they put in a scythe to harvest it : but it is not so general now. It is cut much earlier, and greatly to the advantage of the grower, provided it is not bound up before the knots in the straw are dried, so as to prevent its heating after being carried.

OATS.

There has been a great variety introduced, within a few years. The Polands, in my opinion, are the best, for good lands, and the common black oats, in thin soils. The potatoe oats, the brews, the tartarian, the red-straw, have been grown by some of my neighbours, and myself, but some objections prevailed. The first I saw of the tartarians, was in my road to Cambridge, in 1796 ; and from their peculiar manner of growing on one side, I was induced to pluck a few ears, to keep as a curiosity.

BEANS

Are the least profitable of any grain, in Thanet, although there are a variety of sorts. The soil is not generally adapted for any but the common ticks. The mochoes, long pod, May beans, magayans, Windsor, and Essex ticks, are cultivated, principally to clear and prepare the land for wheat ; consequently, many acres of radish seed, and spinage seeds are grown, and with more profit, and make the land equally good

for wheat. We have had the Heligoland, or prolific, winter, or Russian bean, lately introduced ; but without much success.

PEAS

Are very precarious as to their crops, and subject to be foxed, or injured by the dolphin. The land ought not to be cropped oftener than once in five or six years with them : grey peas should be put in early in February. Blue, or green marrows, marrow fats, and other white ones, early in March ; and the chaltons, nimble tailors, and frame peas, the latter end of that month, as they grow much quicker, and are not likely to become stunted by frosty mornings, to which they would be exposed if planted earlier.

CANARY

Varies very much in price, but is, in general, very profitable ; consequently, those who have lands which will grow it, should always have a few acres, because some years it is not worth more than thirty-five shillings per quarter, while at other times it sells for seven or eight pounds, so that a general grower will obtain both in a few years. It also produces a great quantity of horse food. The chaff is valuable for any stock, and the expence of clearing the land will be paid by the saving of the seeding ; for six gallons of seed per acre, at one shilling per gallon, would be much less than any other grain. An average crop is four or five quarters per acre. Furrows of eleven or twelve to the rod, are the best for the cropping, and give an opportunity to shim, and hoe, or pull out oats, or anything improper, growing therein. It can also be harvested much better, and turned, which it should be, after being cut a week or a fortnight. Some persons carry it about that time, but I left it a month and more. Formerly, it used to lie for two months ; but fashions and customs alter. The seedsmen now like to have the samples bright. A few years since, they preferred them brown. This suited the farmer ; because the longer it laid, the better it thrashed, and the better price he obtained for it.

SPINAGE

Is an article not generally grown, and the London seedsmen give but a low price, on contract, now that people in other places grow some for them. When it was eight, nine, or ten shillings per bushel, it paid very well; but now, at three shillings and sixpence, and four shillings, it does not answer, except to persons who farm a few acres, and pay particular attention, like one of our industrious yeomen, John Kirby, of Upton, who grows upwards of twelve quarters per acre. The labour bestowed upon it, leaves the land fit for wheat, and, when performed by the proprietor, the expences are not felt.

RADISH SEED

Is much more grown than formerly. Mr. Payton and Mr. J. Crofts have grown more acres in one year, than used to be raised all over Thanet; and wonderful crops they repeatedly have had. The contracts are from sixteen to twenty-one shillings per bushel, and from twenty to thirty bushels per acre. I have grown all sorts, but not often successfully. This seed, like canary, requires to be in the field some time. In fact, I have had it covered with snow, which did it a great deal of good, by its thrashing so much better.

MUSTARD

Is not very commonly grown here. I had a piece, and was troubled to obtain a market. The chemists require but a few bushels each; consequently, I did not speculate again.

TARES, OR VETCHES

Are good food for all cattle; but any quantity beyond the necessary use of the farmer, is injurious to him; for they exhaust the land beyond conception; and barley, or oats, sown after them, would shew a wonderful difference, by a loss of two, three, or four sacks per acre, on any land sown in part; that is, let a field of ten or twelve acres be sown with part tares, and the remainder with beans, or peas, and the two

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latter will not exhaust the land like the tares : the next crops will prove this. In the year 1800, they were consumed so close by the cattle, (in consequence of its being a very dry summer,) that very few could spare any for seed, and the next year great enquiries were made for spring tares. Being at Sandwich market, as usual, and finding this demand, I took a sample the following week, and found the price to be a guinea a bushel. I sold eight quarters there, and forty-six afterwards, at the same price, which had grown at Kingsgate, on poor land, too short to be cut for green food. The general price is 6s. or 8s. per bushel. In 1813, I obtained 22s. per quarter, and in 1814, 10s. per bushel, so that the price, like canary, varies very much.

CLOVER

In consequence of its beneficial effects upon the succeeding crop of wheat, is advantageous. We cannot boast of very great crops of the red clover, and white, or Dutch, are but seldom grown, owing, in a great measure, to its having been repeated too often ; and, in dry summers, we have but little on the second cut ; scarcely enough to make hay, or carry home to the cattle. I have frequently tied (or tethered) my horses and cows in consequence.

LUCERN

Is the most productive, and is often cut three times in a year, and will last twelve and fifteen years, by being occasionally manured in winter.

TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM

Has lately been introduced, and is very like the tare or vetch, producing great quantities ; but is cut only once. The flock owners are very partial to it. Time will prove its value. Like every new plant, it is just now much admired.

CINQUEFOIL, OR SANFOIN

Is very productive, and will last six years, unless sown upon land that is exhausted. The cultivation has increased tenfold, within my remembrance, because a new market has been opened for it. Instead of persons having more than they can sell, as was the case formerly, large quantities are now sent to the London markets in barges, and, since the roads have been so improved, a great deal is carried to Canterbury. The rowan, or second head, is good food for cattle, cows in particular. Sometimes much injury is done to it, by sheep feeding it too close, which is never recovered. Three tons per acre will pay well, and the land, when tilled with corn, is of better quality, and often much more productive, from the change it undergoes by remaining five or six years uncultivated.

POTATOES.

Like the sanfoin, this root has increased wonderfully, in the quantity of acres planted, since I can recollect. Previously to 1794, it was very unusual for a farmer to grow more than he required for his own consumption, in his family, and a few for his pigs.

I have heard my father often say, that he remembered when the yearly servants of farmers would not eat potatoes, (which they termed Irish food,) with their pork or other meat; but turnips and cabbages they devoured by wholesale.

In confirmation of this, and to shew how particular this class of working men are as to their diet, and their customs, I know an instance where four servants, not many years since, all left their service, because the master gave them bacon instead of pickled pork, for a few weeks, while his pork was in salt, and preparing for their use. The master, however, supplied their place with others who made no objections to bacon.

In Hampshire and Berkshire, they at all times give the preference to it.

The high price of potatoes, and the London salesmen taking

them up in barges to London, very soon increased the quantity, from about ten acres, in this parish, to upwards of two hundred.

The price, however, is much too low now. Two and sixpence, or three shillings, per sack, of 200lbs., after having had seven, eight, or ten shillings, will soon be the cause of the quantity being reduced here ; but the extensive growers in other parishes and counties will cause them to continue cheap.

CARAWAY

Has been grown only within these few years in this part of Kent. Mr. J. Cramp, of Garlinge Farm, near Margate, grows many acres, and has done so for several years.

He also grows carrots in his fields, for food for his horses, cattle, and swine, which are taken up in November, for winter food, and given with hay, or good straw, cut together.

The caraway is used in confectionary, and in medicine ; also for distillation with spirituous liquors.

FENNEL

Grows wild in the hedges, and by the roads, in Thanet, and used to be very general ; so that in mackarel season, the fish-women from London were accustomed to come down by the corn hoys with bags, sacks, and hampers, which they filled by cutting it, without asking any leave, no value being attached to it.

This continued for many years ; but, now, the London gardeners grow it for sale and for their own use. It is not of any value here, except as an accommodation to tything men, for harvest, who generally use the long boughs, in setting out the corn, as a distinction from other boughs, which might be put by boys out of mischief.

Fennel is a hardy perennial and aromatic plant, which is planted by gardeners in the following varieties :—1st, common or sweet ; 2nd, dark green leaved ; 3rd, dwarf or finocchio plants ;

used for culinary purposes, as a sauce for mackarel, in cold salad, &c.

BRASSICA MURALIS

Is a weed which grows very generally in St. Peter's parish, and is spreading all over the neighbourhood. At present, however, it is peculiar to Thanet. It bears a small yellow flower, which, when rubbed, is very offensive, smelling like a fox. This weed was brought over about the year 1792, in a vessel laden with oats, which was driven ashore at Kingsgate, and became a wreck. What was saved was sold, and several farmers purchased and sowed it for seed. The next year, and for several successive ones, this weed grew after harvest, blossomed, &c., and continued all the winter. Those who had, and those who had not, sown it, had it equally, and its presence was ascribed to the wreck. From that period to the present it has been called "*stinkweed*." The utmost endeavours were used to prevent its getting beyond the coast. Boys were employed by my father, Mr. Gore, Mr. Cramp, &c., for several seasons after the harvest, but without effect. It is supposed to owe its increase to the seeds adhering to the sheeps' legs, after rain or heavy dews. The crops are so large after harvest, particularly in barley stubbles, that visitors, in riding over the land, have inquired the cause of the smell; not being aware their horses' feet bruised the plant, or that the land had been recently raked, perhaps, with a long barley rake, which pulls up the large plants, and bruises the others.

N. B. It is singular that, independently of the knowledge I had of this weed by experience, I should read an account of it at a friend's house in Exeter, under the name of "*Brassica Muralis, a weed peculiar to Thanet*."

CATTLE.

HORSES.

The general opinion is, that a good horse cannot be of a bad color. I will admit there are good ones of every color, having proved it by experience ; for, from 1802, up to 1815, I had four greys, four blacks, and four browns ; and it is singular, that in the thirteen years, I had no occasion to sell either from any defect. The same wagoner with the greys and the browns, continued on the same wages the whole of that period, and both made up thirty years' service. The other team had one or two changes in that time. In justice to the men who have been in my service, I shall record their names, as a good example to other labourers.

William Sackett 30 years.

Robert Fox 30 years.

John Gisby	} made 20 years between them.
John Kirby	
Daniel Kirby	
George Fox	

In respect to saddle-horses, I have been equally fortunate, having had one sixteen years and another fourteen. Persons, who wish it, may always match their teams ; but there are some who will have any color, rather than take the trouble of going to another fair or market, to seek for the color they want. There are but few farmers who breed colts here, for want of convenience to pasture them ; and had there not been large numbers brought from Flanders, the price would have been exceedingly high. During many years, the three or four years' old colts have sold from thirty to forty guineas.

COWS

Are but seldom reared here, for want of meadow land ; and that which we have is parched up in dry summers. The arti-

ficial food, from the same cause, is very uncertain ; and, even when it is good, much care is required, or cows get blown, or have the yellows. In general, persons purchase them at market or fairs, where they have a choice of heifers from a large collection. The best I ever had, were a Devon and a Welsh heifer ; the former, unfortunately, was blown, and died ; consequently, the quantity of milk and butter obtained from the Devon, was ascertained without any mistake. She used, in 1830, to make 12, 13, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per week of butter, during the summer. Some of our old sorts of Kent have done as much ; but that valuable description of stock is now getting scarce, the price of a fatted calf being an inducement to sell it.

PIGS

Are very good, in consequence of being crossed frequently ; but they are smaller than the fine large Kentish hogs we used to have. The general opinion is, the former fatten quicker, and at less expense, than the latter. I have shewn, in this publication, the weight which may be obtained.

SHEEP.

In consequence of the open fields, and the lands being so intermixed, there are but few kept in this neighbourhood. The Romney Marsh are generally preferred. Much improvement has been made by a cross. I saw the sheep belonging to Mr. Budd, in Hampshire, called the Downs, which were wonderfully improved by crossing ; they looked quite different from the original sorts, which have large heads, are low in the back, and ill-shaped. Their black wool and round faces made them look very aged.

In the "Farmer's Series," No. 68, I observed, that Richmond, in Yorkshire, and Holderness, used to be noted for a very large breed of sheep, which were covered with a heavy, but remarkably coarse, fleece ; but from an admirable cross

with the Leicestershire rams, Mr. Bakewell has brought them to a much earlier maturity, an aptitude to fatten, a perfect symmetry, smallness of bone, and the wool fine, yet long. These flocks are generally designated the "Wold Sheep." They have a fine head, free from horns, full and lively eyes, thin and long ears, straight back, with particularly round and full carcase, light and clean legs. A large fair, yearly, on the 25th Sept., where 80,000 have been for sale, in value equal to £200,000., is held at Weighton.

POULTRY.

Poultry are distinguished by two kinds ; viz., land and water fowl, the last being so called from their living in and about the water ; also those which are accounted game. Our common poultry came originally from Persia and India. They were naturalized in this country before the arrival of the Romans ; for Cæsar informs us that they were one of the *forbidden* foods of the *old* Britons. They were probably imported by the Phœnicians, who traded to Britain about five hundred years before Christ. Geese and ducks were first brought over by the Romans, when they invaded and conquered this country. The wild fowl were our own from the earliest period.

Tame fowl are a necessary part of the stock of a farm ; and yield considerable profit by their eggs, chickens, feathers, dung, &c. They may be kept at a small expense by the road side, being able to shift for themselves the greatest part of the year, as they feed on insects, worms, snails, and almost any thing eatable ; but a small feed of corn in the morning and evening, will considerably improve them both in size and flavor.

The hen sits twenty days ; but geese, ducks, and turkeys, thirty. Buck-wheat, or hemp-seed, makes them lay faster than other food ; and buck-wheat ground and made into a

paste, fattens them in a short time ; though the common food for that purpose is barley-meal, or pollard, mixed up with hot water or milk. A goose will scarce sit on any but her own eggs ; but a hen will sit indifferently on all. The lightest coloured geese and hens are the best for profit, and these begin to lay the soonest, generally hatching twice a year.

Of all birds, perhaps, the domestic cock and hen afford the greatest number of varieties.

The principal varieties are the dunghill, game, Dorking, Poland, Bantam, and Maylay ; the first of which, of middling size, and of every colour, needs no further description. Game fowls, are also too well known to require a particular description. Their plumage, especially the red, is most beautiful and rich, and their symmetry and delicacy of limbs not to be compared. Their flesh is extremely white. I used to keep those of the brown color, about half-bred game, and then selected those with white legs in preference to yellow, or black ; and for many years have had the credit of having the best fowls and poultry about the neighbourhood, which, in some measure, may be attributed to changing the male bird, of all sorts, every three years. Nature seems to direct it ought to be so ; for wild fowl, and birds of every species, flock together during the winter, and in the spring pair off ; and it is a thousand to one, but each has a new companion year after year.

I pursued the same plan with my rabbits, which I kept for upwards of fifty-one years, and in 1797, I had a brick arch turned over a place, dug under ground, about seven feet in length, and five in breadth ; where I kept two couple, one male and three females, all grey, with success, until 1834, when I left a good stock for my son.

They burrowed in the earth, a great distance, and by changing the stock every three years, selecting one at each of my friends, far and near, by purchase, I have continued my good success ; because I always took away the young before they

were half grown, and put them into a spare room, or boxes, to fatten ; for they are very quarrelsome, and the bucks, sometimes, kill the young ones, if left together too long.

BEES.

I can venture to give my opinion with respect to bees, from practical observation, having continually kept them for thirty-five years. The common cottage-hive is superior to any of the newly-invented ones ; though I have had both glass and other hives. The aspect is a great consideration ; and to give them the morning sun is very desirable. Care should be taken that no wall, or buildings, are in a direction to prevent their flying to the horizon without inconvenience ; nor should there be any high trees to keep off the sun. The cover of straw, or boards, if on a stand, should project so far as to keep off the rain in winter ; and, in either case, they should stand fast in the ground, so as not to rock and shake with the wind. There are no greater enemies than mice, from November to March ; and, therefore, care is required to keep them from getting up the stand. The Apiarian Society strongly recommended the Preserver and Remunator Hive. This, however, did not answer in Thanet, where the severity of the winter occasioned the bees to be unable to come down their hives, to feed on the food we conveyed to them ; consequently large numbers died. The plan was invented by Mr. James Roberts, of Crediton, Devon, in 1803 : and from the mildness of the air, and by attention, they might succeed there. I returned to my old plan of brimstone ; for it is better to destroy them at once, than to rob them, and leave them to starve from cold or hunger.

There are two sorts of bees, the drones and the working bees. The former are larger, and have a blunt tail. The queen, or mother, is larger than either, and has an additional scale, or ring, on it ; the legs are *yellow*. All the others are black. If she dies by any chance, the others will not work

any longer, but unite with another stock. It is calculated that a good swarm contains forty thousand bees, which, if well hived, will breed sixteen thousand by July; and, in August, the drones are destroyed by the others. I have always taken the swarms myself, in the summer, by hiving them, and in August, taken the stocks also; for, if they remain longer, the bees begin to live on their store, and it soon decreases, although by no means so fast as it increases, when they are collecting it, which is about two pounds per day. Some persons plant flowers near the hives, under an impression that it will be an accommodation; not being aware that bees seek their food at a great distance in clover, sanfoin, &c., besides broom, cabbages, and all flowers round the neighbourhood. There is nothing so sweet as honey, nor anything obtained at so little trouble or expense. Many a cottager might pay half his house rent by bees every year, if attended to.

LABOURERS' COTTAGES.

THE poor man, by his fire-side, is as independent as any person, and in the eye of the law is equally upon a level with the highest nobleman, as to protection; and so long as he gets employment, he is willing to labour for bread, and would be satisfied. But the diminution of the demand for labour, owing to an excess of population, has occasioned a reduction of wages; even this, however, the industrious man would gladly accept, were it permanent. The farmers are prevented, by the low price of grain, high rents, and taxes, from employing as many as the land really requires. They would cheerfully give the industrious labourer the worth of his hire, were it in their power: but agriculture has declined to so low an ebb, (notwithstanding the zealous efforts of the Marquis of Chandos, the Earl of Winchilsea, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, and others, to support the landed interest,) that they cannot. Agricultural Associations have been formed in every part of Great Britain; and the agriculturalists have petitioned parliament; *but they have not been relieved*, although they have

shewn, by an authentic statement, that the agriculture of Great Britain, and Ireland produces an annual property of £216,817,624., while the whole boasted commerce and manufactures amount only to £28,025,468., or £188,792,156. less than agriculture.

The question is now come to this issue—whether it be possible for landlords to go on without their rents, and for tenants to sell their produce at less than the cost of its production? Are the latter to continue to sink under their burthens, and have no relief?

I have been thus explicit, to shew that men of high character, as well as agricultural men of business, have exerted themselves without effect, as to parliamentary assistance. The allotment of land to the poor begins to shew its good effects; and if cottages on waste lands were general, much advantage would arise; but this advantage would be still greater, if a plan could be adopted for every farmer throughout the kingdom to have as many cottages as the land requires labourers—say three for every hundred acres.

This would take some thousands of persons from towns, (now employed in agriculture of the very worst description,) whose leisure time is now generally spent at a public house; but the cottager employs his leisure hours in his garden, &c., and his evening with his wife and family, and enjoys his pipe at home, after the toil of the day. Such men and their families have many comforts about them, and are not often known to apply for parochial relief. If, by chance, illness, or any other cause, renders him unable to pay his rent, his landlord (the master) permits him to remain in the house, under the expectation that he will outset the balance next year. But those who reside in a town, have no lenity. The rent they must pay, or an execution follows; the man's goods are sold, and himself and family driven to the work-house; they thus become paupers, and often continue so, all the rest of their lives.

The number of farms in England, in 1832, was stated, in a circular, to be 2,000,000 acres. Suppose one half of these to

have cottages on them already for their labourers, and the others not; then, by building the required quantity, in which a man, his wife, and two children, (say, on the average, four persons, to a cottage,) you would have for this 1,000,000 acres, 33,333 cottages, which, if occupied by four persons each, would give a rural population of 133,332. This population would be, in a great measure, taken from towns, and, instead of being, as now, the worst of agriculturists, would become the best, and useful members of society. In order to support my argument, I shall state some facts that have occurred between myself and cottagers residing on the farms I have occupied. I claim no merit, as far as I am concerned, for keeping old servants; but I think it will be only doing justice to those men, many of whom are living in my neighbourhood, respectable and responsible members of society. The following labourers have resided as tenants, and worked for me and my family without having any parochial relief, although some have had large families.

John Hurst.....	41 years.	Henry Smith.....	8 years
Richard Woodward....	39	George Smith.....	6
John Gillow.....	32	Robert Peirce.....	16
John Collins.....	34	J. Beal.....	3
William Harlow.....	16	Richard Barwick.....	4
Edward Heritage....	16	Thomas Gisby.....	52
Joseph Wood.....	3	S. Paramor.....	23
*William Collins.....	16	William Austen.....	23
*James Gillow.....	4	Stephen Jarman.....	18
*John Hurst, jun.....	7	Richard Horn.....	4
William Goodbourn....	23	Peter Kendal.....	4
*Shepherd Goodbourn..	25	John Downes.....	4
*Daniel Goodbourn....	6		

Besides others for one or two years occasionally.

* Sons of the above, some of whom continue their services on the estates. (1836.)

These twenty-five men are in addition to those named as carters or wagoners, working with teams, each of whom had a mate; that is, a young man to assist in the work and drive the plough; the second man, or third, the same; the all-works have the care of the stock, make hay and corn ricks, &c. Every farmer, in addition to his regular men and boys, employs, occasionally, many others, particularly in harvest and hay season. Here is also another advantage, by having cottages. These men are to be depended upon when required, and, in cases of storms, or in wet seasons, they are to be found, if needed, out of hours; but those from towns are often sought for in vain. My farming has been less than 400 acres; yet, by going into these calculations, the importance of a farmer, according to his occupation, is shewn. I have mentioned thirty regular servants, who had no parish relief while in my service; these, on an average, had five children each, and, with their parents, amounted to 210 persons; all of whom lived, year after year, by their labour, at my expence, until the young ones got into service, and the old ones were worn out with age. Now, compare the farmer and the tradesman, and see which does most for society. I do not mean to deny that the latter contributes his proportion, and that proportion I have shewn is small indeed. I have long seen a very great difference in the condition of the agricultural labourer. The independence of that class of persons lies buried in the graves of their forefathers. Having been driven to ask the ungracious boon from the overseer, they have, step by step, become riotous machine breakers, and particularly in 1830, (*but not in this parish,*) when, in open day, they marched in numbers of 60 or 80, and destroyed them in the parishes of Wingham, Ash, &c.

A great many advantages arise from labourers' Benefit Clubs. We have two in our parish (as may be seen in my Journal); one for coals, and the other for sickness, &c.

Having shewn the good effects to be obtained by an increase of cottages, I shall give my opinion how they may be

obtained. The landlord should build them, because he would expend the money on his property. The cottages, according to the size of the farm, should be let to the tenant, who would re-let them to his labourers, by which means he would get the rents in harvest. Three built under one roof would not only be less expensive, but would be a sort of guard as to the honesty of each other; and in the enclosed countries they would not only be a protection to game, but also to the woods. For when these cottages were so generally dispersed, poachers could not very well escape being seen or heard. It would also be desirable for cottages to be built on waste-land, or by the road-side of large commons. In cases of accident, robberies, &c., their occupants might be serviceably employed both as regards the public roads, and general accommodation.

I have shewn that, as far back as 1658, husbandry servants had a part of their wages in kind; and, to my knowledge, it is so at present, and very much to their own advantage; for if they have cash to purchase food, &c., they get but little for their money. Another good arising from it is, that when labourers have the wheat at a reduced price for their bread, and corn for their pig, they feel an interest in the good or bad harvest; besides which, they are under greater obligations to their masters. In fact, the interest of the landlord, tenant, and the labourers, should be united; for their mutual welfare is bound up in the welfare of each separately. The landlord should "live and let live." The tenants and the public would then respect him. The labourers should be industrious, honest, and faithful. When this is once more the case, then Agriculture will flourish again, providing corn bears a remunerating price.

In concluding this Journal, I beg to call the attention of my readers to the very great improvements that have been made in St. Peter's and Broadstairs, since I remember, when corn grew where the Hotel, both Libraries, the Royal Assembly Rooms, together with Nuckell's Place, Chandos Place, and Piermont House, the extensive premises belonging to Edward

Fletcher, Esq. Many houses have been built of late years, in this neighbourhood, and others have undergone various improvements, such as Stone House, the residence of J. D. Alexander, Esq., which has been made a princely place ; Northforeland Lodge, the residence of Captain Isaacks, a beautiful mansion ; and Kingsgate, which has been laid out with so much taste, by Captain Cotton. Robert Pricket, Esq., has also made Upton Cottage a delightful summer residence.

Bromstone was, formerly, the residence of John Abbott, Esq., who was highly respected, and most sincerely regretted by his numerous friends, as well as the poor. He liberally allowed the inhabitants to sport in his paddock, at the games of cricket, running, &c.

Dumpton House is on the Ramsgate road, well ornamented with trees, and built by Robert Crofts, Esq., who resides there.

Sackett's Hill, the residence of Sir Richard Burton, is a good family house. The gardens and plantations are extensive. Elmwood House, occupied by — Fisher, Esq., is much admired : and near the village are the mansion of the late Thomas Lett, Esq., and the residence of J. P. Baldry, Esq., and of the late H. H. Blackburn, Esq., together with many others, both ancient and modern, too numerous to mention.

In respect to our legal authorities, the Mayor of Dover continues to appoint his deputies here, (as we are one of the ancient limbs of the Cinque Ports belonging thereto), which have been well supplied for many years in Mr. Richard Collard, deputy, and Mr. T. Mussared, sub-deputy, with constables under them ; and since the appointment of the Cinque Port Magistrates, who hold their Court at Margate, occasionally, much of our parochial, and other matters, has been adjusted there ; before which, we used to go to Dover (twenty-one miles), upon every occasion for justice.

FINIS.



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